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REMAINS
HISTORICAL & LITERARY
CONNECTED WITH THE PALATINE COUNTIES OF
LANCASTER AND CHESTER

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M.DCCC.XLIV.

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CHESTER'S
T R I U M P H

IN HONOR OF HER

PRINCE

AS IT WAS PERFORMED UPON ST. GEORGE'S DAY

1610

IN THE FORESAID CITIE.

REPRINTED FROM THE ORIGINAL EDITION OF 1610, WITH
AN INTRODUCTION AND NOTES.

PRINTED FOR THE CHETHAM SOCIETY.

M.DCCC.XLIV.



TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE CHETHAM SOCIETY.

Some impediments incident to the commencement of such undertakings having delayed the appearance of the early Publications, it may be necessary to inform the Subscribers that before the next annual meeting the books for the year 1844 will be in their hands, and that, in future, there is every reason to believe that the three volumes annually pledged to the Subscribers will appear within the year; Dr. SAMUEL HIBBERT WARE will contribute, within the same period, a Fasciculus to the Society.

The Subscriptions of one pound become due in advance on the 1st of March of each year, and may be paid to the Treasurer, Mr. LANGTON, at the Bank of Sir BENJAMIN HEYWOOD, Bart., & Co., St. Ann's-street, Manchester; or to his account, at the Bank of Messrs. MASTERMAN and Co., London.

connected with the capital of one of the two counties, whose historical and literary remains the CHETHAM SOCIETY professes to illustrate, that the present extremely rare publication is reprinted, rather than from any literary or poetical merit that it possesses.

INTRODUCTION.

THE ancient city of Chester, celebrated for its early religious dramas, known by the name of Mysteries, was also, as we see from the present work, not without its later Pageant or Triumph; and while the one may be considered as the true source and origin of our national drama, the other is also deserving of our attention as connected with the courtly movements of our different sovereigns, and the political history of our country. They are both highly characteristic of the manners, the customs, and habits of the times, and also of the literary tastes and skill of our ancestors. It is with this view, and as being connected with the capital of one of the two counties, whose historical and literary remains the CHETHAM SOCIETY professes to illustrate, that the present extremely rare publication is reprinted, rather than from any literary or poetical merit that it possesses.

It was formerly the custom to receive Royal Personages in their Progresses through the kingdom, or on a return from abroad, with the exhibition of an extended Pageant, which is described in some cases as embracing even the entire length of the metropolis; and it is to this custom that we are indebted for the earliest notices of the Triumph, in the genuine acceptation of the term. It is true that the name was more latterly given to similar demonstrations which were independent of their primitive import, but their distinctive character remained nearly the same; nor must we fall into the error of confounding them with the Masque, a different species of entertainment, which is said to have been introduced into this country from Italy, under the patronage of our "bluff King' Hal." The Pageant bears an earlier date. When King Henry VI. returned from Paris, he was received in London with a Triumph, or Pageant, to describe the magnificence of which, employed the pens of contemporary poets and historians. At a later period we find shows of the same kind annually exhibited in our large towns, the feast-day of the Patron Saint of England, St. George's day, April 23, being generally the period selected for their performance.*

Large sums of money were frequently expended upon these annual shows and entertainments, which were highly attractive to the multitude. And if we may judge from the description of the programme of the Pageant, at the com-

* The ancient religious dramas were usually performed at Whitsuntide; and from thence called "The Whitsun Playes:" sometimes also on Corpus Christi day, a great festival in the Romish Church, held annually on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday. — See Nares's *Glossary*.

mencement of the volume, the present "Triumph," as it is called, must have been attended with considerable expense, though small in comparison with many of the Masques and Pageants during the reigns of Elizabeth and James, which for richness and splendour were never surpassed. "Nor," says an elegant writer on this subject, "were these fanciful and ever-varying Pageants productive merely of amusement; they had higher aims and more important effects, and, while ostensibly constructed for the purposes of compliment and entertainment, either indirectly inculcated some lesson of moral wisdom, or more immediately obtained their end by impersonating the vices and the virtues, and exhibiting a species of ethic drama. They had also the merit of conveying no inconsiderable fund of instruction from the stores of mythology, history, and philosophy."—Drake's *Shaksp.*, vol ii. p. 190.

It has been shown by Mr. Markland, in his learned and elegant disquisition on the Chester Mysteries, prefixed to two of them which he printed for the members of the Roxburghe Club, that from so early a period as 1268, during the mayoralty of John Arneway,* the citizens of Chester were

* Mr. Wright, in his Introduction to "*The Chester Plays*," printed for the Shakespeare Society, 8vo. 1843, is of opinion that these plays are not earlier than the end of the fourteenth, or beginning of the fifteenth century: and that "the traditions which carry their composition so far back as the mayoralty of John Arneway (1268 to 1276) appear too improbable to deserve serious consideration, unless they were founded on more authentic statements, or on more substantial arguments." He also observes that "the oldest account of these plays now known, is found in a proclamation of 24 Hen. VIII. (1533.)"—See "*The Chester Plays*," edited by Thomas Wright, Esq. *Introduction*, p. xvi.

entertained with the exhibition of these Miracle Plays, which were continued with occasional interruptions until the year 1577, although an inhibition had been sent from the Archbishop of York in 1571, forbidding their performance.—Mr. Collier also has shown, in his *Annals of the Stage*, vol. i. p. 113, that during these interruptions, in consequence probably of the religious controversies of that period, dramatic entertainments of a different kind were occasionally presented to the inhabitants of Chester, and mentions one alluded to by King in his *Vale Royal*, p. 194, as played in 1529, founded on the Romance of Robert of Cicily, the title of which was, Robert Cecill, or Kynge Robart of Cicyle. See Pennant's *Tours*, vol. i. p. 183, ed. 1810. Warton's *Hist. Eng. Poetry*. King also, in his local chronology, mentions the exhibition of other plays not of a religious kind; such as The History of Æneas and Queen Dido, which was played on the Rood-Eye,* in the year 1563, on the Sunday after Midsummer-day, in the mayoralty of Sir Lawrence Smith.† These were “set

* The Rood-Eye, the scene of the annual Races and other city sports,—frequently termed the Rodes and the Roodee, but more correctly the former, was so called from an ancient *Rood*, or cross, in the centre, the base of which was lately remaining,—and *Eye*, a meadow surrounded by water. “The Rood-Eye,” says Mr. Ormerod, “on which the City Races are annually run, is a large level plain on the bank of the Dee, and immediately under the walls, stretching to their south-west angle from the Watergate. The whole ground was formerly covered by the waters, as appears by an award in 1401, that it could not be tithed by the Rector of Trinity, in consequence of its being land recovered from the sea. It is at present used as a ley for cattle, and is the property of the corporation.”—See Ormerod's *Cheshire*, vol. i. p. 291.

† Sir Lawrence Smith appears to have served the office of Mayor of Chester four times, viz. in 1540, 1558, 1563, and 1570.

forth by one William Croston, Gent. and one Mr. Man, Master of Arts: on which triumph there was made two forts, and shipping on the water, besides many horsemen well armed and appointed." These were probably Pageants made for the exhibition of some warlike engagements, or feats of chivalry. In 1577, "the Shepherd's Play was performed at the High Cross, and other triumphs at the Rood-Eye," before the Earl of Derby, the Lord Strange, and many others. — See Pennant's *Tours*, vol. i. p. 197, and Lysons's *Chesh.*, p. 596. One called "King Ebranke with all his Sonnes,"* was performed in 1589, and it is probable that others of a similar kind were at times represented afterwards.

It would appear from these circumstances, that there was a continued series of performances, of a dramatic nature, in the city of Chester, from a very early period, though with some interruptions, down to the time when the Pageant and the Triumph succeeded to the Miracle Play.

There is no doubt that the progress of the Reformation put a stop to the ancient religious plays, which were then thought profane and licentious, and savouring of popish superstition. A different taste arose, and the literature of our country improved in learning, in spirit, and in delicacy. But while to our more refined tastes these things appear coarse and licentious, we must call to our recollection the times when they were written, and the manners which then

* For an account of King Ebranke, who is said to have been one of our early British Kings, and to have had 20 wives, 20 sons, and 30 daughters, and to have founded the cities of York and Edinburgh, the reader may consult Harding's *Chronicle*, 4to. 1521. chap. xxi. fol. xx.; Holinshead's *Chronicle*, &c.

prevailed. The same correct writer, quoted above, has justly observed, that "in judging of the form, incidents, and language of these productions, we must of course carry our minds back to the period when they were written or represented; we shall then find that much that now seems absurd, ludicrous, or profane, was then pious, awful, and impressive." (Vol. ii. p. 136.)

These remarks will, in some degree, apply to later times, and to the present work, in which, although the representation is classical rather than religious, the personification of the passions, and the words put into the mouths of some of the characters may to us appear somewhat coarse and vulgar. Allowance, however, must of course be made for the time in which it was written, and the difference of the manners which were then in vogue.

