

To the above list Hunter adds 'Cosan Commentaries, 1565. Martin 4367. An edit. 1590. Farmer 5860. Dedicated to Sir William Cecil from Powles Belchamp. 12 Oct., 1565,' but this is surely an inaccurate reference to the edition of Caesar's *Commentaries*, published in that year. Hunter says further that "he also published a translation of Quintus Curtius according to Low in his *Ath. Cant.*"

Whether Arthur Golding was related to the family of the same name which came into prominence during the reign of Charles I. I have not been able to discover. Sir Edward Golding was created a baronet on September 27, 1642, and his son, Sir Charles, died on September 28, 1667, *act.* 37. Sir Charles Golding's son, Sir Edward, died on December 6, 1715.<sup>1</sup> A "Mr. Golding," the grandfather of the first Sir Edward, was steward to Sir Thomas Ritson, but I have not been able to connect him with the Essex family. Hunter notes that among the Harleian MSS. is a history of the house of Vere, by a Percival Golding. The arms of Golding of Postlingford, and of Fornham, both in Suffolk, are—Gules, a chevron Or between three bezants.<sup>2</sup>

#### THE ABRAHAM SACRIFIANT OF BEZA

*Abraham Sacrifiant*, otherwise known as *Le Sacrifice d'Abraham*, is the only play written by Théodore de Bèze. It was first printed at Geneva by Conrad Badius in 1550, and Beza's Address to the Readers is dated at Lausanne on October 1st of that year, but Pasquier in *Recherches sur la France* (1560 on) says definitely that it was written for the accession of Henry II., i. e., in 1547. If this statement is correct (though it is highly improbable that Beza would have chosen such a subject before his conversion in 1549) it is barely possible, as M. Émile Faguet believes, that the author worked over the material before 1550, and that he then added the strongly Calvinistic traits which characterize the play.<sup>3</sup> In a letter

<sup>1</sup> V. *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1795, vol. i, p. 284.

<sup>2</sup> V. *Notes and Queries*, Series I, vol. xi, p. 13.

<sup>3</sup> V. *La Tragédie française au xvi. Siècle*, p. 94. But Badius declared that Beza wrote the play as an expiation of his sin in having written the *Juvenilia*!