

yet known. It is a native of



Skull and Horns of Arnee.

two inches in breadth. It flowers from June to August, forms an ornament of mountain meadows



Arnica montana.

in Germany and Switzerland, and is found upon the continent as far south as Portugal, and as far north as Lapland, but is not a native of Britain.

ARNIM, ELIZABETH VON, better known as Bettina, wife of Ludwig Achim von Arnim (q. v.), was born in 1785 at Frankfort-on-the-Maine. From her childhood excitable and eccentric, an early and profound impression was made upon her mind by the suicide of her friend, the Canoness von Gunderode. The next great event of her life was her devoted attachment to, and intimacy with Goethe, at that time a man of nearly sixty. Their correspondence, entitled *Goethe's Letters to a Child*, was published in 1835, and translated by Bettina into English. Her letters are poetical, graceful, and fascinating, though often careless and extravagant, and abound in graphic sketches of men of the time. Goethe turned many of these letters into verse. Bettina's later works were semi-political in their character, and like her earlier, full of fantastic beauty. She lived to a good old age, dying in 1859.

ARNIM, KARL OTTO LUDWIG VON, a well-known writer of travels and other works, was born at Berlin 1779. After studying at Halle and Göttingen, he travelled at different times over the most of Europe, and was employed on the embassies at Stockholm and London. His *Flüchtige Bemerkungen eines flüchtigen Reisenden* (Passing Remarks by a Passing Traveller, 6 vols., Berl. 1837—1850), is recommended for its clear elegant style, as contrasted with the lumbering and involved writing of the 'Academic' school. A. also wrote in English *Napoleon's Conduct towards Prussia* (Lond. 1814), and published *German National Melodies*, with German and English text (Lond. 1816). He was the author of a play and several poems. He died in 1861.

ARNIM, LUDWIG ACHIM VON, a fantastic but original German writer of romances, was born in

Berlin, January 26, 1781. After devoting some years to the study of the physical sciences, he began his career as an imaginative author with *Ariel's Revelations*, a romance which, though based on the principles of the new poetic school which had then risen in Germany, indicated, nevertheless, that the author could strike out a way of his own. His travels through Germany afforded him an opportunity of catching the peculiarities of popular life in its various provincial manifestations. He was especially interested in the old popular poetry, and stirred up among his countrymen a warmer sympathy for it by the publication, along with Clemens Brentand, of *The Boy's Wonderhorn* (Heidelberg, 1806—1808). In 1809 appeared the *Winter Garden*, a collection of novels; in 1810, the romance, entitled *The Poverty, Riches, Guilt, and Repentance of the Countess Dolores*; in 1811, *Halle and Jerusalem, the Sports of a Student, and the Adventures of a Pilgrim*, in which last his humour took a very saucy turn. In 1817, he published the *Crown Guardians*, a work characterised by its originality, richness of fancy, and vivid portraiture. The later years of his life were spent partly in Berlin and partly at his estate near Dahme, where he died, Jan. 21, 1831.

ARNO, next to the Tiber the most considerable river of Central Italy, rises on Mount Falterona, an offset of the Apennines, at an elevation of 4444 feet above the level of the sea, and 25 miles north of Arezzo. It flows through the deep and fertile valley of Casentino, in a south-east direction; enters the richly cultivated plain of Arezzo, where it receives the water of the Chiana; then flows in a north-west and north course through the upper valley of the A. (*Valdarno*), one of the most delicious parts of Tuscany; afterwards it receives the Sieve, its largest tributary, and turns its course toward the west, flowing past Florence, Empoli, and through the town of Pisa. The whole length of its course is about 140 miles. In old times, the embouchure of the A. was at Pisa; now it is about four or five miles distant, in lat. 43° 41' N., and long. 10° 15' E. It is navigable for barges as far up as Florence, but in the summer season even this frequently becomes impossible. The Italian poets speak of 'the golden A.;' but, in truth, its waters have mostly the unpleasant colour of milk and coffee mixed together. The A. is noted for the rapid and destructive character of its inundations. The most memorable are those of September 1537, when the whole of the Valdarno was laid under water, which rose to the height of 8 feet in some parts of Florence; and of 1740, the latter being caused by the long continuance of the sirocco, which completely melted the snows on the Apennines.

