

nors; the Queen the Lord Mayor (two presentations), and the Court of Aldermen, presenting annually, and the other Governors in rotation, so that the privilege occurs about once in three or to a years. A list of the Governors having presentations is published annually in March, and is to be had at the counting-house of the Hospital. "Grecians" and "King's Boys" remain in the school after they are fifteen years old: but the other boys leave at that age.

## XLIV.

KING EDWARD'S SCHOOLS AT BIRMINGHAM, LICHFIELD, TUNBRIDGE,  
AND BEDFORD.

We have seen in the foregoing narrative that Endowments for Education are, probably, nearly as old as endowments for the support of the church. The monasteries had schools attached to them in many instances. Still, it must often have happened, (thickly scattered though the monasteries were,) that the child lived at an inconvenient distance from any one of them, and, probably, little was learned there after all. Before the Reformation, schools were to teach the children grammar and singing. Of this connexion between schools and religious foundations, the keeping of them in the church, or in a building which was part of it, is an indication.

Birmingham Free Grammar School is one of the richest foundations of the kind. The Guild of the Holy Cross yielded it lands of the yearly value of 21*l.*; and the governors were to nominate and appoint "a pedagogue and sub-pedagogue," with statutes and ordinances for the government of the school, "for the instruction of boys and youths in the learned languages." The value of the endowment had increased, in 1829, to upwards of 3000*l.* a-year; and in 1831, the governors were empowered by law to build a new school for teaching modern languages, the arts and sciences; besides eight other schools for the elementary education of the poorer inhabitants of the town. The endowed income of this noble foundation is now 8000*l.*; it has ten unive sity exhibitions; and the number of scholars in the Grammar School is nearly 500. The school-house is a handsome stone structure, in the Tudor style; designed by Barry, the architect of the new Houses of Parliament.

Lichfield Free Grammar School was also founded in this reign. Here were educated Elias Ashmole, the antiquary; Gregory King, the herald; George Smalridge, Bishop of Bristol; Dr. Wollaston, author of the *Religion of Nature*; Addison, who was the son of a Dean of Lichfield; Lord Chief-Justices Willes and Wilmot; Lord Chief Baron Parker; Judges Noel and Lloyd; Dr. Samuel Johnson, who was born at Lichfield; David Garrick; and Henry Sa, the traveller in Abyssinia. As early as the reign of Henry III., the bishop of the diocese founded a religious establishment, but it subsequently went under the name of "The Hospital School;" in 1740 it merged into the Grammar School.

Tunbridge School, in Kent, is another of our richly-endowed grammar-schools, was founded by Sir Andrew Judd, Knight, a native of the town of Tunbridge. He acquired a large fortune in London by trade in furs, and he served as Lord Mayor in 1550, when, says Holinshed, "he erected one notable Free School at Tunbridge, in Kent, wherein he brought up and nourished in learning grte store of youth, as well bred in that shire as brought up in other counties adjoining.

The Grammar School of the Bedford Charity is likewise of King Edward's foundation, in 1552. There is, perhaps, no English town of similar extent equal to Bedford in the variety and magnitude of its charitable and educational establishments. But the principal benefactor was Sir William Harpur, alderman of London, who endowed the above free-school for the instruction of the children of the town "in grammar and good manners;" conveying to the corporation 13 acres of land in the parish of St Andrew, Holborn, for the support of the school, and for portioning poor maidens of the town; the overplus, if any, to be given in alms to the poor. There have been built upon the land Lamb's Conduit Street, Harpur Street, Theobald's Road, Bedford Street, Bedford Row, New North Street, and some smaller streets; and thus the property has gradually risen in value from below 15*l.* a-year a quarter of a century since, to upwards of 13,500*l.*! The income of the Grammar School is under 3000*l.* a-year; there are about 160 scholars, and 8 exhibitions. The Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford, are the visitors.