Of Mr. Robert Amery, or Amory, sheriff of Chester in 1608, and "the author of this pleasing show," we are not able to communicate many particulars. In Mr. Ormerod's *Hist. of Cheshire*, vol. ii. p. 442, there is a notice of an old and respectable yeomanry family of this name living at Coghall or Coughall, in the parish of Backford near Chester, whose descendants are still occupants of the same farm; which family is supposed to be identical with that of our sheriff. Of this family, one of the same names, Robert Amery, was sheriff of Chester in 1554. See Pennant, vol. i. p. 197. And the same names occur also as sheriff again in 1586. Thomas Amery was mayor in 1783. Robert Amery appears to have been a munificent and public spirited character, and to have benefited his fellow townsmen in more ways than this. The following mention of

his liberality, which contains also a notice of the present Pageant or Triumph, is taken from an account of the ancient shows and customs of Chester, which was originally collected by the Rev. Robert Rogers,* Archdeacon and Prebendary of Chester, and Rector of Gawsworth, who died in 1595, and afterwards enlarged and reduced into order by his son, and which is now among the Harl. MSS. (1948, 42) in the British Museum. After describing "the laudable Exercises yearly used within the Cittie of Chester," in speaking of St. George's Race, of late time invented, and when altered, it is observed: "In A. D. 1609, Mr. William Lester, mercer, beinge mayor of Chester, one Mr. Robert Amerye, ironmonger,† sometime sherife of Chester, (A. D. 1608,) he, with the assente of the mayor and cittie, at his own coste chiefly, as I conceive, caused three

* The Rev. Robert Rogers, B.D., Archdeacon of Chester, was an intelligent antiquary, of much research and good judgment, and left behind him collections relative to the local history of Chester and its ancient customs and amusements, still extant in MS. and classed under nine heads by his son; a copy of which was among the papers of the late William Nicholls, Esq., F.S.A., and another in the Harl. MSS. 1948. In addition to his Archdeaconry, Mr. Rogers held the 6th stall in the Cathedral of Chester, and was Rector of Gawsworth, in Cheshire. He appears to have died in 1595, and his will is extant in Harl. MSS. 2037. He married Elizabeth, one of the daughters of John Deane, of Wallingford, in the county of Berks. Gent., by whom he had ten sons and five daughters. She survived her husband twenty-two years, and dying in 1617, in the 72nd year of her age, was buried in the Church of Eccleston, near Chester, in which was formerly existing a monument to her memory, descriptive of her many virtues and pious life.—For this account of Mr. Rogers we are indebted to Mr. Ormerod. See *Hist. Cheshire*, vol. i. p. xix. and p. 89, and vol. ii. p. 448.

† A descendant of this Robert Amery is still carrying on business at the present time as an ironmonger in Chester.

silver cupps (or bells) of good value to be made, the whiche saide silver cuppes were, upon St. George's daye, for ever to be thus disposed:—all gentlemen that woulde bringe their horses to the Rood-dee that daye, and there rune, that horse which with spede did over-rune the reste, shoulde have the beste cuppe there presently delivered, and that horse which came seconde, nexte the firste, before the reste, had the second cuppe there also delivered: and for the third cuppe it was to be rune for at the ringe, by any gentleman that woulde rune for the same, upon the said Roode-dee, and upon St. George's daye; being thus decreed, that every horse putt in soe much money as made the value of the cuppes or bells, and had the money, which horses did winne the same, and the use of the cupps, till that day twelve month, being in bond to deliver in the cupps that daye; so also for the cuppe for the ringe, which was yearely continued accordingly untill the yeare of our Lord 1623.—John Brereton,* innholder, being mayor of Chester, he altered the same after this manner, and caused the three cupps to be sould, and caused more money to be gathered and added, soe that the intereste thereof woulde make one faire silver cuppe, of the value of £8, as I suppose, it maye be more worth, and the race to be altered, viz. from beyonde the New-tower† a great distance,

* John Brereton was Mayor in 1623.

† The New Tower is now called the Water Tower. It is a circular building of red stone, embattled, standing at the north-west angle of the walls, and was erected in 1322. It is thus described by Webb, in his *Itinerary*:—"From the North-gate westward to the turning of the wall southward, at which corner standeth another fine turret, called the New-Tower, and was pitched within the channel of Dee water; which new

and soe to rune five times from that place rownd about the Rood-dee, and he that overcame all the rest the last course, to have the cuppe freely for ever, then and there delivered, which is continued to this daye." He then describes the present Pageant:—"But here I must not omitt the charge, and the solemnitie made, the first St. George's daye; he had a poet, one Mr. Davies, whoe made speeches and poeticale verses, which were delivered at the High-crosse,* before the mayor and aldermen, with shewes of his invention, which booke was imprinted† and presented to that famous Prince Henry, eldest sonne to the blessed King James, of famous memorie. Alsoe, he (i. e. Mr. Amery) caused a man to goe upon the spire‡ of St. Peter's steeple in Chester, and by the fane, at the same time he sownded a drum, and displayed a baner upon the top of the same spire. And this was the

tower was built, as it is reported, in or near to the place in the river, which was the key whereunto vessels of great burden, as well of merchandize as others, came close up; which may the rather seem probable, as well by a deeper foundation of stonework, yet appearing from the foot of that tower, reaching a good distance in the channel; as also by great rings of iron, here and there fastened in the sides of the said tower, which if they served not for the fastening of such vessels, as then used to approach to the same key, I cannot learn what other use they should be for."

* The High-Cross formerly stood at the intersection of the four principal streets in Chester, and was the usual place of exhibition of the shows and pageants, and in later times of the bull-baits. It was destroyed in 1646, during the Civil Wars. A woodcut representation of it is given in *Ormerod's Cheshire*, vol. i. p. 289.

† It was entered at Stationers' Hall by John Browne, June 12, 1610.

‡ The spire is now taken down; but there exists a drawing of it by one of the Randle Holmes in the Harl. MSS. 2073, of which there is a woodcut fac-simile in *Ormerod's Cheshire*, vol. i. p. 259.

original of St. George's race, with the change thereof, as it is now used."

Amery's gift of the cuppe or bell is alluded to by King in his *Vale Royal*, under the year 1609. "The bell or bowl, which are run for on St. George's day by horses, were provided by Mr. Robert Amery, sometime sheriff of this city, who the same day in this year brought them down to the Rood-Eye with great triumph."—See *Orm. Chesh.*, vol. i. p. 202.

The last recorded act of Amery's munificence to the citizens of Chester was in 1612, and is thus mentioned by Rogers:—"Also the said Mr. Robert Amorice caused the jacks* or boyes, which strike quarterly at St. Peter's at High-crosse, to be made and erected in A. D. 1612."

* A *jack* was a figure made in old public clocks to strike the bell on the outside at the quarters; of the same kind as those formerly at St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street, and at Carfax Church in Oxford. "*Jack*, being the most familiar appellation, was frequently bestowed upon whatever bore the form, or seemed to do the work of a man or servant." Thus Shakespeare:—

K. Rich. Well, but what's o'clock?

Buck. Upon the stroke of ten.

K. Rich. Well, let it strike.

Buck. Why let it strike?

K. Rich. Because that, like a *jack*, thou keep'st the stroke,
Betwixt thy begging and my meditation.

Richard III., Act iv. Scene 2.

So, also, Decker:—

"But howsoever, if Powles *jacks* be once up with their elbowes, and quarelling to strike eleven, as soon as ever the clock has parted them, and ended the fray with his hammer, let not the duke's gallery conteyne you any longer."—*Decker's Gul's Hornbook*, 1609.

See other examples in Nares's *Glossary*. See, also, Fr. Junii *Etymolog. Anglic.* v. *Jack*; and Douce's *Illustr. of Shakesp.* vol. ii. p. 38.

Mr. Amery died the following year. King, in alluding to this last generous act of his, gives the date of his death. "The jacks were set up at St. Peter's church, and the quarters were made to strike upon the clock, at the cost of Mr. Robert Amery, who died the 21st of September following." He was buried in the Church of St. Bridget, at Chester, on the 26th of the same month, as appears from an entry in the Parish Register:—"Burials 1613. Robertus Amery, 26th Sep." He left one son, Robert Amery, and two daughters, Alice and Ann. His will bears date the 8th Sept. 1613, and directs that he should be buried in the Parish Church of St. Bridget, Chester, in the same grave as his late father, Robert Amery, was buried—mentions his son Robert and his daughters Alice and Ann, his brother-in-law Edward Wall, his cousin Rowland Johnson, his sister Margaret Wall, his cousin Peter Drinkwater, one of the sheriffs of the said city—appoints his said son Robert, Trustee, and his said cousin Peter Drinkwater, and his brother-in-law Edward Wall, Executors—names his uncle, John Stone, of London, Esq., and his friend John Ecclestone, &c. The will was proved at Chester the 20th December, 1613, by the said Executors.

Of Richard Davies, the poet who wrote the verses, we know of no other work produced by him, nor are we able to furnish any particulars, beyond the fact of his being an inhabitant of Chester, or as he describes himself "her ill Townesman." The Editor, in this dearth of information, may perhaps be allowed to hazard a conjecture that he was a herald painter at Chester. He has in his possession a folio volume, containing a manuscript collection of

arms of the gentry of Cheshire and Lancashire emblazoned, having on the first page the arms of Charles I., and the date 1629, which formerly belonged to Dean Cholmondeley of Chester, who believed it to be a copy of some Herald's collection of arms at Chester. The volume, which is in the original binding, is lettered on the back, "Davies's Heraldry;" and it is not unlikely that such a pursuit would bring the poet in contact with Mr. Amery, the generous and public spirited sheriff of Chester, in marshalling and contriving those various Shows and Pageants, which he was so liberal in enacting for the amusement and delight of his fellow citizens at Chester. This, however, is mere conjecture, and to be taken only for so much as it is worth.

It might be thought from some parts of this Show, and especially from the speech of *Mercury*, that Prince Henry was present in Chester at its representation, but we know, from other sources, that this could not have been the case, and that he was at this time at his own residence at Richmond.

This excellent and much lamented Prince, Henry Frederick, Prince of Wales, the eldest son of James I., by his Queen, Anne of Denmark, was born at Stirling Castle, Feb. 19, 1594, and was the first prince ever baptized in this realm with Protestant rites. He was the subject of frequent disputes between Queen Anne and her husband respecting the care and education of his early years, but grew up, under the direction of his father, remarkable for his wisdom and prudence, and distinguished for his manly and chivalrous spirit. It was for him that his royal and learned father wrote

ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΟΝ ΔΕΛΠΟΝ, or *his Majestie's Instructions to his dearest Sonne Henry the Prince*. 4to. Edinb. 1599; and 8vo. Edinb. and Lond. 1603; which has been highly commended by several writers of the first distinction. In the same year that this Triumph was performed at Chester, and little more than a month after, Prince Henry was a delighted spectator of a much more splendid Pageant, given by his mother, in honour of himself, on his creation as Prince of Wales, which was celebrated with all the pomp of pageantry and show, aided by the poetical genius of Ben Jonson and Daniel,* and adorned by the exquisite taste of Inigo Jones.