ARNOLD, or ARNALD, OF BRESCIA, was a native of that town, and was distinguished by the success with which he contended against the corruptions of the clergy in the early part of the 12th c. He was educated in France under Abelard, and adopted the monastic life. By his preaching, the people of his native place were exasperated against their bishop, and the fermentation and insurrectionary spirit spread over a great part of the country, when he was cited before the second Lateran Council, and banished from Italy. He retired to France, but experienced the bitter hostility of St Bernard, who denounced him as a violent enemy to the church. He thereupon took refuge in Zurich, where he settled for several years. Meanwhile his doctrines exerted a powerful influence in Rome, which ended in a general insurrection against the government, whereupon A. repaired thither, and endeavoured to lead and direct the movement. He exhorted the people to organise a government similar



Arnica montana.

ARNOLD.

to the ancient Roman republic, with its consuls, tribunes, and equestrian order. But they, provoked by the treachery and opposition of the papal party, and disunited among themselves, gave way to the grossest excesses. The city, indeed, continued for ten years in a state of agitation and disorder. Lucius II. was killed by the populace in an insurrection in 1145, and Eugenius III., to escape a similar fate, fled into France. These violent struggles were subdued by Pope Hadrian IV., who, feeling the weakness of his temporal authority, turned to the spiritual, and resorted to the extreme measure of laying the city under excommunication, when A., whose party became discouraged, and fell to pieces, took refuge with certain influential friends in Campania. On the arrival of the emperor, Frederick I., for his coronation, in 1155, A. was arrested, brought to Rome, tried, hanged, his body burned, and the ashes thrown into the Tiber.

A'RNOLD, JOHANN, a miller of Newmark, who lived in the time of Frederick II. of Prussia, and gave rise to a remarkable legal process. He complained to the king that his landlord, by making a pond, had taken away water from the mill; that he (A.) had therefore refused to pay rent for the mill, of which he held a lease; but had been condemned to pay by the unanimous decisions of two legal courts. The king took up the case, and regarding it as an oppression of the poor, reversed the decisions of the courts, dismissed his high-chancellor, imprisoned several other officers of justice, and gave orders that restitution should be made to the miller. Soon afterwards, the king died, and under Frederick William II. the case was more coolly investigated, when the result was that the condemned chancellor and other official persons were exonerated from all blame in the matter, and the miller was recompensed by the state for loss of time and money.

A'RNOLD, MATTHEW, a living English poet, the eldest son of the late Dr Arnold of Rugby, was born 24th December 1822, and educated at Winchester and Rugby. In 1840 he was elected scholar of Balliol College, Oxford; in 1844 he obtained the Newdigate prize; and in 1845 he was elected a fellow of Oriol College. In 1851 he was appointed one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of British Schools. In 1857 he was elected Professor of Poetry at Oxford, and in 1859—1860 was sent to the continent by the English government as assistant to the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of education in France, Germany, and Holland. In 1865 he again visited the continent to get information in regard to the methods of secondary education pursued there.

Mr A. was first known as a poet of classic taste and exquisite purity of imagination, but of late years he has almost exclusively betaken himself to prose. His chief productions in verse are *Poems* (1853), containing, among other fine pieces, *Sohrab and Rustum*, *Tristram and Yseult*, *Balder*, and *Merope* (1858), an attempt to naturalise in English literature the form of the Greek drama; and *New Poems* (1867). His prose writings are growing numerous. The chief are his lectures on *Translating Homer* (1861); his *Report on Education in France, Germany, and Holland* (1861); *A French Eton or Middle-class Education and the State* (1864); *Essays on Criticism* (1865); *Lectures on the Study of Celtic Literature* (1867); *Schools and Universities of the Continent* (1868); and *Culture and Anarchy, an Essay in Political and Social Criticism* (1869). Recently he has startled the public by his piercing and audacious application of literary criticism to religion, and no one can doubt that his *St Paul and Protestantism* (1870), and still more his *Literature and Dogma*

(1872), are meant to work a serious revolution in the national faith.

A'RNOLD, THOMAS, D.D., head-master of Rugby School, and the author of a *History of Rome*, was born June 13, 1795, at West Cowes, in the Isle of Wight. In 1803 he was sent to Warminster School, in Wiltshire, but was removed in 1807 to the public school of Winchester, where he remained till 1811, when he was elected a scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. In 1815 he was elected fellow of Oriol College, and he gained the chancellor's prize for the two university essays, Latin and English, for the years 1815 and 1817. As a boy, we are told he was shy and retired; as a youth, disputatious, and somewhat bold and unsettled in his opinions; but before he left Oriol, he had won the good opinion of a college which at that time boasted of such names as Copleston, