

it is supposed, settled as a schoolmaster in the north of Ireland. In the columns of a Dublin newspaper he conducted a periodical miscellany of prose and verse, to which the poet Parnell, Francis Hutcheson, and Samuel Boyse occasionally contributed. Its contents were reprinted in a separate form as 'Hibernicus's Letters; a collection of Letters and Essays on several subjects, lately published in the Dublin Journal' (2 vols. 1725-7), but the work possesses little literary or other interest. Arbuckle was a friend of Allan Ramsay, to whom he wrote some laudatory verses, and who addressed to him a genial epistle in rhyme in 1719, on his return to Scotland from a visit to Ireland.

[Arbuckle's Works; MS. notice of him prefixed to the copy of Glotta in the Library of the British Museum; Allan Ramsay's Poems (1800), i. 173, and ii. 359; Campbell's Introduction to the History of Poetry in Scotland, p. 183; Catalogue of the (Edinburgh) Advocates' Library.]

F. E.

**ARBUTHNOT, ALEXANDER** (1538-1583), a Scotch divine and poet, second son of Andrew Arbuthnot, of Pitcarles, was born in 1538. He was educated at St. Andrews University, and in 1560 was declared by the general assembly to be qualified for the ministry. Before engaging in ministerial work, he spent five years in studying civil law at Bourges. At his return he was licensed a minister, and on 15 July 1568 was appointed to the living of Logie Buchan, in the diocese of Aberdeen. About the same time he was directed by the general assembly to revise a book called the 'Fall of the Roman Kirk,' which had been suppressed (pending certain amendments) by the ecclesiastical authorities, as containing matters injurious to the interests of the kirk. On 3 July 1569 Arbuthnot was elected principal of King's College, Aberdeen, in place of Alexander Anderson, who had been ejected for popery, and shortly afterwards he received the living of Arbuthnot in Kincardineshire. By Anderson's action the finances of the college had been much reduced; but under Arbuthnot's vigorous management prosperity quickly returned. In 1572 he attended the general assembly which met at St. Andrews, and in the same year he published at Edinburgh his 'Orationes de Origine et Dignitate Juris,' 4to, of which not a single copy is now known to exist. He was moderator of the assembly which met at Edinburgh in August 1573, and in the following March he was one of four appointed to summon the chapter of Murray for giving, without due inquiry,

letters testimonial in favour of George Douglas, bishop of the diocese. At the same time he was directed to give assistance in drawing up a plan of ecclesiastical government for the consideration of the assembly. In April 1577 he was again moderator of the general assembly, and in the following October he was chosen, with Andrew Melville and George Hay, to attend a council (never held) which was to meet at Magdeburg to establish the Augsburg confession. At Stirling, on 11 June 1578, he was among the ministers named by the assembly to discuss matters of ecclesiastical government with certain noblemen, gentlemen, and prelates. On 24 April 1583 Arbuthnot and two others were desired by the assembly to request the king to dismiss Manningville, the French ambassador, whose popish practices had excited much indignation; and when, on the same occasion, a commission was appointed to inquire into the financial condition and educational efficiency of St. Andrews University, Arbuthnot was named one of the commissioners. He was also employed with two others to lay certain complaints, on behalf of the assembly, before the king. But his activity in the presbyterian cause had been watched with little satisfaction by James; and in 1583, when he had been chosen minister of St. Andrews by the assembly, he received a royal mandate to return, on pain of horning, to his duties at the King's College, Aberdeen. (The statement that he gave offence by editing Buchanan's 'History of Scotland' is an error, caused by the identity of Arbuthnot's name with that of the printer of the history.) The assembly remonstrated; but the king replied that he and his council had good reason for the action they had taken. This severity is said to have hastened Arbuthnot's death. He fell into a decline, died 10 Oct. 1583, and was buried in the chapel of the King's College. Andrew Melville wrote his epitaph, in which he is styled 'Patriæ lux oculusque' (*Delitiae Poetarum Scotorum*, ii. 120).

Arbuthnot regulated his life so well that, while earning the devotion of his friends, he secured the respect of his adversaries. His 'Orationes de Origine et Dignitate Juris' was praised in a copy of Latin verses (*Delitiae Poetarum Scotorum*) by Thomas Maitland, the Roman catholic writer; and Nicol Burne, another champion of Romanism, in his 'Admonition to the Antichristian Ministers of the Deformit Kirk of Scotland,' 1581, exempts Arbuthnot from his general anathema. Spottiswood describes him as 'pleasant and jocund in conversation, and in all sciences expert; a good poet, mathematician, philosopher, theologue, lawyer, and in medicina

skilful; so as in every subject he could promptly discourse and to good purpose.'

Three poetical pieces of Arbuthnot's, 'On Luve,' 'The Praises of Women,' and the 'Miseries of a Pure Scholar,' are printed in Pinkerton's 'Ancient Scottish Poems.' He left in manuscript an account of the Arbuthnot family, 'Originis et incrementi Arbuthnoticæ familiæ descriptio historica,' which was translated by George Morrison, minister of Benholme, and continued to the Restoration by Alexander Arbuthnot, the father of the famous Dr. Arbuthnot.

[Calderwood's True History of the Church of Scotland, Wodrow Society, vols. ii., iii.; Book of the Universal Kirk; Hew Scott's *Fasti Ecclesiæ Scotticæ*; Anderson's *Scottish Nation*.]