## XLV.

## REIGN OF QUEEN MARY.

King Edward's aids to education were cut short by his early death. His successor, Queen Mary, the only child of Henry VIII. and Katherine of Aragon who survived her parents, was born at Greenwich, in 1516. She was brought up from infancy under the care of

her mother, and Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, the effect of whose instructions was not impaired by the subsequent lessons of the learned Ludovicus Vives, who, though somewhat inclined to the English Religion, was appointed by Henry to be her Latin tutor. In her tenth year a separate establishment was formed for her, and she was sent to reside at Ludlow, with a household of 300 persons, and with the Lady Salisbury for her governess. The time she passed there was probably the happiest of her days, for her life was early embittered by the controversy regarding her parents' marriage. Mary was brought up in a profound veneration for the see of Rome, by her mother, with whom she naturally sided; and thus she gave deep obedience to her imperious father. Entries in her Privy Purse Account from 1536 to 1544, published by Sir Frederic Madden, show Mary's active benevolence towards the poor, compassion for prisoners, friendly regard and liberality to her servants; and also indicate elegant pursuits and domestic virtues, for which in general she does not receive credit.

## XLVI.

## EDUCATION OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Elizabeth, the only surviving child of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn, was born at Greenwich, in 1533. She is considered by Ascham, one of her teachers, as having attained the lead of the lettered ladies of England at his period. Camden describes her as "of a modest gravity, excellent wit, royal soul, happy memory, and indefatigably given to the study of learning; inasmuch as before she was seventeen years of age she well understood the Latin, French, and Italian tongues, and had an indifferent knowledge of the Greek. Neither did she neglect music, so far as it became a princess, being able to sing sweetly, and play handsomely on the lute. With Roger Ascham, who was her tutor, she read over Melancthon's Common Places, all Tully, a great part of the histories of Titus Livius, certain select orations of Isocrates, (whereof two she turned into Latin), Sophocles' Tragedies, and the New Testament in Greek, by which means she framed her tongue to a pure and elegant way of speaking," &c. Ascham tells us in his *Schoolmaster*, that Elizabeth continued her Greek studies subsequent to her accession to the throne: "After dinner," (at Windsor Castle, 10th December, 1563), he says, "I went up to read with the Queen's Majesty: we read there together in the Greek tongue, as I well remember, that noble oration of Demosthenes against Aeschines for his false dealing in his embassy to Philip of Macedon." Elizabeth was for some time imprisoned by her sister, Queen Mary, at Woodstock. A New Testament is still preserved, which bears the initials of the captive princess, in her own beautiful handwriting with the following mixed allusion to her religious consolations and solitary life: "I walk many times into pleasant fields of Holy Scriptures, where I pluck up goodly sentences by pruning, eat them by reading, chew them by musing, and lay them up at length in the high seat of memory; that having tasted their sweetness, I may the less perceive the bitterness of this miserable life."

Of Elizabeth's compositions, (a few of which are in verse,) her speeches to the parliament afford evidence of superior ability. She, like her royal predecessor, King Alfred, completed an English translation of Boethius's *Consolations of Philosophy*, which translation, partly in her Majesty's handwriting, and partly in that of her Secretary, was discovered about the year 1830, in the State Paper Office.

## XLVII.

## MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Mary, Queen of Scots, merits mention among the learned women of this age. She was sent by her mother, in her fifth year, to a convent in France, where she made such rapid progress in the literature and accomplishments of the time, that when visiting her in 1550, her mother, Mary of Guise, with her Scottish attendants, burst into tears of joy. Upon her removal to the French court, Mary became the envy of her sex, surpassing the most accomplished in the elegance and fluency of her language, the grace and loveliness of her movements, and the charm of her whole manner and behaviour. She wrote with elegance in the Latin and French languages; and many of her compositions have been preserved, consisting of poems, letters, and a discourse of royal advice to her son. Like Queen Elizabeth, she greatly excelled in music, especially on the virginal, an instrument in use among our ancestors prior to the invention of the spinnet and harpsichord: many compositions which were written for Elizabeth, are known in the musical world at the present day; and the identical virginal upon which the queen played is in existence in Worcestershire.

(To be continued.)