But, in little more than two short years from that period the hopes of the people, which had rested on this promising prince, were destined to be destroyed, and the whole nation plunged into a state of grief, by his untimely death, of a putrid fever, (supposed to have been brought on by over exertion,) on the 6th November, 1612, in the eighteenth year of his age. His excellent and manly qualities had made him the hope and favourite of the nation, and few royal deaths have occasioned more general sorrow. Indeed, "in every

* "The Order and Solemnitie of the Creation of the High and Mightie Prince Henrie, Eldest Son to our sacred Soueraigne, Prince of Wales, and as it was celebrated in the Parliament House, on Monday, 4 June last past. Together with the Ceremonies of the Knights of the Bath, and other matters of special regard incident to the same. Whereunto is annexed the Royall Maske presented by the Queene and her Ladies, on Wednesday at night following.—4to. Printed at Britaines Bursse for John Budge, 1610. Tethys Festival: or the Queenes Wake. Celebrated at Whitehall, the fifth day of June, 1610. Devised by Samuel Daniel, one of the Groomes of her Maiesties most Honourable priue Chamber. 4to. Lond. Printed for John Budge, 1610."

respect," says the historian, "his merit seems to have been extraordinary. He had not reached his eighteenth year, and he already possessed more dignity in his behaviour, and commanded more respect than his father, with all his age, learning, and experience. Neither his high fortune, nor his youth, had seduced him into any irregular pleasures: business and ambition seem to have been his sole passion. His inclination, as well as exercises, were martial."* The number of testimonials to the merits and virtues of this Prince, or of mournful tributes in commemoration of the public calamity of his death, were so great, that a mere enumeration of them would extend to a considerable length. Mr. Park has given a list of twenty-six in the fourth volume of *Restituta*, but it might be very considerably extended.

Mr. Ormerod has slightly mentioned this "Triumph," in p. xii. of the Preface to his *History of Cheshire*, among a list of other publications relating to that county. He has also given an account of Amory's show of 1609, from King's *Vale Royal*, in the *Hist. Chesh.*, vol. i. p. 202; and another account of the same show from Rogers's MS. vol. i. p. 299. The reader may also compare Mr. Lysons's citations of the same show from other and varying copies in his *Magn. Britan.*, p. 588, with the programme of an intended show in 1610, in the note below. Robert Amery is also mentioned in some of the MSS. of the Holmes, in the list of city sheriffs.

There is no copy of this extremely rare Pageant in the British Museum. In the *Bibliotheca Anglo Poetica*, there was one, No. 223, marked at £25, which was probably that from Reed's Sale, 6712, purchased by Mr. Hill. There is

* Hume.

another in the Bodleian Library, among the rich collection of books given by Mr. Gough to that institution. It was reprinted by Mr. Nichols, in the *Progresses, &c., of King James the First*, 4to, 1828, vol. ii. p. 291, from a transcript taken from a copy of this rare tract, formerly belonging to Mr. Strettell, at whose sale in 1820, No. 816, it was purchased for £11, by William Barnes Rhodes, Esq., of Lyon's Inn, (by whom it was lent to Mr. Nichols,) whose curious and extensive dramatic Library was sold by auction in 1825, when this copy, marked No. 462 in the catalogue, was sold for £8 12s. There were copies also in the Libraries of Mr. Dent, see Cat. part i. 985, and Mr. Heber, Cat. part iv. 1825. The present reprint is made from a copy in the possession of Edward Hawkins, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., Keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum, kindly lent to the Editor for the purpose by that gentleman; to whom the members of the Chetham Society have been already indebted for a former publication, and whose kindness on the present occasion the Editor begs most gratefully to acknowledge. To George Ormerod, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S. F.S.A., his sincere thanks are also due, for directing his attention to some sources of information relating to this Pageant.

T. C.

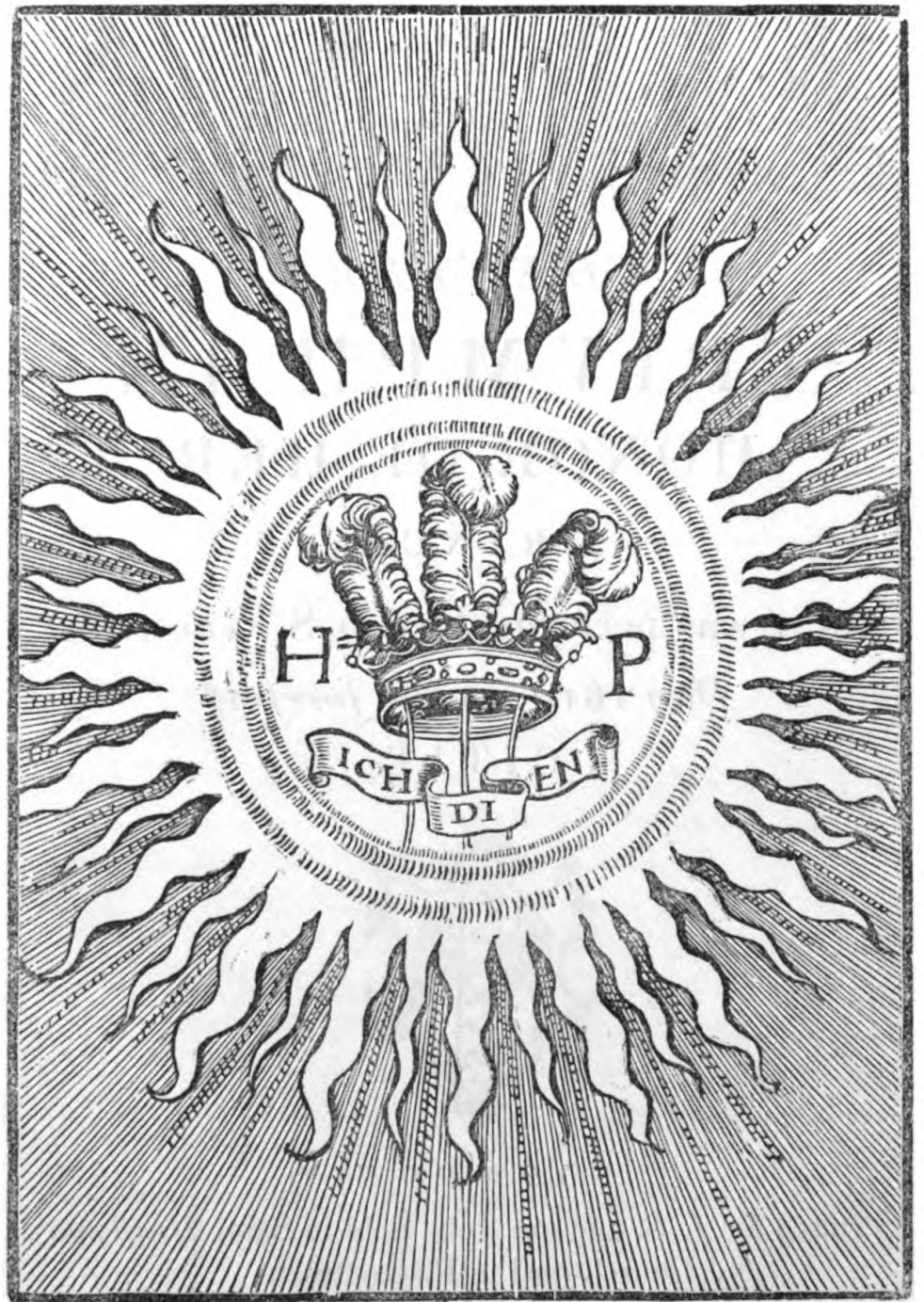


CHESTERS
TRIVMPH IN
HONOR OF HER
P R I N C E .

As it was performed vpon S. GEORGES
Day 1610. in the foresaid
C I T I E .



L O N D O N
Printed for *I. B.* and are to be Sold in Saint *Dunstanes*
Church-yard in Fleete-streete.
1610.





To the High and Mightie Prince,
HENRY *Prince of Wales, Duke of*
Cornwall and Rothfay, Earle of Che-
ster, Knight of the most noble Order
of the GARTER, &c.

CHESTER to her Prince.



*Nto the boundlesse Ocean, most dread Prince,
Of thy surmounting Great magnificence,
Doe we (poore Palatines) from our best hearts,
(Enlarg'd with Loue of thine admired Parts)
Blushing, obiect to thy deepe Iudgements eye,
The fruit (though poore) of rich Loues industrie.
Not that we are Ambitious, or that wee
Can thinke it worthy; of (most worthy) THEE.
But, with our best integritie, to show
The Awfull Duetie which our Loues doe owe,
To thy great Greatnesse; who (beyond compare)
Doth shine so bright in our Loues Hemisphere
That, in thy right, our Hearts, Liues, Limmes and Swords,
Shall stretch our Actions farre beyond our Words.*

Her ill Townesman,

Ri. Dawies.



TO THE READER.



Eader, to make a large Narration of nothing, were scarce woorth any thing; Yet, since it hath pleased the great giuer of all things, to infuse life into poore *Animals* (as well as Spirit into more worthy Creatures) I haue by the importunitie of some friends (vpon honest conditions) let slip this prisoner, who like a poore *Peregrinator* (to purchase enlargment) is contented to passe through the Purgatorie of the Printing-house: Where (if by his good behaiour, he doe not merit Redemptiō) let him be preft without pity a Gods name, and like a vituperous offender, be Stamped and Stared at, by the seuerest Corrector, and truest Compositor. To be brieft, what was done, was so done, as being by the Approbation of many, said to bee well done, then I doubt not, but it may merit the mercifull Constrution of some few, who may chance to Sweare t'was most excellently ill done. Zeale procured it; Loue deuif'd it; Boyes perform'd it; Men beheld it, and none but fooles dispraised it. As for the further Discription of the businesse, I referre to further relation; onely thus: The chieftest part of this people-pleasing spectacle, consisted in three Bees, *viz. Boyes, Beasts, and Bels*, *Bels* of a strange amplitude and extraordinarie proportion; *Beasts* of an excellent shape, and most admirable swiftnesse, and *Boyes* of rare Spirit, and exquisite performance. Which glorious Triumph, with much more, was meerey intended (as it was then thought) for the ioyfull celebration of *Cambers* boundlesse glory.