A. H. B.

**ARBUTHNOT**, or **ARBUTHNET**, ALEXANDER (*d.* 1585), merchant burghess and printer of Edinburgh, with Thomas Bassandyne, brought out the first Bible issued in Scotland. In March 1575 the two presented a petition to the general assembly requesting permission to print the English Bible. This was given, and it was agreed that 'every bible which they shall receive advancement for shall be sold in albis [sheets] for 4 pound 13 shill. 4 pennies Scottis [=  $\frac{1}{12}$ th English money], keeping the volume and character of the said proofs delivered to the clerk of the assembly' (LEE, *Mem. for the Bible Societies of Scotland*, p. 29). From the 'obligation for prenting of the Bybill,' 18 July 1576 (*Register of Privy Council of Scotland*, 1878, ii. 544) it appears that the regent Morton caused the 'advancement' spoken of to be made to the printers from the contributions of the parish kirks, collected by the bishops, superintendents, and visitors of the dioceses. An 'authentic copy' from which to print was delivered, and certain persons were appointed to see that the copy, the Genevan edition of 1561, was duly followed. 'Mr. George Young, servant to the abbot of Dunfermline,' corrected the proofs; Robert Pont compiled the kalendar and preliminary tables. License from privy council was obtained 30 June 1576, giving Arbuthnot and Bassandyne the exclusive right of printing and selling for ten years 'Bibillis in the vulgare Inglis toung, in hail or in partis, with ane callindare' at the price mentioned before (LEE, *Mem. Appendix* No. 5). The name of Bassandyne alone appears on the New Testament, which is dated 1576. The partners seem to have quarrelled. Upon the complaint of Arbuthnot to the privy council, 11 Jan. 1577, of the delay in the publication, Bassandyne was ordered 'to deliver to the said Alexander the said werk of the

Bybill ellis prentit, with the prenting hous and necessaris appertening thairto meit for setting furthwart of the said werk, conforme to the said contract' (*Register*, ii. 583). Bassandyne died 18 Oct. 1577. On 1 April 1579 Arbuthnot received license to print, sell, and import psalm books, prayers, and catechism, for the space of seven years. The publication of the Bible was delayed until the completion by Arbuthnot in 1579: 'The Bible and Holy Scriptures contained in the Olde and Newe Testament . . . Printed at Edinburgh, be Alexander Arbuthnot, printer to the King's Maiestie, dwelling at ye kirk of feild, 1579; 2 vols. folio. The British Museum copy contains a facsimile of the eight leaves following the title, reproduced from a copy, in which variations occur, belonging to Mr. Fry. In spite of the large edition which must have been printed, the book is now extremely scarce, especially in perfect condition. It is a reprint of the second folio edition of the Genevan version (1561), with all the notes, cuts, and maps exactly reproduced. That no effort was made to change the spelling and style to the Scottish usage shows that the southern English was perfectly familiar in the north. The publication was a joint enterprise on the part of the church and the printers, of whom Arbuthnot seems to have been the capitalist and Bassandyne the practical mechanic. The 'Dedication,' which was written by Arbuthnot and revised by the general assembly, is addressed in their name to James VI, and the impression is said to have been intended 'to the end that in euerie paroch kirk there sulde be at leist ane thereof kept, to be callit the common buke of the kirke.' The 'Dedication' is dated 10 July 1579; six weeks later (24 Aug.) Arbuthnot was made king's printer, with right of printing ordinary books and special license to print and sell Bibles 'in the vulgare Inglis, Scottis, and Latein toungis' (LEE, *Mem. App.* No. 7). An act of parliament was passed in 1579 to compel every gentleman householder and others with 300 marks of yearly rent, and every substantial yeoman or burghess to 'have a bible and psalme buke in vulgar language in their hous' under penalty of 10*l.* (*Act. Parl. Scot.* iii. 139). Searchers were appointed to carry the law into effect, and local authorities issued proclamations calling the attention of the citizens to the enactment. The demand for the new Bible seems to have been so great that some delay occurred in supplying copies (*Articles of General Assembly*, ap. CALDERWOOD'S *Hist.* iii. 467).

A romance poem, 'The Buik of the most noble and vailzeand Conquerour Alexander the Great,' was printed by the Bannatyne

Club in 1831 from the unique copy belonging to Lord Panmure. Two devices (pp. 105-6) indicate that the book came from the press of Arbuthnot about 1580. In 1582 he printed the first edition of Buchanan's '*Rerum Scotticarum Historia*,' folio, more remarkable for beauty than correctness. He also issued the acts of parliament for 1584. He died intestate 1 Sept. 1585, as appears from the inventory of his effects 'maid and gevin vp be Agnes Pennyucicke, his relect spous, in name and behalf of Alesone, Agnes, Thomas, George and Johne Arbuthnetts, their lauchfull bairnis' (*Bannatyne Miscellany*, ii. 207). He left two printing presses with fittings.

[Wodrow's Collections (Maitland Club); M'Crie's Life of Melville; Cotton's Editions of the Bible; Eadie's English Bible.] H. R. T.

