

Mildmay, of Springfield Barnes, Esq.¹ This bequest, also, seems to have involved Golding in Chancery proceedings. A certain Arthur Kempe appears as plaintiff against "Anthony Golling, esquire, and Mary Golding, widow" in a suit the object of which was "to protect plaintiff's title under an assignment of lease." The "premisses" are set forth as follows: "The manor of Waltons in Purley demised by the Earl of Oxford to George Golding deceased, who assigned the lease to plaintiff, and afterwards purchased the inheritance of the Earl."² The Anthony Golding here referred to must surely be Arthur Golding.

That Golding spent a considerable portion of these years in Essex looking after his property interests we may be sure, and the demand which they made on his time and attention is probably reflected in the fact that after 1577 his translations became much less numerous. In that year he had a house in the parish of All-hallows on the Wall, from which place he dedicated to Sir Christopher Hatton his translation of *Sereca's De Beneficiis* on March 17, 1577-8, and we may assume that he spent many years partly in London, partly in Essex. His *Discourse upon the Earthquake* (1580), which is his only original prose work, inveighs strongly against the profanation of the Sabbath which "is spent full heathenishly in taverning, tipling, gaming, playing and beholding of Beare-baytings and stage-playes," and the invective sounds like that of a man who was familiar with the London life of the period. Indeed we may safely conclude that at this time Golding was one of the most widely known literary men in London. We have already seen that he received the warmest praise from many contemporary writers, and although he was an ardent Puritan he numbered among his patrons the most famous statesmen and noblemen of his day. The list includes Sir William Cecil (Lord Burleigh), the Earl of Leicester, the Earl of Oxford, Sir Walter Mildmay, the Earl of Huntingdon, the Earl of Essex, Sir William Brewrie, Sir Thomas Bromley, Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Cobham and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1, p. 340—Denzey Hundred.

² *Calendar of the Proceedings in Chancery—Queen Elizabeth, K. 1, 4, v. 1, 2, p. 124.*