

of the community will come forth in yearly bands, only the better qualified at the public cost, to be public pests, and to wage an incessant war with the nurslings of rival Seminaries."

(To be continued in our next.)

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU.

School days of Eminent Men in Great-Britain.

By JOHN TIMMS, F. S. A.

(Continued from our last.)

LXXXI.

THE CHARTER-HOUSE SCHOOL FOUNDED.

In one of the secluded corners of the City of London, and not far from Smithfield, which was once the Town Green, was founded by the chivalrous Sir Walter Manny, in the 14th century, a monastery of Carthusians, in which the founder was buried the year after its completion. Here Sir Thomas More gave himself to devotion and prayer for about four years. The monastery, after the surrender, had several noble owners; and in 1611 was sold to Thomas Sutton, the wealthy merchant, who endowed it as "the Hospital of King James;" though it is now known as the Charter-house, corrupted from Chartreux, the place where the order of Carthusians was originally instituted. Sutton designed the foundation as a collegiate asylum for the aged; a school-house for the young; and a chapel; but he died before he had perfected his good work, "the greatest gift in England, either in Protestant or Catholic times, ever bestowed by any individual." The foundation was, however, soon after complete. Few portions of the monastery buildings remain; but the wooden gates are those over which the mangled body of the last prior was placed by the spoilers at the Dissolution.

Upon the foundation are maintained 80 pensioners, or poor brethren, who "live together in collegiate style," and are nominated in the same manner as the 40 foundation scholars, "Gown Boys," by the Governors, who present in rotation. The foundation scholars receive their board, education, and clothing free of expense, and enjoy the right of election to an unlimited number of exhibitions, of from 80*l.* to 100*l.* a year, at either university. Others receive donations towards placing them out in life. The foundation scholars also enjoy the preference over the Scholars of presentation to valuable church preferment in the gift of the Governors. The number of scholars is about 180.

The Great Hall, built about the middle of the sixteenth century, has for its west wall part of the conventual edifice. It has a screen, music-gallery, sculptured chimney-piece, and lantern in the roof; and here hangs a noble portrait of the founder, Sutton. In this apartment is celebrated the anniversary of the foundation, on December 12; when is always sung the old Carthusian melody, with this chorus:

"Then blessed be the memory
Of good old Thomas Sutton;
Who gave us lodging—learning,
And he gave us beef and mutton."

The present school-house is a modern brick building (1803); the large central door is surrounded by stones bearing the names of former Carthusians. There are two play-greens, — for the "Uppers" and "Unders," and by the wall of the ancient monastery is a gravel walk upon the site of a range of cloisters. The Master has his flower-garden, with its fountain; there are courts for tennis, a favourite game among Carthusians; a "wilderness" of fine trees, intersected by grass and gravel walks; the cloisters, where football and hockey are played; the old school, its ceiling charged with armorial shields; the great kitchen, probably the banqueting-hall of the old priory; the chapel where Sutton lies, beneath a sumptuous tomb; and lastly, the burial-ground for the poor brethren. There are besides solitary courts, remains of cloisters and cells, and old doorways and window-cases, which assert the antiquity of the place; and the governors have wisely extended the great object of the founder by the grant of a piece of ground, where a church and schools for the poorer classes have been built.

Among the eminent Schoolmasters of Charter-house is the Rev. Andrew Tooke, author of "The Pantheon." Among the eminent Schol-

ars: Richard Crashaw, the poet, author of "Steps to the Temple;" Isaac Barrow, the divine—he was celebrated at school for his love of fighting; Sir William Blackstone, author of the *Commentaries*; Joseph Addison and Richard Steele, scholars at the same time; John Wesley, the founder of the Wesleys; Lord Chief-Justice Ellenborough; Lord Liverpool, the Prime Minister; Bishop Monk; W. M. Thackeray; Sir G. L. Eastlake, P. R. A. The two eminent historians of Greece, Bishop Thirlwall and George Grote, Esq., were both together, in the same form, under Dr. Raine.—*abridged from Cunningham's Handbook of London.*

LXXXII.

EDUCATION OF CHARLES I.

Little is recorded of the early life of this ill-fated prince. He was the second son of James VI. of Scotland, by Anne of Denmark, his queen, and was born at the royal castle of Dunfermline, in Scotland, in 1600. At three years of age he was committed to the care of the lady of Sir George Cary, and under her management the weakly constitution of the young prince improved; it became firm and vigorous when he had attained to manhood, and he is said to have shown great activity in his field sports and exercises; his stature, however, remained below the middle size, and the deformity of his childhood was never entirely corrected. (1) Another natural defect under which he laboured was an impediment in utterance, which through life generally manifested itself whenever Charles became earnest in discourse, and which had, doubtless, a great share in producing the taciturnity for which he was remarkable. On completing his fourth year, Charles was brought to England; on Twelfth Day, 1605, he was created a Knight of the Bath, with twelve companions, and afterwards solemnly invested with the dignity of Duke of York.

Miss Aikin searched in vain among contemporary letters and memoirs for early anecdotes of this prince. His habits were sedentary and studious, and were much ridiculed by his elder brother, Henry, whose death rendered Charles heir-apparent to the British crown; but he appears still to have lived in seclusion. An encomiastic biographer attributes his supposed obstinacy and suspected perverseness to the above natural defects. An old Scottish lady, his nurse, used to affirm that he was of a very evil nature in his infancy, and the lady who afterwards took charge of him stated that he was "beyond measure wilful and unthankful." These faults of temper were, however, checked as Charles grew up. His reserve saved him from excesses; he was moderate in his expenses, prudent in his conduct, and regular at his devotions; he was industrious, and his pursuits and tastes were of an elegant turn. King James sought to inspire his son with his own love of learning. At the premature age of ten, Charles was made to go through the form of holding a public disputation in theology, and he actually became acquainted with the polemics of the time. His own inclinations, however, led him to the study of mechanics and the fine arts. An attached adherent has thus described the young prince's accomplishments:—

With any artist or good mechanic, traveller, or scholar, he would discourse freely; and as he was commonly improved by them, so he often gave light to them in their own art or knowledge. For there were few gentlemen in the world that knew more of useful or necessary learning than this prince did: and yet his proportion of books was but small, having, like Francis the First of France, learned more by the ear than by study. . . . His exertions were manly: for he rid the great horse very well; and on the little saddle he was not only adroit, but a laborious hunter or fieldsman, and they were wont to say of him, that he never failed to do any of his exercises artificially, but not very gracefully.

A collection of antiques (says Miss Aikin) and other objects of curiosity bequeathed to him by Prince Henry, appears first to have directed his attention towards painting and sculpture; the taste was afterwards fostered in him by the Duke of Buckingham, and his merits as a connoisseur and patron of arts and artists were unquestionably great.

At the age of sixteen, Charles was solemnly created Prince of Wales; and his household was formed, almost all the officers being Scotch. Mr. Murray, his tutor, who had been about him from his sixth year, was also a Scotsman and a Presbyterian. These circumstances led to many fears and jealousies, and being represented to the king, he appointed Dr. Hakewill, an eminent divine, of Oxford, as Charles's religious instructor; who, endeavoring to dissuade the prince from his marriage with the Spanish Infanta, a Catholic princess, was imprisoned, deprived of his office

(1) In the fine equestrian portrait of Charles I. by Van Dyke, now at Hampton Court, a curvature at the knee is distinctly visible.