**ARBUTHNOT, CHARLES** (1767-1850), diplomatist and politician, one of the sons of J. Arbuthnot, by the daughter of J. Stone, a London banker, whose brother was Archbishop Stone, the primate of Ireland, was born in 1767. He began his apprenticeship in public life in 1793, when he accepted the position of *précis* writer in the Foreign Office, and entered upon his political career with his election in March 1795 as member for East Looe. He served in important diplomatic positions in Sweden and Portugal, and, after holding for a few months (Nov. 1803 to June 1804) the post of under-secretary for foreign affairs, was appointed ambassador extraordinary at Constantinople. When holding this appointment he was instructed by the cabinet to demand from the Porte the dismissal (amongst other things) of the French envoy, General Sebastiani, the rejection of which led to the forcing of the Dardanelles by our fleet. Mr. Arbuthnot, during this operation, was on board the admiral's ship, and it was mainly owing to his firmness that whatever success attended the operation was achieved. The late Sir Henry Blackwood, in a letter to Lord Castlereagh, described him as having been 'not only minister, but admiral.' On receiving his appointment at Constantinople he was sworn of the privy council, and on his return to England in 1807 a pension of 2,000*l.* per annum was conferred upon him. At the same time Mr. Arbuthnot abandoned foreign for home service. From 1809 to 1823 he was one of the joint-secretaries of the treasury; from the latter year until 1827, and again for a few months in 1828, he presided over the board of woods and forests; and for two years (1828-30) he held the chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster. In April 1809, when he was returned for Eye in Suffolk, he

re-entered parliamentary life. At the dissolution in 1812 he became member for Orford in the same county; from 1818 to 1827 he sat for St. Germans, in Cornwall, and from 1828 to 1830 he represented the constituency of St. Ives. His first wife was a daughter of William Clapcott Lisle, and a granddaughter of the Marquis of Cholmondeley. After her death Mr. Arbuthnot married Harriett, the third daughter of the Hon. Henry Fane. She died in 1834, and he died at Apsley House 18 Aug. 1850. The Duke of Wellington was much attached to Mr. Arbuthnot, who during the latter years of his life lived in the duke's house as his confidential friend.

[*Dod's Peerage*; *Gent. Mag.* xxxiv. 434 (1850); *Memoirs and Correspondence of Viscount Castlereagh*, vol. vi.; *Political Diary of Lord Ellenborough*, 1828-30.] W. P. C.

**ARBUTHNOT, GEORGE** (1802-1865), a distinguished member of the permanent civil service, was the son of Lieutenant-general Sir Robert Arbuthnot [see **ARBUTHNOT, SIR ROBERT**]. He was appointed by Lord Liverpool a junior clerk in the treasury on 18 July 1820, and served in that department until his death on 28 July 1865. He was then holding the appointment of auditor of the civil list, and was also secretary to the ecclesiastical commissioners. On Mr. Arbuthnot's death, the lords commissioners of the treasury, in noticing his 'singular and eminent services,' gave the following account of his official life:—'On 22 March 1850 Sir Charles Wood made the following communication to the board of treasury: "The chancellor of the exchequer avails himself of this opportunity of bringing before the board the services of Mr. Arbuthnot, who has acted as his private secretary for nearly four years. Mr. Arbuthnot has been thirty years in the treasury, during nearly the whole of which period he has been employed in situations of great trust and responsibility. He acted as private secretary to six successive secretaries, and two assistant secretaries of the treasury. He was appointed in May 1841 to perform the duties of colonial clerk during the illness of Mr. Brande, and has since acted as assistant to that gentleman, and has executed the duties of colonial clerk during Mr. Brande's annual vacation to the entire satisfaction of the board. In February 1843 he was selected by Sir Robert Peel to be one of his private secretaries, and he has received not only from Sir Robert Peel, but from the secretaries of the treasury to whom he acted as private secretary in former years, repeated testimonies of their approbation. On Sir Charles Wood becoming chancellor of the

exchequer in July 1846 Mr. Arbuthnot was appointed to his present situation; and Sir C. Wood considers it due to him to record his obligation to him for his constant and zealous exertions at all times, and for the able assistance which he (Sir C. Wood) has received from him in times of great difficulty and on subjects of the greatest moment and importance, and he strongly recommends Mr. Arbuthnot to the board for some distinguished mark of that approbation with which such public services as he has performed must be regarded." My lords have only to add to this just tribute to Mr. Arbuthnot's merits that during the fifteen years which have since elapsed, he has continued his useful career with the same devotion to the public service, and with the still larger opportunities of usefulness which his increased experience afforded him.'

Mr. Arbuthnot's work, as the foregoing minute shows, was not confined to the ordinary business of the treasury. He was constantly consulted on important questions of currency and banking, upon both of which subjects he was regarded as a high authority. As private secretary to Sir Robert Peel at the time when the latter passed through parliament the Bank Charter Act of 1844, Mr. Arbuthnot was intimately associated with the great minister in the framing of that measure, and some years afterwards, when the question of a revision of the act was under consideration, he published a pamphlet containing an able justification of its principles and provisions. In later years he was frequently consulted on questions connected with the Indian currency, when it was proposed to attempt the substitution of a gold for a silver currency in that country; and about the same time he submitted to the lords of the treasury a series of valuable reports upon the currency of Japan in connection with difficulties which had arisen from certain provisions of the treaty executed between the British and Japanese governments in 1858.