R. D.



¶ A briefe Relation of the most delightfull, pleasant and rare Shewes, the which haue beene Enacted, fet forth, and performed, within the most Auncient renowned Citie *Caer-leon*, now named *CHESTER*, vpon the Festiuall of our most worthy approued Englifh Champion *S. George* his Day, being the 23. of *Aprill* 1610. and fhall remaine and continue perpetually to future ages, as a memorable and worthy proiect, founded, deuifed, and erected onely by the most famous, generous, and well deferuing Citizen, *Mr. ROBERT AMERIE*, late Sherieffe of the faid Citie, redownding to the glory and praife of Almighty God for his benefits, immediately and bounteoufly powred vpon vs Chriftians, and alfo in lieu of the Homage, Fealtie, Alleagance, and Duetie, which wee doe owe and attribute vnto the *KINGS* most Excellent and magnificent Maieftie, his Crowne and dignitie, and to the most vertuous and hopefull Heire Apparent, the *PRINCE* of *Wales*, with that Noble victor Saint *George*, our aforefaid Englifh Champion.

1 **A** *Man by strange deuifes clyming to the toppe of a very high Spire Steeple (standing at the Market Crosse, called S. Peters Steeple) carying an Auncient of our Colours of S. George, displaying the same vpon the said Steeple, and fixing the same to the barre of Iron, that the Vane hangeth vpon: Likewise, sounding a Drumme, shooting off a Peece, and flourishing a Sword, and standing vpon the Crosse of the said barre of Iron, stood vpon his hands with his feete into the Ayre, very dangerously and wonderfully to the view of the beholders, with casting Fire-workes very delightfull.*

The Particulars

2. *Two disguised, called Greene-men, their habit Embroidred and Stitch'd on with Iuie-leaues with blacke-side, hauing hanging to their shoulders, a huge blacke shaggie Hayre, Sauage-like, with Iuie Garlands vpon their heads, bearing Herculian Clubbes in their hands, an artificiall Dragon, very liuely to behold, pursuing the Sauages entring their Denne, casting Fire from his mouth, which afterwards was slaine, to the great pleasure of the Spectators, bleeding, fainting, and staggering, as though hee endured a feeling paine, euen at the last gaspe, and farewell.*

3. *One mounted on Horsebacke, bearing the Helmet and Shield of S. George, attended by three : One leading his Horse, a Drumme sounding before him, with S. George his Scutchin in the forehead of his Horse.*

4. *Fame mounted on Horsebacke, with a Trumpet in her hand, pronouncing an Oration.*

5. *Mercurie, descending from heauen in a cloud, artificially Winged, a Wheele of fire burning very cunningly, with other Fire-workes, mounting to the height of the foresaid Steeple vpon Coardes : with most pleasant and mellodious harmonie at his approach.*

6. *Another representing the forenamed and most worthy Citie Chester, mounted on Horsebacke : two Drummes sounding before him, with the Armes of S. George vpon a Scutchin in the forehead of his Horse.*

7. *Another with the Kings Armes, very richly Haroldized vpon a Shield : Also mounted on Horsebacke, with the Kings Armes vpon a Scutchin in the Horses forehead.*

8. *Another, making an Oration, in Honour of the King his Crowne and Emperiall Monarchie, likewise mounted on Horsebacke, with the Armes correspondent in the forehead of his Horse.*

9. *Another*

of the Triumph.

9. *Another, mounted on Horfebacke with a great Bell double Gilt, supported by foure Lyons Rampant, standing vpon a leffer Bell with a Clapper in it, the Kings Armes engraueu thereon, caried vpon a Scepter, Dedicated to the Kings most Excellent Maiestie, with many Trumpets sounding cheerefully before him, with the Kings Armes vpon a Schutchin in the Horses forehead.*

10. *Another with the Princes Armes vpon a Shield, very richly Haroldized, mounted on Horfebacke, with the Princes Armes vpon a Scutchin in the Horses foretoppe.*

11. *Another mounted on Horfebacke, deliuering an Oration in Honour of the Prince his Birth-right, and magnificent Creation, viz. To the High and Mightie Prince HENRIE, Prince of VVales, Duke of Cornwall and Rothfay, Earle of Chester, &c. with the Princes Armes vpon a Scutchin in the Horses forehead.*

12. *Another mounted on Horfebacke, with a maffie Bell of Siluer, parcell Gilt, with the Princes Armes engraueu vpon it: Likewise supported by three Lyons Rampant, standing vpon a lesser Bell, with a Clapper in it, caried vpon a Scepter, a noyse of Cornets before the Bell, Dedicated to the Prince, with the Princes Armes vpon a Scutchin in the Horses forehead.*

13. *Another mounted on Horfebacke with the Armes of S. George vpon a Shield, with the Armes of Saint George vpon a Scutchin in the forehead of the Horse.*

14. *Rumor mounted on Horfebacke, pronouncing an Oration in Honour of the most worthy Christian English Champion S. George, mounted on Horfebacke with the Armes of S. George, vpon a Scutchin in the forehead of the Horse.*

15. *Another mounted on Horfebacke, with the most ancient and famous Standard of S. George, with the Armes of Saint George vpon a Scutchin in the Horses forehead.*

16. *Another mounted on Horfebacke, bearing vpon a Scepter*

The Particulars

ter a great piece of Plate, parcell Gilt, Bell fashion, Dedicated to the Honour of Saint George, with the Armes of S. George in the Horses forehead.

17. *Another, representing S. George, Accoutred and Armed at all points, attended by two Squires: Also in compleat Armour, a noyse of Drummes before them, likewise mounted on Horsebacke, with the Armes of S. George vpon a Scutchin in the Horses forehead.*

18. *Another on Horsebacke, representing Peace, who made a Speech agreeable to her nature.*

19. *Another on Horsebacke, representing Plentie, made likewise a Speech, &c. A Wreath of Wheat-eares vpon her head, with a Garland of the same athwart her body, casting and strewing VVheate abroad amongst the multitude, as shee rode along. Garbe or Wheat-sheffe Ore, in a Scutchin vpon her Horses forehead.*

20. *Another on Horsebacke, representing Enuie, with a VVreath of Snakes about her head; another in her hand, her face and armes besmeared with blood.*

21. *After her (on Horseback) came one, representing Loue, who finding Enuie dismounted from Horsebacke, and mounted on a Stage to shew her nature, was coniured by Loue to depart, and not to interrupt (with her detractions) that dayes Triumph, vndertaken and performed through Loue, which done, Loue and Ioye marshall the succeeding sport.*

22. *Lastly, Ioye mounted on Horsebacke, reioycing at so great a concourse of people, neuer there before seene, and praying the good meaning of what there was vndertaken and performed: Whereupon all departed for a while, to a place vpon the Riuer called the Roodes, Garded with one hundred and twentie Halberders, and a hundred and twentie Shotte, brauely furnished. The Mayor, Sheriffs and Aldermen of Chester, arrayed*

of the Triumph.

rayed in their Scarlet, hauing seene the said shewes, to grace the same, accompanied, and followed the Actors vnto the said Roode, where the Ships, Barques, and Pinifes, with other vessels, Harboursing within the Riuer, displaying the Armes of S. George, vpon their maine Toppes, with seuerall pendants answerable thereunto; discharged many voleyces of Shotte in Honour of the day. The Bels Dedicated (as before is remembred) being presented to the Mayor, Proclamation being generally made, to bring in Horses to runne for the saide Bels, there was runne a double Race, to the great pleasure and delight of the spectators: Men of great worth, running also at the Ring for the said Cuppe, Dedicated to Saint George, and those that wonne the Prises, according to the Articles agreed upon in that behalfe, had the same with the Honour thereunto belonging: The said seuerall Prises, being with Speeches, and seuerall Wreathes set on their heads, deliuered in ceremonious and Tryumphant maner, after the order of the Olimpian Sportes, whereof these were an imitation.

B



CHESTERS TRIUMPH
**IN HONOUR OF
HER PRINCE.**

F A M E.



Rom blisfull Bowres of faire *Elizian* fields,
(The happy harbour of *Ioues* deereft Deere)
From thence these Worthies (noted by their
Are (by my conduct) thus ariued here. (shields)
I *Fame* that with a trice, doe ouer-fill
The Worlds wide eares with what I please to fay,
Haue brought them thus, as t'were against the hill
Of higheft *Lets*, to celebrate this *Day* !
This *Day*, that I so farre haue famouzed
That not a nooke of Earths huge Globe but knowes,
How in great *Britaine* t'is solemnized
With diuine Offices, and glorious Showes.
Then for th'encrease of this triumphant Mirth,
I'll inuocate the Gods Embassadour,
To be the President of Heau'n to Earth ;
And, from the Gods, salute your Gouvernour.
Then come great *Nuntius* of th'immortall Gods,
From that all-swaying Senate of their *State* ;
Come, I inuoke thee, with thy charming-rod
In glory come, this *Day* to celebrate.
The nine-fold Orbes of Heau'n, my words doe pierce ;
Descend then, Tongues-man of the *Vniuerse*.

Chesters Triumph.

A Song of eight voyces for the shew in CHESTER
on S. GEORGES day.

Come downe thou mighty messenger of blisse,
Come: we implore thee,
Let not thy glory be obscur'd from vs
Who most adore thee:
Then come, O come great spirit
That we may ioyfull sing,
Welcome, O welcome to earth
Ioues dearest darling.

Lighten the eyes thou great Mercurian Prince,
Of all that view thee,
That by the lustre of their optick sense
They may pursue thee:
Whilst with their voyces
Thy praise they shall sing,
Come away
Ioues dearest darling.

MERCVRIE comes downe in a Cloude
and speakes thus.

DOWNE from the Throne of the immortall Gods,
From out the glorious euer-during Heau'ns,
And from the sacred Powres celestiall
From thence I come, commanded by them all
To visite Him whose rare report hath rung

VVithin

Chesters Triumph.