Mr. Arbuthnot's paper on Civil Patronage, written in 1854, with reference to alleged defects in the organisation of the permanent civil service, which had been brought to notice in a report made by Sir Stafford Northcote and Sir Charles Trevelyan in the previous year, contains a very able defence of the system of appointment which then prevailed, and a powerful refutation of the arguments advanced in the report in question. His style of writing was singularly vigorous and clear, and the rapidity and energy with which he wrote constituted not the least of his many merits as a public servant.

Mr. Arbuthnot was twice offered the appointment of financial member of the council of the governor-general of India, first on the death of Mr. James Wilson in 1860, and again on the retirement of Sir Charles Trevelyan in 1865, but on both occasions he was compelled by the state of his health to decline the offer.

[Records of her Majesty's Treasury; Report on the Organisation of the Civil Service, published 1854; Pamphlet, entitled 'Sir Robert Peel's Act of 1844, regulating the issue of Bank Notes, vindicated by G. Arbuthnot,' 1857; Arbuthnot's Reports on the Japanese Currency, 1862-3; Macmillan's Magazine, August 1870; Globe, August 1865.]  
A. J. A.

**ARBUTHNOT, JOHN** (1667-1735), physician and wit, was the son of a Scotch episcopal clergyman settled at Arbuthnot, Kincardineshire. He is said to have studied at Aberdeen, but he took his doctor's degree in medicine at St. Andrew's on 11 Sept. 1696. His father lost his preferment upon the revolution, and retired to a small estate of his own; and the sons, who shared his high-church principles, found it desirable to seek their fortunes abroad. One of them, Robert, became ultimately a banker in Paris; his extraordinary amiability is celebrated by Pope (*Letter to Digby*, 1 Sept. 1722); he married a rich widow of Suffolk in 1726 (*Swift to Stopford*, 20 July 1726); and he was suspected of Jacobite tendencies (*Gent. Mag.* ii. 578, 766, 782). Another was in the army (*Journal to Stella*, 26 Sept. 1711). John Arbuthnot settled in London, where he first stayed at the house of Mr. William Pate, a woollendrapery, and gave lessons in mathematics. In 1697 he published 'An Examination of Dr. Woodward's Account of the Deluge, &c.,' criticising a crude theory suggested by Woodward (1695) in an 'Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.' Arbuthnot next published an able 'Essay on the Usefulness of Mathematical Learning, in a letter from a gentleman in the city to his friend in Oxford,' dated 25 Nov. 1700. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, 30 Nov. 1704; and in 1710 he contributed a paper to its 'Transactions' upon the slight average excess of male over female births; which he regards as a providential arrangement intended to provide against the greater risks of the male sex, and as proving that polygamy is contrary to the law of nature. Arbuthnot was meanwhile rising in his profession, and had the good luck to be at Epsom when Prince George of Denmark was suddenly taken ill and to prescribe for him successfully. He was appointed physician extra-

ordinary to Queen Anne, 30 Oct. 1705; and on the illness of Dr. Hannes, fourth physician in ordinary, 11 Nov. 1709. Swift calls him the 'queen's favourite physician.' On 27 April 1710, he was admitted a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, was censor in 1723, and pronounced the Harveyan oration in 1727. Arbuthnot's favour at court was strengthened by his intimacy with the leading statesmen of the Harley administration. He formed a close friendship with Swift, and is frequently mentioned in the 'Journal to Stella.' He was a member of the famous 'Brothers Club,' and took an active share in the literary warfare against the whigs. He was the author, as Swift tells us (*Journal to Stella*, 12 Dec. 1712) of the 'Art of Political Lying,' one of the best specimens of the ironical wit of the time. A more celebrated production was the well-known pamphlet called ultimately, 'Law is a Bottomless Pit; or, the History of John Bull,' published 1712. Both Swift and Pope ascribe this to Arbuthnot (SPENCE'S *Anecdotes*, p. 145; *Journal to Stella*, 12 Dec. 1712). It is an ingenious and lively attack upon the war policy of the whigs; and, if it wants the force of Swift's profounder satire, it is an admirably effective and still amusing party squib. It does not seem to be known whether Arbuthnot originated or only adopted the nickname, John Bull. During the last years of Queen Anne's reign Swift and Arbuthnot had become intimate with the younger wits, Pope, Gay, and Parnell. They called themselves the 'Scriblerus Club,' and projected a kind of joint-stock satire to be directed against 'the abuses of human learning in every branch.' Lord Oxford carried on an exchange of humorous verses with them; and, according to Pope (SPENCE'S *Anecdotes*, p. 10), Atterbury, Congreve, and even Addison, proposed to join in their scheme. Arbuthnot writes a letter to Swift with various suggestions for Scriblerus during his friend's retirement at Letcombe; and Swift in his reply says that Arbuthnot was the only man capable of carrying out the plan, which had been originally suggested by Pope. The scheme dropped for a time upon Anne's death and the retirement of Swift to Ireland. Fragments, however, had been executed and formed part of the 'Miscellanies' printed by Pope in 1727. The 'Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus' were first published in the quarto edition of Pope's works in 1741; they are mainly, if not exclusively, Arbuthnot's, and give the best specimen of his powers. The ridicule of metaphysical pedantry is admirable, though rather beyond popular apprecia-

tion. Other passages are directed against the antiquarians and Arbuthnot's old opponent, Woodward, and his supposed discovery of an ancient shield. The account of Scriblerus's education clearly gave some hints to Sterne's 'Tristram Shandy.'

Arbuthnot was in attendance upon Queen Anne in her last illness. Upon her death he retired for a short time to France. He went there again in 1718, his chief business being, as he told Swift (14 Oct. 1718), to leave his two girls with their uncle. Such visits might be suspicious in the eyes of good whigs. Upon the accession of George I he lost his place at court, but he appears to have retained his practice among the great people. We find him introducing Swift to the Princess of Wales—soon to become Queen Caroline—in April 1726. He was the friend and physician both of Chesterfield and of Pulteney, the last of whom tells Swift that no one but Arbuthnot understood his case. He attended Mrs. Howard, afterwards Lady Suffolk, and Congreve. He was the trusted friend and adviser of all the wits. He helped to get up a subscription for Prior when the poet was in distress. He was the constant adviser, medical and otherwise, of his friend Gay. Pope constantly expressed his gratitude to Arbuthnot, paid to him some of his finest poetical compliments, and dedicated the most perfect of his satires to this

Friend to my life, which did not you prolong,  
The world had wanted many an idle song.

Though his correspondence with Swift was often interrupted, their friendship never changed. Arbuthnot, who was a musician, helped Swift to get singers for his cathedral, and sent him prescriptions and medical advice. If there were a dozen Arbuthnots in the world, said Swift (*Letter to Pope*, 29 Sept. 1725), he would burn his 'Travels.' 'Our doctor,' he adds, 'hath every quality in the world that can make a man amiable and useful; but, alas! he hath a sort of slouch in his walk.' Elsewhere (*Letter to Gay*, 10 July 1732), he calls Arbuthnot 'the king of inattention,' and Chesterfield confirms the statement that Arbuthnot was frequently absent-minded in company. 'The doctor,' said Swift on another occasion, 'has more wit than we all have, and his humanity is equal to his wit.' And this seems to have been the universal opinion.

Arbuthnot was singularly careless of his literary reputation. His witty writings were anonymous; he let his children make kites of his papers, allowed his friends to alter them as they pleased, and took no pains to

distinguish his share. After the death of Queen Anne he took part, with Pope and Gay, in the silly farce called 'Three Hours after Marriage,' in which his old enemy Woodward is once more ridiculed, and which, being unworthy of all the three authors, was deservedly damned in 1717. Another trifle, called 'A Brief Account of Mr. John Ginglicutt's treatise concerning the Altercation or Scolding of the Ancients,' is identified as Arbuthnot's by letters to Swift from Pulteney (9 Feb. 1731) and Pope (1 Dec. 1731); but Pope's view that it is of 'little value' seems to be better founded than Pulteney's admiration of its humour. Arbuthnot had published about 1707 a collection of 'Tables of Grecian, Roman, and Jewish Measures, Weights, and Coins reduced to the English Standard,' and dedicated to Prince George of Denmark. He republished these in 1727, with preliminary dissertations and with a dedicatory poem to the king by his son Charles, then a student of Christ Church, for whose benefit, he tells us, they were again printed. The death of this son in 1731 was a severe blow to Arbuthnot, and is mentioned with pathetic resignation in the father's letter to Swift, 13 Jan. 1732-3. Arbuthnot's health had long been uncertain. Swift notices, in the 'Journal to Stella' (4 Oct. 1711), that the doctor was suffering from symptoms of stone. In 1723 he tells Swift that he is as cheerful as ever on public affairs, 'with a great stone in his right kidney, and a family of men and women to provide for.' His characteristic cheerfulness seems to have declined under illness and domestic trouble, and some of his later letters express some sympathy with Swift's misanthropical views. In his last years he published three medical treatises: 'An Essay concerning the Nature of Aliments and the Choice of them' (1731); 'Practical Rules of Diet in the various Constitutions and Characters of Human Bodies' (1732); and an 'Essay concerning the Effects of Air on Human Bodies' (1733). He retired for a time to Hampstead in 1734, to try the effect of the air, and there wrote touching letters to Pope (17 July) and to Swift (4 Oct. 1734), taking leave of them with affectionate goodwill. 'A recovery in my case and in my age,' he wrote, 'is impossible; the kindest wish of my friends is euthanasia.' He died peacefully, though in much suffering, 27 Feb. 1734-5.

Arbuthnot had two sons—Charles, mentioned above, and George, who became secondary in the Remembrancer's Office—and two daughters, who died unmarried. George, whose melancholy is contrasted with his

father's cheerfulness by Swift's friend Erasmus Levis, was one of Pope's executors; Pope left to him a portrait of Bolingbroke and a watch given by the King of Sardinia to Peterborough, and by Peterborough to Pope. He also bequeathed 200*l.* to George and 200*l.* to his sister Ann Arbuthnot. Arbuthnot's acknowledged works are given above. Two volumes, called 'The Miscellaneous Works of the late Dr. Arbuthnot,' were published at Glasgow in 1751. George Arbuthnot advertised that they were not his father's works, but 'an imposition upon the public.' They were republished in 1770, with a few additional pieces and a life, the accuracy of which was admitted by George Arbuthnot (see *Biog. Brit.* 1778). The collection has no authority, but includes the following, which were clearly Arbuthnot's: the 'Usefulness of Mathematical Learning,' the 'Scolding of the Ancients,' the 'Examination of Woodward,' a sermon at the Mercat Cross, Edinburgh (see ELWIN'S *Pope, Letters*, ii. 489), and a poem called Γνωθὶ σεαυτὸν, first printed by Dodsley in 1748, with Arbuthnot's name. The 'Masquerade,' a poem, is probably Fielding's, with whose 'Grubstreet Opera' it was printed in 1731, having first appeared (it is there said) in 1728. The letter to Dean Swift is attributed to Gordon of the 'Independent Whig' (*Monthly Review*, iii. 399). It is said in Chalmers's 'Biog. Dict.' that several of the pieces 'were written by Fielding, Henry Carey, and other authors.' They are for the most part worthless, and seem to have been taken at random on account of the subjects. 'Gulliver decypher'd' is attributed to Arbuthnot in the 'Biog. Brit.,' and by a writer in the 'Retrospective Review,' but it is a more than ostensible attack upon Swift, Pope, and himself; it deals with certain sore subjects for all three on which Arbuthnot was very unlikely to touch. The 'third part of John Bull' seems to be quite unworthy of him. Besides these, he has been credited with 'Critical Remarks on Capt. Gulliver's Travels by Dr. Bantley,' 'Don Bilioso de l'Estomac,' 'Notes and Memorandums of the six days preceding the Life and Death of a late Right Rev. —' (that is Bishop Burnet), and the 'Essay upon an Apothecary' in a 'Supplement to Dean Sw—t's Miscellanies,' all in the same collection. They are at best very doubtful. It appears, also, that Arbuthnot helped in the notes to the 'Dunciad' (NICHOLS, *Illustrations*, iii. 766, and *Anecdotes*, v. 586). He may probably have written the 'Virgilius Restauratus' appended to the same; and he is said to have written the 'Reasons offered by the Company

of exercising the Trade and Mystery of Upholders against part of the Bill for viewing and examining Drugs and Medicines;’ the ‘Petition of the Colliers, Cooks, Blacksmiths, &c., against Catoptrical Victuallers;’ and ‘It cannot rain but it pours, or London strewed with rarities;’ generally printed in Swift’s works. They first appeared in the additional volume of ‘Miscellanies’ published by Pope in 1732, together with an ‘Essay of the learned Martinus Scriblerus concerning the Origin of Sciences’ (which is traced to the monkeys of Ethiopia) attributed to Arbuthnot and Pope himself by Pope (SPENCE, 167). He may have contributed in some degree to the treatise on the Bathos, which seems, however, to have been almost entirely Pope’s.

The ‘History of John Bull’ originally appeared in 1712, in successive parts, entitled ‘Law is a Bottomless Pit, exemplified in the case of Lord Strutt, John Bull, Nicholas Frog, and Lewis Baboon, who spent all they had in a lawsuit;’ ‘John Bull in his Senses,’ being the second part of the above; ‘John Bull still in his Senses,’ the third part; ‘Appendix to John Bull still in his Senses;’ and ‘Lewis Baboon turned honest and John Bull politician,’ being the fourth part. They are described on the title-page as written by the author of the ‘New Atalantis.’ The history was reprinted in Pope’s ‘Miscellanies’ (1727), rearranged and divided into two parts.

[Life in Miscellaneous Works, 1770; Biographia Britannica; Works of Swift and Pope, passim; Spence’s Anecdotes; Chesterfield’s Works, 1845, ii. 446; Retrospective Review, vol. viii.; Munk’s College of Physicians (1878), ii. 27.]

L. S.

**ARBUTHNOT, MARRIOT** (1711?–1794), admiral, was a native of Weymouth. About his birth, parentage, and early years, nothing is certainly known. It has been supposed that he was related to Dr. John Arbuthnot, but apparently on no stronger grounds than the similarity of name; and the fact that up to 1763 he always wrote it Arbuthnott, as the family of Viscount Arbuthnott still does, may perhaps suggest a nearer connection with that stem. He did not attain the rank of lieutenant till 1739, when he was twenty-eight years of age. In 1746 he was made a commander, and in 1747 a captain. In 1759 he commanded the Portland, one of the ships employed under Commodore Duff in the blockade of Quiberon Bay, and was present at the total defeat of the French on 20 Nov. From 1771 to 1773 he commanded the guardship at Portsmouth, and in 1775 was appointed commissioner of the navy at Halifax; but he was recalled in January 1778