Within their eares, and scal'd the lofty clouds :
His earned fame on earth hath pierc'd the skie,
Ascending vp vnto the highest Heau'ns ;
And therewithall procur'd the sacred Senate
In great regard to hold his worthinesse :
For which intent, They all (with one accord)
To manifest the Loue to Him they owe,
Haue sent me *Mercurie*, their Messenger,
To bring him ioyfull tydings of the fame.
And to this place, directed by their Powres,
I am ariu'd (in happy time I hope)
To finde this happy God-beloued Man.
And loe behold on fuddaine where I spie
This Fauorite so fauor'd of the Gods :
I will salute him with such courtesie
As best befeemes a wight of such account.
All haile to thee high Iustice Officer ;
Mercurie, Nuntius to the Powres diuine,
Hath brought thee greetings from their Deities.
And know (deere Sir) thy deedes and good deserts,
Thy well disposed Nature, Minde, and thought,
Thy zealous care to keepe their Lawes diuine,
Thy great compassion on poore wights distrest,
Thy prudence, iustice, temp'rance, and thy truth,
And, to be briefe, thy vertues generall,
Haue mou'd them all from Heau'n, with one assent,
To send Me downe, to let thee vnderstand
That thou art highly in their Fauors plac'd :
And, for the more assurance of the fame,
Loe here a Fauour fauourably sent
From them, by me, to thee, that thou maist know
Thy vertues here shall there rewarded bee

Chesters Triumph.

With endlesse ioy, and perfect happineffe.
Receau the fame, returning naught but thanks,
Which is as much as they require of thee,
My message done, my taske thus brought to end,
I must returne and to the Heau'ns ascend.

C H E S T E R.

HAile sage Spectators, haile yee reu'rend Sires,
Haile yonger Brutes, whose worth self *Worth* admires,
Whose ardent Loues both to the place, and vs,
Constraines our Loues to entertaine yee thus.
Welcome ten thousand times yee blisfull crieu,
Whose light lends lustre to the vulgar view.
Whose feuerall vertues, link'd with seuerall *Graces*,
Deferues the Best, of our best Loues embraces.
The Romaine *Curtius* Romes great Fauorite,
(Whose daring Death did her from scathe acquite)
Was ne're more Welcome to the Romanes fights,
Then are your felues, to these our choise delights.
To which kinde purpose our desire intends
To entertaine you as our fastest friends,
With such *Olympian* sports as shall approue
Our Best deuotion, and fincest Loue.
Such entertaine as best befeemes your Rancks,
Wee'le striue to giue you with our hartiest thanks.
And so, to please your nicer appetites,
VVe'le feast youre paines with Pleasures honied Sweets.
The rarest viands Choise it selfe affords,
Shall o're abound vpon our bounteous bords,
And in the midst of all our Iouiall folace,

VVe'le

Chesters Triumph.

VVee'le fucke fweet *Nectar* from the Paps of *Pallas*.
VVee'le cozen *France* of thofe delitious Vines,
VWhere-hence they draine their brain-enchanting VVines
To cheere our hearts, and make you frolique fo
As you fhall swim in ioy, though funke in woe.
VVee'le Banquet you with fuch variety
Of dulcet Fruites, whofe fweete Satiety
Shall feeme fo pleafing; as it fhall intice
The Gods themfelues to furfet on their iuice.
Our beft Paulions, in their beft attire,
Remonstrate fhall how much we doe defire,
To fatisfie your Expectations eyes,
VWith all that Arte can poffibly deuife.
VVee'le paue our Streetes, with that Eye-pleafing fand,
VWhich is of powre whole Kingdomes to command:
And for your more delight perfume we will
The Aire: nay, it fweete Aires fhall ouer-fill.
Our verdant Pastures three pil'd greene in graine
Shall weare, to honour fo your entertaine.
And round about the Meadowes as yee goe,
For peeping flowers the Graffe fhall fcarfely fhew
VWhat may be done, and willing hearts can doe
Shall be effected with aduantage too.
Wee'le furrow vp thofe pety hills or heights,
That lie but in the way of our delights,
And with the Surpluffe of this furquedrie,
Fill vp the places that too lowly lie
VWithin the lift or prospect of that place,
Affign'd this Triumph and triumphant Race.
VWhat e're our more then ftrained vtmoft-All,
Can poffibly performe; performe we fhall.

B R I T A I N E.

Chesters Triumph.

B R I T A I N E.

Illuſtrious *Britaine*, ſtately Seate of Kings,
VVhoſe boundleſſe glories inequiualent,
Doe ſo reflect on Fames orientall wings.
That o're the world they ſpred their blandiſhment.
VVhoſe influence (paſt compaſſe of conceit)
Endarts ſuch Sun-beames to obſcurer places,
That all the world by that reſplendant light,
Deriues from her their moſt peculiar graces.
Whoſe royall, clement, chaſt, and bounteous King,
(King; O too baſe a ſtile for his great worth)
Such radiant luſter to the Earth doth bring,
That like the Sunne it cheeres the totall North.
Then yeeld him honor Kings that glorious be;
Vaile to this (next the high'ſt) great King of Kings:
Who by his vertues graceth your degree,
And to the fame immortall glory brings.
Great *Britaines* Greatneſſe (wonder of the North:
Admir'd of All whom vertues height admires)
VVe doe aſcribe vnto thy Match-leſſe worth,
Surmounting praiſe, to mount thy vertues higher.
And while me (*Britaine*) *Neptune* ſhal embrace,
He ruine thoſe, that ſpight thee, or thy Race.

C A M B R I A.

Renowned *Camber*, *Britaines* true repoſe,
VVhoſe ardent zeale to her admired Prince,
Hath euer beene approu'd to friends and foes

To

Chesters Triumph.

To sacrifice her bloud in his defence.
With high-fwolne words of vaunt to thunder forth
How much we dare to doe in this respect,
Were more then meere idle; since our worth
Shall shew it selfe in such words true effect.
Our hopefull Prince whilst *Cambers* Race doth Breath,
Shall they with fast vnited might,
In his iust cause will their best Swords vntheate
Against the stoutest Opposer of his Right.
We scorne that *Wales* such weaklings should afford,
That dare not brauely front the eagerst foe
At any Weapon (Pistoll, Pike, or Sword)
And (like stout Warriours) giue him bloe for bloe.
But to our Prince (Great *Britaines* matchlesse Heire)
As humbly low, as is his Greatnesse high,
Our liues wee'le prostrate with our best Deuoir,
To doe what may vndoe the Enemie.
Whose *Grace* is thought vpon this present day,
Which day Saint *George* hath blisfully created,
To take his Birth-right; with such great ioy,
As such a day was neuer consecrated.
To memorize which more than blisfull Feast,
We are incited by the loue we owe him,
The fame to celebrate, or at the least
Our great, great ioy most thankfully to shew him.
Then naught remaines but that we all doe pray,
God bleesse Prince HENRY Prop of Englands ioy.

R V M O R.

Saint *George* for England, is the Patrone Knight,
Whose euer-conquering, and all-daring hand,
Did put whole Hoasts of Heathens foes to flight,

C

That

Chesters Triumph.

That did the vigour of his strength with-stand.
He that did euer liue (a Champion stout)
With such vndaunted holy-high resolute,
That through the earth his fame did flie about,
Which shall not die till heauen and earth dissolve.
Against the Heathen folke his force he prou'd,
By which he did decline their highest pride :
For which of heau'n and earth he was belou'd,
And made a glorious Saint when as he dide.
Vpon a hideous Dragon (whose thick scales
Like shields, that nought could pierce by force nor Arte
Did Bulwarke him) so fast his Faulchion falls,
That he through them made way vnto his heart.
Whose rare atchiuements and whose rich renowne
(Flowing from matchlesse Magnanimity)
Still makes them owners of great *Britaines* Crowne,
As in this day to crowne his memory.
Whose Fames bright Splendor, rarely to depaint
In colours rich according to his worth,
Would try the tongue of *Hermes*, fith this Saint
Thus trauels *Britaines* glory to bring forth,
Many a Monster he by force subdude,
And many a fiend incarnate he supprest,
Whose Sword did still mowe downe their multitude,
So to imbarne them in hells restlessse rest.
When loe at length returning to the foile,
VWherein he first receau'd his vitall breath,
He spent his time religiously a-while,
Till Death had slaine him, who now conquers Death :
So, *Britaines* when they fight with cheere, they say,
God and Saint *George* for England to this day.

P E A C E.

Chesters Triumph.

P E A C E.

TO bring glad newes of future happy yeares,
Peace is the *Nuntius* that fuch tydings beares.
VVho while the Scotch the English faire entreate,
And me embrace withall, I'll make them great.
No forraigne Nation shall affront their force
As long as I direct them in that courfe.
All rash diffentions and litigious braules,
I shall expell from their vnshaken walls.
All ciuill Mutinies shall then furceafe,
And Peace shall bring them euerlafting Peace.
Inueterate hate fo will I turne to loue,
As with one motion both shall iointly moue.
Brother with brother, nay, the foe with friend,
For mine and thine shall neuer more contend.
No maffacre nor bloody ftratageme,
Shall ftirre in Peaces new Ierufalem.
No ciuill Difcord, nor Domestick ftrife
Shall e're annoy their Peace, much leffe their life,
For (like to Oliue branches) they shall beare
Fruite that giues loue an appetite to beare.
VVhich mutuall concord dateleffe shall endure
As long as loue can Peace to loue procure.
I'll binde their Loues with true Loues Gordian knot,
That rude *Diffentions* hands vndoe it not :
And with a VVreath of euer-during Baies,
Crowne all your browes with peace-procured praife,
I'll rend the close-mouth'd rage of emulous ftrife,
And wound Diftraction, with Connexions knife.
And when damn'd Malice comes but once in fight
I, with a vengeance, will fuppreffe her ftraight.

Chesters Triumph.

Ile fend pale Enuie downe to hell with speed,
VVhere she vpon her Snakes shall onely feed.
And with some pois'nous and inuenom'd Toade,
Her much more poyfonous selfe shall make aboade.
VVhich being done Ile fend that base infection
(VVhose onely vertue is but base) Detraction
Her to affociate; where they both shall liue
As long as hell can life with horror giue:
And thus shall Peace their ioy perpetuate,
That loue (in loue) to stay this blessed State.

P L E N T I E.