on his advancement to flag rank. He reached home in September, and in the following spring, after sitting as a member of the court-martial on Admiral Keppel, he was appointed to the command of the North American station, for which he sailed in the *Europe* of 64 guns on 1 May. He reached New York on 25 August. Here he remained through the autumn and winter, for some time expecting the attack of the Count d’Estaing, which however broke without much harm on Savannah. Afterwards, in concert with Sir Henry Clinton, he undertook the expedition against Charleston, which surrendered without further resistance, when the passage into the harbour had been forced by the fleet. On 10 July 1780 a squadron of seven ships of the line and four heavy frigates, with a body of 6,000 soldiers newly arrived from France, captured Rhode Island, and Arbuthnot, reinforced at the same time and with a squadron now numbering nine ships of the line, took up his station in Gardiner’s Bay at the north end of Long Island, whence he could keep watch on the enemy. He was still here at the latter end of September, when he unexpectedly received a letter from Sir George Rodney, acquainting him that he had arrived at Sandy Hook and taken on himself the command of the station. Sir George was at this time the commander-in-chief at the Leeward Islands, and having reason to believe that the Count de Guichen, the French admiral, had brought his fleet on to the coast of North America, had also come with ten ships of the line. Arbuthnot resented this supersession, and expressed himself upon it with much temper and insolence. Rodney submitted the whole matter to the admiralty. The admiralty approved Rodney’s view, and Arbuthnot, nettled by the implied censure, requested, on the plea of ill-health, that he might be relieved from the command which had again devolved on him, since Rodney had gone back to the West Indies as soon as he knew that Guichen had certainly returned to France.

Through the first two months of 1781 the French and English squadrons lay opposed to each other at Rhode Island and Gardiner’s Bay. It was only with the beginning of March that M. Destouches, the French senior officer, was persuaded by Washington to attempt a movement against the English positions at the mouth of the Chesapeake. The time was well chosen, for one of the English ships had been wrecked a few weeks before, and another dismantled [see AFFLECK, EDMUND]. Arbuthnot, however, got to sea very shortly after Destouches, and on the morning of 16 March, being then some forty miles to the eastward of Cape Henry, the French squadron

was sighted to the north-east. It was now to leeward; but as Arbuthnot steered towards it the wind gradually drew round from west to north-east. Throughout the forenoon he endeavoured to get to windward of the enemy, and about 1.30 p.m. Destouches, finding that he was losing ground and apprehensive of having his rear doubled on, gave up the weather-gauge, and running down to leeward formed his line on the starboard tack. As the English squadron, on the opposite tack, was now nearly abreast and to windward of the enemy, Arbuthnot began to wear in succession; and the three leading ships, opposed to the enemy's van, found themselves engaged by the whole enemy's line before the rest of their squadron could support them. In this way these three ships were dismantled; whilst the enemy, passing by them and wearing in succession, reformed their line on the larboard tack and waited for a renewal of the action. But this was out of the power of the English to attempt; for of their eight ships three were disabled, and all that could be done was to make for the Chesapeake and, anchoring in Lynnhaven Bay, prevent any operations the French might have in view. But these, on their part, had also suffered severely, and were unable to attempt anything further. Their expedition had miscarried, and they returned to Rhode Island, where they anchored on the 30th. A fortnight later the English took up their old position in Gardiner's Bay, and Arbuthnot, having received permission to return home, surrendered the command to Rear-Admiral Graves, and sailed for England on 4 July. He had no further employment at sea, but, advancing in rank by seniority, was, on 1 Feb. 1793, promoted to be admiral of the blue. He died in London on 31 Jan. 1794 at the age of 83.

Admiral Arbuthnot may be considered as, in some respects, a late survival of the class of officer described under the name of Flip or Trunnion. That he was ignorant of the discipline of his profession was proved by his altercation with Sir George Rodney; that he was destitute of even a rudimentary knowledge of naval tactics was shown by his absurd conduct of the action off Cape Henry; and for the rest he appears in contemporary stories (cf. *Morning Chronicle*, 18 May 1781) as a coarse, blustering, foul-mouthed bully, and in history as a sample of the extremity to which the maladministration of Lord Sandwich had reduced the navy.

[Charnock's *Biographia Navalis*, vi. 1; Ralfe's *Naval Biography*, i. 129; Beaton's *Naval and Military Memoirs*; Mundy's *Life of Lord Rodney*; *Official Letters and Documents in the Record Office*.]

J. K. L.

ARBUTHNOT, SIR ROBERT, K.C.B., K.T.S. (1773–1853), lieutenant-general, was the fourth son of John Arbuthnot, of Rockfleet, county Mayo, and brother of the Right Honourable Charles Arbuthnot and of Lieutenant-general Sir Thomas Arbuthnot [see ARBUTHNOT, CHARLES]. He entered the army as a cornet in the 23rd light dragoons on 1 Jan. 1797, and was present at the battle of Ballynamuck in the Irish rebellion on 8 Sept. of the following year. He subsequently served with his regiment at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1806, and in South America as aide-de-camp to General (afterwards Lord) Beresford, with whom and the rest of the troops under General Beresford's command he was made a prisoner of war, and remained a prisoner for eighteen months, until released under the convention made by General Whitelock. On his return from America, Arbuthnot, then a captain in the 20th light dragoons, resumed his position on General Beresford's staff at Madeira, and served with him as aide-de-camp, and afterwards as military secretary, throughout the greater part of the Peninsular war.

Few officers have taken part in so many general actions. Besides the battle of Ballynamuck, two at the Cape, and three in South America, Sir Robert was present at the battle of Corunna, the passage of the Douro, the battle of Busaco, the lines of Torres Vedras, the siege and reduction of Olivenza, the first siege of Badajoz, the battle of Albuera, the siege and storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, the third siege and storming of Badajoz, the battles of the Nivelles, Nive, passage of the Adour, and the battles of Orthes and Toulouse. He received the gold cross and three clasps for Busaco, Albuera, Badajoz, Nivelles, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, and the war medal and two clasps for Corunna and Ciudad Rodrigo. He also received Portuguese and Spanish orders, including the special star given by the Portuguese government to all English officers of superior rank engaged at Albuera. He brought home the despatches regarding Albuera, and on that occasion was appointed a brevet lieutenant-colonel. He was created a knight of the Tower and Sword by the government of Portugal, and in 1815 was appointed a K.C.B. In 1830 he attained the rank of major-general, and in 1838 was appointed to the command of the troops in Ceylon, after which he commanded a division in Bengal until his promotion as lieutenant-general in 1841. In 1843 he was appointed colonel of the 76th foot. He died on 6 May 1853.

Sir Robert Arbuthnot was an officer of

conspicuous gallantry, and was remarkable for his quickness of eye and readiness of resource. At Albuera he distinguished himself by galloping between two regiments, the British 57th and a Spanish regiment, and stopping the fire which by mistake they were exchanging—a feat which he performed without receiving a single wound. In the same battle, at a critical moment, he was enabled by his quickness of sight to discern a retrograde movement on the part of the French, which Marshal Beresford had not perceived, and induced the latter to recall an order which he had just given for the retirement of two batteries of artillery. At an earlier period, in South America, when he and General Beresford were prisoners in the hands of the Spanish, and when all the officers were about to be searched for papers, he contrived by a clever stratagem to secrete in an orchard an important document, viz. the convention which had been executed between General Beresford and the Spanish general Linieres, and of which the Spanish were anxious to regain possession.

[Hart's Army List; Annual Register, 1853; Maxwell's Victories of the British Armies; Napier's History of the Peninsular War; Despatches of the Duke of Wellington.] A. J. A.

**ARBUTHNOT, SIR THOMAS** (1776–1849), lieutenant-general, was the fifth son of John Arbuthnot, of Rockfleet, county Mayo [see **ARBUTHNOT, CHARLES**, and **SIR ROBERT**, lieutenant-general]. He entered the army as an ensign in the 29th foot in 1794, and after serving in that and other regiments joined the staff corps under Sir John Moore in 1803. He subsequently served as quartermaster-general at the Cape of Good Hope, whence, in 1808, he joined the army in the Peninsula, and was assistant quartermaster-general to General Picton's division during the greater part of the war. He was twice wounded, once in the West Indies and again in one of the latest actions in the Peninsula. He was appointed an aide-de-camp to the queen in 1814, and a K.C.B. in 1815. After commanding a regiment for some years, he was sent, in 1826, to Portugal in command of a brigade. He afterwards commanded a district in Ireland, and, having attained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1838, was appointed, in 1842, to the command of the northern and midland districts in England, which command he retained until his death in 1849. Sir Thomas Arbuthnot had a considerable military reputation. Sir Thomas Picton held him in high esteem, and the good opinion which the Duke of Wellington entertained of his judgment and efficiency was

proved by his having selected him for the newly constituted command at Manchester at a time when the chartists were causing a good deal of anxiety in that part of the country.

[Annual Register, 1849; Hart's Army List; Horse Guards Records.] A. J. A.

**ARCHANGEL, FATHER.** [See **FORBES, JOHN.**]

**ARCHDALL, MERVYN, M.A.** (1723–1791), Irish antiquary, was descended from John Archdall, of Norsom or Norton Hall, in Norfolk, who went to Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and settled at Castle Archdall, co. Fermanagh. He was born in Dublin 22 April 1723. After passing through the university of Dublin with reputation, his antiquarian tastes introduced him to the acquaintance of Walter Harris, Charles Smith, the topographer, Thomas Prior, and Dr. Pococke, archdeacon of Dublin. When the latter became bishop of Ossory, he appointed Archdall his domestic chaplain, bestowed on him the living of Attanagh (partly in Queen's County and partly in co. Kilkenny), and the prebend of Cloneamery in the cathedral church of Ossory (1762), which he afterwards exchanged (1764) for the prebend of Mayne in the same cathedral. Archdall was also chaplain to Francis Pierpoint, Lord Conyngham, and a member of the Royal Irish Academy. Having married his only daughter to a clergyman, he resigned part of his preferments in the diocese of Ossory to his son-in-law, and obtained the rectory of Slane in the diocese of Meath, where he died, 6 Aug. 1791.

His works are: 1. 'Monasticum Hibernicum; or an History of the Abbies, Pories, and other Religious Houses in Ireland.' Dublin, 1786, 4to, pp. 820. This work was the result of forty years' labour. The collections for it filled two folio volumes, but the author was obliged to abridge them considerably. Compared with Dugdale's 'Monasticon Anglicanum,' it is a weak and feeble production, and eighty-two mistakes in it are rectified in Dr. Lanigan's 'Ecclesiastical History of Ireland.' An interleaved copy, with numerous manuscript additions by W. Monck Mason, is preserved in the Egerton collection in the British Museum (Nos. 1774, 1775). Considerable portions of the work appear to have been contributed by Edward Ledwich. The publication of a new edition, with notes by the Rev. Patrick F. Moran, D.D., and other antiquaries, was commenced, in parts, at Dublin in 1871. 2. An edition of Lodge's Peerage of Ireland, 'revised, enlarged,