SInce *Plenty* still co-operates with *Peace*,
Plenty shall blesse your basket of encrease.
From whose abundant ne're exhausted store,
You shall receaue much more then had before,
Ile stuffe your Barnes vp to the throat with graine,
VVhich shall all yours, and others still sustaine.
Ile fructifie the earth with rarest fruites
Of fundry shapes, and feuerall kinde of suites,
So as the Soile (that beares feed timely sowne)
Vnder the burthen of their waight, shall groane.
In all abundance I will reare your Beasts,
VVhich shall maintaine your o're abounding Feasts,
Fish, fowle, hearbs, grasse, and all things whatsoere,
Shall at your dore be cheape, and nothing deere
Ile sinke into the concaues of earthes molde,
And there hence pull and cull her purest golde,
And then will diue into the Ocean Deepes,
To raise the Treasure which their *Neptune* keepes.
Ile freight your ships with such o're-fraighting store,
That greedinesse her selfe shall seeke no more.

No

Chesters Triumph.

No scarcitie shall in your Land be found,
As long as I with Nature till your ground.
What shall I say? your life-supporting staffe,
The staffe of bread; I'll throw abroad like chaffe.
Then see how graciously the High't hath sent yee
Peace, in all fulnesse, in all fulnesse *Plentie*.

ENVIE and LOVE.

Enuie. **H**isse.

(bus?

Loue. **H** Why how now *Enuie*? do'st thou hisse at *Phæ-*

E. Yes; and at *Cinthia* too, if thee anger vs.

L. Your reason *Enuie*?

E. Why? My reason's this,

To heare a Cat cry mewe, who can but hisse.

L. Out hissing Scorpion:

E. Out yee filthy Foole,

Enuie hath wit, to set such Apes to schoole.

L. Malitious Monster, thou incarnate Diu'll,

VVhose base condition, is the source of euill.

Thou enuious Bantogge, speake and doe thy worst,

He that regards it; is the most accurst.

E. And he that thinks that Loue can e're be wife,

Hath neither iudgement, wisedome, wit, nor eies.

L. Say thou abortiue, men-detested slaue,

VVhose onely vertue is, but to deprave

Mans best proceedings, speake thou squint-eide Monster,

VVhat is the cause which makes thee still misconster?

E. Because I hate to heare a want-wit preach

Beyond wits bounds, and wisedomes boundlesse reach:

To see a superficiall Sot make shew

Of deeper skill then wit it selfe doth know.

Chesters Triumph.

L. VVhat is the folace *Enuie* counteth deepe ?
E. Marie to fee a VVolfte deuoure a Sheepe.
To fee men-diuels breeding ftill diffention
Is fport (me thinks) beyond all comprehension :
Or elfe a rich man hunger-pin'd with want,
To fee an Army (when their foode is fcant)
Eate their owne excrements ; O this is fport
For Enuie, that without this is all amort.
To fee a droue of Drunkards like to Swine
Swilling their foules, in foule-o're-whelming wine.
To fee a City burnt, or Barnes on fire,
To fee a Sonne the Butcher of his Sire.
To fee two Swaggerars eagerly to ftriue,
VVhich of them both fhall make the Hang-man thriue.
To fee a good man poore, or wife man bare,
To fee dame *Vertue* ouer-whelm'd with care.
To fee a ruin'd Church, a Preacher dumbe,
A Kings childe perifh in the Mothers wombe.
To fee a Mifer, who to haue his pelfe,
VVill take a rope and (defp'rate) hang him felfe :
To fee a virgine by a varlet vs'd,
Till fhe by him to death be fo abus'd.
Or elfe to fee a Father fucke the blood
Of his owne Spawne, O ! thefe would doe me good.
But to behold a ranke of ruftick Boyes
Shewing as childifh people childifh toyes
To grace a day with ; O it grates my gall
To heare an apifh Kitling catterwall.
Is it not harfh to heare a Marmefet fqueake
Vpon a ftage a moft vnioynted fpeake ?
And then to heare fome ignorant Baboone,
Sweare that this Monky did furmount the Moone.

VVhen

Chesters Triumph.

VWhen as the Infants best is too too bad,
And which to heare would make a wife-man mad.
L. Thou damn'd Infection; damned from thy birth.
Abhor'd of heau'n, and odious to the earth,
How canst thou euer hope to merit grace,
VWhen thy delight is but detraction base?
But since there is no signe of grace in that
Damn'd face of thine, which hell doth wonder at,
Loue shall coniure thee; that from this time forth,
Thou ne're frequent this Iland of the North.
Diue to the depth of deepest Stigian flood;
There fucke thou Snakes, and Snakes there fuck thy blood.
Or sinke thou quite to the infernall deepe,
Where crawling Scorpions may about thee creepe.
And there among those vermine vile beneath,
Belk vp that poison which thou here dost breath.
Goe, I coniure thee, leaft I make thee feelee
The keenest edge of Wraths reuenging steele.
Burthen the earth no more, thou hatefull Toade
VWith such a pondrous earth-anoying loade,
Goe with a vengeance goe, and ne're retire,
But weare out Time in euerlasting fire.
Enuie. O I could grind and grate thee with my teeth,
L. No more thou Monster; hence be gone forthwith;
E. Confusion, death, plague, pestilence, and piles,
Confound their foules who at mine anguish smiles,
Yet, ere I goe, I'll bid the best farewell,
Hoping ere long to meete their Ghosts in hell.
L. Goe vgly Monster, Loues Misanthropos,
Sinke downe to tortour and continuall woes.
Heau'n excludes thee; Earth abhors thy sight,
And greeues to beare the burthen of thy weight.

Sinke

Chesters Triumph.

Sinke to her center, there's thy Natiue rest,
And neuer more be seene to spot her brest :
So, hast thee hence ; and hence-forth I'll direct
My speech to those, whom I doe best affect :
 Loue bids you welcome that are come in loue,
 To see our sports that *Enuie* doth reprove.

I o y.

E*Nuie* auaunt, thou art no fit Compeere
T'affociate these our sweet Consociats heere.
Ioy doth exclude thee, who (to thy disgrace)
Here spets Defiance in thy vgly face.
And that is more ; thy euerlasting shame
Shall be still blasted by the Trumpe of *Fame* :
The powrefull tongue of facund *Mercury*,
Shall to the world display thy Infamy.
Chester abhors thy presence ; *Britaine* hates thee ;
And for a damned fury, *Camber* takes thee.
Peace, as a Herrald, shall proclaime to All,
That thou art damn'd by Iustice-Generall.
Plenty detests thy base Society,
VVho scornes thy hell-bred grosse impietie.
And last of all, My *Loue*, in *Loues* defence
In spight of *Enuie*, shall fend *Enuie* hence.
 Wherefore auaunt ; that all the I'll may sing,
 Now *Enuies* gone, in peace w'enioy our King.

After

Chesters Triumph.

After the running of the Horses FAME speakes.

With rich Characters of resplendant gold,
Fame hath your names within her booke enrold:
Which till Time stayes his course shall glitter bright,
Maugre Detraction and fell Enuies spight

BRITAIN E to him that wan the best Bell.

IN signe of victory which thou hast gain'd,
This VVreath by thy faire front shall be sustain'd.
VVhose greene leau'd branches vnto *Fame* shall tell
That thou didst best deferue the better Bell.

CAMBER to the second.

TO crowne thy Temples with a second vvreath,
Loe here doth *Camber* vnto thee bequeath
This fragrant Garland: fith thou didst excell
The best that ran but at the second Bell.

RVMOR to him that wan the Ring.

THou that by either cunning, or by chaunce,
Didst take the Ring with thy thrice happy Launce:
Here take of me (to raise thy vertues vp)
This vvreath of Balme, and polliht filuer cup.

All together.

And so we all in all your feuerall Graces,
VVill with your fame o're-fill all times and places.

D

C H E S T E R S

Chesters Triumph.

C H E S T E R S *last Speech.*

NO Action, though admir'd for Excellence,
No Practize, though of high't preheminnence
That can escape the Poliphemian eye
Of Enuie, that for euer lookes awry :
Yet notwithstanding on your Loues depending,
Whose patient eares excludes all reprehending,
We here submit our felues in humblest wife
Before the barre of your iudicious eyes,
What we present vnto your dainty eares
Is freed from scandalls : so is free from feares.
Onely your Loues which are our fairest markes,
Must muzzle Enuie, when the Fury barks
Vnto the best, we doubt not but our best
May purchase fauour ; and for all the rest
We doe expect but this poore kindnesse from them,
That they would speake but what shall well become them.
This being graunted : *Chester* doth inuite
Each noble worthy, and each worthy Knight,
To close their stomacke with a small repast,
Which may content a temperate curious taft.
Measure our ardent Loues, with such kinde measure,
As we afford you sport, and giue you pleasure :
And so wee'le leaue you with this solemne vow,
That whilst we breath, our hearts shall honour you.

IF any Reader shall desire to know
VVho was the Author of this pleasing shew :

Let

Chesters Triumph.

Let him receave aduertizement hereby
A Sheriffe (late of *Chester*) A M E R I E.
Did thus performe it; who for his reward,
Defires but Loue, and competent regard.

R O B E R T A M E R I E.

F I N I S.



NOTES.

NOTES.

DEDICATION, l. 3. "*Palatines*,"] i. e. Inhabitants of the Palatine city of Chester.

ADDRESS, l. 28. "*Camber*,"] i. e. Cambria, Wales.

BRIEF RELATION, l. 4. "*Caer-leon*."] Chester derived its name of *Caer-leon*, according to Higden in his *Polychronicon*, from an imaginary giant, called *Leon Gawr* or *Vaur*, the supposed founder, who is thus alluded to by Henry Bradshaw, a Benedictine monk of St. Werburgh's abbey, in that city, in his metrical *Life and History of St. Werburgh*, 4to, Pynson, 1521 :—

" The founder of the city, as saith Polychronicon,
Was *Leon Gawr*, a mighty strong giant."

It was also so called from *Caer* and *Leon*, the city of legions — or *Caerleon* ar *Dufyr dwy* — the city of legions upon the waters of *Dee*, from the circumstance of the twentieth legion of the Romans being stationed here for so long a period, of whom the giant above mentioned is supposed to be a mere personification. Thus Bradshaw again :—

" Another city of legions we find also
In the west part of England, by the water of *Dee*,
Called *Caer-Leon* of Britons long ago,
After named *Chester*, by great authority."

So, also, Harding, in his metrical *Chronicle*, 4to. 1543, chap. 89, fol. lxxxiii.

" In that same yere (603) of *Chrystes* incarnation
The *Brytons* all, dyd set their parlyament
At *Carlion*, by good informacion
Cairlegeocester hyght, as some men ment
That *Westchester* is become of entent
Where thei dyd chose, *Cadwan* unto their *Kynge*
Them to defende, fro their fooes warryng."

Drayton has thus alluded to these traditions in his *Polyolbion* :—

" Fair *Chester* ! call'd of old
Caerlegion — whilst proud *Rome* her conquests here did hold
Of those her legions known, the faithful station then,
So stoutly held to tack, by the near North-Wales men.

NOTES.

Yet by her own right name, she'd rather called be,
As her the Britons term'd, *the fortress upon Dee*,—
Or vainly she may seem a miracle to stand,
Th' imaginary work of some huge *Giant's* hand."

PARTICULARS, 1. "*carying an Auncient*."] An ancient was a flag or standard. Thus Shakespeare, 1 *Hen.* iv. act. iv. sc. 2 :—

"Ten times more dishonourably ragged than an old fac'd *ancient*."

It was sometimes used for the officer who bore it, the ensign or standard bearer. Skinner, in his *Etymolog. Ling. Anglic.*, says that the word *ancient* is a corruption from ensign, signifying the same thing.

2. "*called Greene-men*."] The Green-men, or Savage men as they were called, were frequently introduced in the public shows or pageants, and appear to have been very popular. They were sometimes clothed entirely with skins, and sometimes they were decorated with leaves of oak, or covered with ivy. It was in such a character that Gascoigne, the poet, appeared on a sudden before Queen Elizabeth during her entertainment at Kenilworth Castle, to take her, as it were, by surprise. "For aboot nien a clock, at the hither part of the Chase, whear torchlight attended; oout of the woods in her Maiesties return, rooughly came thear foorth *Hombre Saluagio*, with an Oken plant pluct up by the roots in his hande, himself forgrone all in moss and Iuy; who, for parsonage, gesture, and utterauns beside, countenaunst the matter too very good liking, and had speech to effect."—See Robert Laneham's or Langham's *Letter from Killingwoorth Castle*, 8vo. b. l. 1575, p. 18.—Strutt, speaking of these Green-men, says they "were men whimsically attired and disguised with droll masks, having large staves or clubs, headed with cases of crackers." In his thirty-second Plate he has given at the bottom a representation, from Bate's *Book of Fireworks*, 1635, of a green-man, equipped in his proper habit, and flourishing his fire-club; and at the top a savage man, or wode house, a character very common in the pageants of former times, and probably resembling the wild men.—In the second part of George Whetstone's very rare play of *The Historie of Promos and Cassandra*, 4to. 1578, after introducing some preparations for a pageant, act i. sc. 4., it is thus described in sc. 5 :—

"*Be.* The Wardens of the Marchantaylers are
Where (with themselves) they shall their Pageaunt place:
Phal. With what strange showes, doo they their Pageaunt grace.
Be. They haue *Hercules*, of monsters conqueryng,
Huge great *Giants*, in a forest fighting,
With *Lyons*, *Beares*, *Wolves*, *Apes*, *Foxes*, and *Grayes*,
Baiards, *Brockes*, &c.
Phal. O wondrous frayes.
Marry Syr, since they are prouided thus
Out of their wayes, God keepe Maister *Pediculus*."

NOTES.

Then enter, Sc. 6, "Two men apparrelled, lyke greene men at the Mayor's feast, with clubbes of fyre worke,—

Phal. This geare fadgeth now, that these fellowes peare,
 Friendes where waight you?
First. In Jesus streete to keepe a passadge cleare
 That the King and his trayne, may passe with ease.
Phal. O, very good.
Second. Ought else Syr, do you please?
Phal. No, no: about your charge.
Both. We are gone.— *Exeunt.*"

It appears from this that the green-men were frequently employed to attend the pageants, and to clear the way for the royal and other principal personages in the procession.—See Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes of the People of England*, 4to. 1810, pp. 224 and 334, and the Introduction, p. xxiv.

2. "*an artificiall Dragon.*" An artificial dragon was as necessary and important a figure in these ancient Pageants, as a giant was in the procession at a Lord Mayor's Show. Representations of this kind found particular favour in the eyes of our ancestors, and the lively and graphic description of the dragon's death here given, "bleeding, fainting, and staggering, as though he endured a feeling paine, even at the last gaspe," and pursued by the "huge, savage-like Greene-men, bearing Herculian clubbes in their hands," no doubt contributed much "to the great pleasure of the spectators." Among the payments for these shows, still existing in the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, there are several entries relating to this subject of the dragon. Among others, is an agreement between Sir Lawrence Smith, mayor of Chester, and two artists—

"For the annual painting of the city's four giants, one unicorn, one dromedarye, one luce, one asse, one *dragon*, six hobby-horses, and sixteen naked boys."

"For painting the beasts and hobby-horses, 43s. 0d."

In 1657—

"For the making new the dragon, 5s.—and for six naked boys to beat at it, 6s."

See Lysons's *Chesh.* p. 583-4. "On Midsummer eve it was customary annually at Burford, in Oxfordshire, to carry a *dragon* up and down the town, with mirth and rejoicing; to which they also added the picture of a giant. Dr. Plot tells us, this pageantry was continued in his memory, and says it was established, at least the dragon part of the show, in memory of a famous victory obtained near that place by Cuthred, King of the West Saxons, over Ethelbald, King of Mercia, who lost his standard, surmounted by a golden dragon, in the action."—See Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 319. We are informed that at this day a dragon is still continued to be carried before the mayor at the annual procession in the city of Norwich, which is afterwards laid up and preserved in St. Andrew's Hall. The

NOTES.

reader may see more on this subject in the *Introduction* to Mr. Fairholt's interesting volume on *The History of Lord Mayors' Pageants*, printed for the Percy Society in 1841. See pp. xxxvii. &c. &c.

7. "*Haroldized*,"] *i. e.* heraldized or blazoned.

22. "*the Roodes*."] From the Anglo-Saxon *pode*, *Crux*, a cross or crucifix. See Note in the Preface, p. vi.

FAME, l. 8. "*Lets*,"] *i. e.* hindrances or impediments.

"All *lets* are now removed."

Micocrosmus.

See Nares's *Glossary*.

L. 9. "*famouzed*,"] *i. e.* celebrated.

"The painfull warrior *famosed* for worth."

Shakesp. Sonnet 25.

See Nares's *Glossary* for other instances.

L. 14. "*the Gods Embassadour*,"] *i. e.* Mercury.

CHESTER, l. 2. "*whose worth self Worth admires*,"] *i. e.* Worth itself.

L. 10. "*scathe*."] Hurt, destruction.

L. 17. "*entertaine*,"] *i. e.* entertainment.

L. 41. "*three piled green*."] A metaphor from the pile of velvet, signifying the finest and most perfect green. Thus Shakesp. *Love's Labours Lost*. Act v. sc. 2 :

"Three-piled hyperboles."

See Douce's *Illustrations*, vol. i. p. 240.

L. 49. "*surquedrie*."] Pride or presumption, from the old French word *surcuiderie*. "Hoc a *Sur*, super, et *cuidere*, cogitare, imaginari sc. vitium ejus qui nimis magnifice de se sentit."—Chaucer thus defines it in his *Persones Tale*: "Presumption is when a man undertaketh an emprise that him ought not to do, or elles that he may not do; and this is called *surquidrie*."—It is used here for excess, as in the following passage :—

"That which I deemed Bacchus' *surquedry*,
Is grave, and staied, civill sobrietie."

Marston's Sat. i. 5.

See, also, other instances in Nares's *Glossary*.

NOTES.

BRITAINE, *l.* 14. "*vaile.*"] To bow with submission, to yield, to give place.

CAMBRIA, *l.* 19. "*Deuoire.*"] Duty or service.

L. 25. "*memorize.*"] To record, to render memorable. Thus Shakespeare :—

" From her
Will fall some blessing to this land, which shall
In it be *memoriz'd.*

Hen. viii. act iii. sc. 2.

RUMOR, *l.* 28. "*imbarne.*"] To enclose or shut up.

PEACE, *l.* 9. "*surcease.*"] To cease ; a common Shakesperian word, though now obsolete :—

" I will not do't
Lest I *surcease* to honour mine own truth."

Coriolanus, act iii. sc. 2.

ENUIE, *l.* 12. "*Thou enuious Bandogge.*"] A mastiff or bull-dog, kept chained or tied up on account of his ferocity, and therefore, properly *band-dog*.—Cole, in his *Dictionary*, 1679, renders it *canis catenatus*.—Thus introduced by Shakespeare, in his description of night :—

" The time when screech-owls cry, and *ban-dogs* howl,
And spirits walk, and ghosts break up their graves."

2 *K. Henry* vi, act i. sc. 4.

L. 31. "*all amort.*"] "*All amort*, ut dicimus de viro præ nimis profundis cogitationibus quasi obstupescente, et ecstasi abrepto, a Fr. G. *amorti* part. verbi *amortir*, morte extinguere." *Skinner*.—Half dead, drooping, dejected, from the French *a la mort*.—Thus used by Shakespeare :—

Tal. " What all a-mort ?"

1 *K. Henry* vi. act iii. sc. 2.

" How fares my Kate ? What, sweeting, all amort."

Taming of the Shrew, act iv. sc. 3.

L. 52. "*Marmeset.*"] A marmoset, a small monkey ; from the French *marmouset*, *marmot*, It. *Marmotta*.

L. 84. "*tortour.*"] Torture.

BRITAINE, *l.* 4. "*thou didst best deserve the better Bell.*"] The Bell appears to have been first given as a prize to be run for during the mayoralty of Henry Gee, in the 31st year of King Henry the Eighth, A.D. 1539. It is probable that the old

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adage, "to bear the bell," was derived from this custom of running for a bell as a prize, from whence the following epitaph :—

" Here lyes the man whose horse did gaine
The bell, in race on Salisbury plain."

Camden's Rem. p. 348.

The races were formerly called bell courses, because, as we see above, the prize was a silver bell. The bell and the bowl formerly contended for at the ancient Chester races have long since been changed into the ordinary prizes at such meetings.

*If any Reader shall desire to know
Who was the Author of this pleasing show :
Let him receave aduertizenent hereby
A Sheriffe (late of Chester) AMERIE.
Did thus performe it ; who for his reward,
Desires but Loue, and competent regard.*

ROBERT AMERIE.]

These last six lines were probably composed by Amery himself, as the address or l'envoy to the reader, at that period frequently subjoined to poems and other works from the author. They are not intended to convey to the reader the idea that he was the writer of the verses in this little work, which we have already shown were composed by Richard Davies "the poet," but that he was "the author" or "contriver of this pleasing show," and that it was celebrated under his superintendence. Without giving the whole account of the exhibition, as drawn up in the hand-writing of Mr. Amery himself, and still preserved among the Harl. MSS., No. 2150, folio 356, which varies in some degree from the one in the present volume, and which may be seen both in Lysons's *Mag. Brit.*, p. 589, and more correctly in Ormerod's *Hist. Chesh.* vol. 1, p. 297, we quote the concluding address by Amery, because the lines are totally different from the present :—

" Wheu all is done, then judge what you have seene, and soe speak on yo^r mynd, as you fynde.
The actor for the p'sent

ROBERT AMORY.

Amor is love and Amory is his name
That did begin this pomp and princelye game,
The charge is great to him that all begun,
Let him be satisfyed now all is done."

Mr. Ormerod says, "The last line has been erased, and in the hand-writing of one of the Randle Holmes is substituted this line, not very creditable to the corrector—

" Who now is sattisfied to see all so well done."

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Fleming, Thomas, Pendleton, near Manchester
Fleming, William, M.D., Ditto
Fletcher, John, Haulgh, near Bolton
Fletcher, Samuel, Broomfield, near Manchester
Fletcher, Samuel, Ardwick, near Manchester
Flintoff, Thomas, Manchester
Ford, Henry, Manchester
Fraser, James W., Manchester
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Gardner, Thomas, Worcester College, Oxford
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Germon, Rev. Nicholas, M.A., High Master, Free Grammar School, Manchester
Gibb, William, Manchester
Gladstone, Robertson, Liverpool
Gladstone, Robert, Withington, near Manchester
Gordon, Hunter, Manchester
Gould, John, Manchester
Grant, Daniel, Manchester
Grave, Joseph, Manchester
Gray, Benjamin, B.A., Trinity Coll. Cambridge
Gray, James, Manchester
Greaves, John, Irlam Hall, near Manchester

Greenall, G., Walton Hall, near Warrington
Grey, The Hon. Booth
Grosvenor, The Earl
Grundy, George, Chetham Fold, near Manchester

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Hardman, Henry, Bury, Lancashire
Hardy, William, Manchester
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Harland, John, Manchester
Harrison, William, Brearey, Isle of Man
Harter, James Collier, Broughton Hall, near Manchester
Harter, William, Hope Hall, near Manchester
Hately, Isaiah, Manchester
Hatton, James, Richmond House, near Manchester
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Heelis, Stephen, Manchester
Henshaw, William, Manchester
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Heron, Rev. George, M.A., Carrington, Cheshire
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Heywood, James, F.R.S., F.G.S., Acresfield, near Manchester
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Holden, Thomas, Rochdale
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Hulme, Davenport, M.D., Manchester
Hulme, Hamlet, Medlock Vale, Manchester
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Jemmett, William Thomas, Manchester
Johnson, W. R., Manchester
Johnson, Rev. W. W., M.A., Manchester
Jones, Jos., Jun., Hathershaw, Oldham
Jones, W., Manchester
Jordan, Joseph, Manchester

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Kay, James, Turton Tower, Bolton
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 Ker, George Portland, Salford
 Kershaw, James, Green Heys, near Manchester
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 chester
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 Sowler, Thomas, Manchester
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 Sudlow, John, Jun., Manchester
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 Swanwick, Josh. W., Hollins Vale, Bury, Lancashire

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 Tatton, Thos., Withenshaw, Cheshire
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 Wroe, Thomas, Manchester

Yates, Joseph B., West Dingle, Liverpool
 Yates, Richard, Manchester

DR. *WILLIAM LANGTON, Treasurer, in account with the Chetham Society, 1843.*

CR.

1843.	L.	S.	D.	1843.	L.	S.	D.
To 22 Compositions @ £10	220	0	0	April 13. By Expenses incurred by Honorary			
„ 328 Subscriptions	328	0	0	Secretary	2	12	4
Dec. 31. „ Interest from Sir B. Heywood				May 6. „ Ditto ditto	1	4	4
and Co., Bankers	4	16	0	23. „ Stationery.....	0	2	0
				July 25. „ Paid Sowler, printing and adver-			
				tising	6	18	6
				„ „ „ Taylor and Garnett.....	1	10	6
				„ „ „ Bradshaw and Co., Circulars ..	0	9	0
				Aug. 26. „ Remitted to Mr. Hawkins, for			
				transcribing Sir W. Brereton's			
				Travels	5	5	0
				Dec. 12. „ Richards, printer, viz. Sir W.			
				Brereton's Travels, and gene-			
				ral printing	81	19	0
				„ 28. „ Stamped Envelopes	2	4	6
				„ 31. „ Postages	0	14	6
				1844.			
				Jan. 16. „ Simms and Co., carriage of pack-			
				ages and Stationery.....	0	15	0
					103	14	8
				Mar. 1. „ Balance	449	1	4
					£552	16	0
1844.							
March 1. To Balance.....	£449	1	4				

AUDITED,

JOHN MOORE.

GEORGE PEEL.

EDWARD WHITMORE, in place

of T. W. WINSTANLEY, deceased.

WORKS PUBLISHED BY THE CHETHAM SOCIETY FOR
THE YEAR 1843.

Brereton's Travels.

Chester's Triumph in Honor of her Prince.

The Lancashire Civil War Tracts.

WORKS IN THE PRESS.

Pott's Discovery of Witches in the County of Lancaster, from the edition of 1613.

The Life of the Rev. Adam Martindale, Vicar of Rostherne, in Cheshire, from the MS. in the British Museum. (4239 Ascoug's Catalogue.)

Dee's Compendious Rehearsal, and other Autobiographical Tracts, not included in the recent Publication of the Camden Society edited by Mr. Halliwell, with his Collected correspondence.

Iter Lancastrense, by Dr. Richard James ; an English Poem, written in 1636, containing a Metrical Account of some of the Principal Families and Mansions in Lancashire ; from the unpublished MS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

WORKS SUGGESTED FOR PUBLICATION.

Selections from the Unpublished Correspondence of the Rev. John Whittaker, Author of the History of Manchester, and other Works.

More's (George) Discourse concerning the Possession and Dispossession of Seven Persons in one Family in Lancashire, from a Manuscript formerly belonging to Thoresby, and which gives a much fuller Account of that Transaction than the Printed Tract of 1600 ; with a Bibliographical and Critical Review of the Tracts in the Darrel Controversy.

A Selection of the most Curious Papers and Tracts relating to the Pretender's Stay in Manchester in 1745, in Print and Manuscript.

Proceedings of the Presbyterian Classis of Manchester and the Neighbourhood, from 1646 to 1660, from an Unpublished Manuscript.

Catalogue of the Alchemical Library of John Webster, of Clitheroe, from a Manuscript in the Rev. T. Corser's possession ; with a fuller Life of him, and List of his Works, than has yet appeared.

Correspondence between Samuel Hartlib (the Friend of Milton), and Dr. Worthington, of Jesus College, Cambridge (a native of Manchester), from 1655 to 1661, on various Literary Subjects.

"Antiquities concerning Cheshire," by Randall Minshull, written A.D. 1591, from a MS. in the Gough Collection.

Register of the Lancaster Priory, from a MS. (No. 3764) in the Harleian Collection.

Selections from the Visitations of Lancashire in 1533, 1567, and 1613, in the Herald's College, British Museum, Bodleian, and Caius College Libraries.

Selections from Dodsworth's MSS. in the Bodleian Library, Randal Holmes's Collections for Lancashire and Cheshire (MSS. Harleian), and Warburton's Collections for Cheshire (MSS. Lansdown).

Annales Cestrienses, or Chronicle of St. Werburgh, from the MS. in the British Museum.

A Reprint of Henry Bradshaw's Life and History of St. Werburgh, from the very rare 4to. of 1521, printed by Pynson.

The Letters and Correspondence of Sir William Brereton, from the original MSS., in 5 vols. folio, in the British Museum.

A Poem, by Laurence Bostock, on the subject of the Saxon and Norman Earls of Chester.

Bishop Gastrell's Notitia Cestriensis, on the subject of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Diocese of Chester, from the original MS.

History of the Earldom of Chester, collected by Archbishop Parker, entitled *De Successione Comitum Cestriæ a Hugone Lupo ad Johannem Scoticum*, from the original MS. in Ben'et College Library, Cambridge.

Volume of Funeral Certificates of Lancashire and Cheshire.

Volume of Early Lancashire and Cheshire Wills.

A Selection of Papers relating to the Rebellion of 1715, including Clarke's Journal of the March of the Rebels from Carlisle to Preston.

A Memoir of the Chetham Family, from original documents.

The Diary of the Rev. Henry Newcome, M.A., from the original MS. in the possession of his descendant, the Rev. Thomas Newcome, M.A., Rector of Shenley, Herts.

Lucianus Monacus de laude Cestrie, a Latin MS. of the 13th century, descriptive of the walls, gates, &c., of the City of Chester, formerly belonging to Thomas Allen, DD., and now in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

Richard Robinson's Golden Mirroure, Bk. lett. 4to. Lond., 1580. Containing Poems on the Etymology of the names of several Cheshire Families; from the exceedingly rare copy formerly in the collection of Richard Heber, Esq., (see Cat. pt. iv. 2413,) and now in the British Museum.

A volume of the early Ballad Poetry of Lancashire.

The Coucher Book of Whalley Abbey.



Charles Simms & Co., Printers, Manchester.

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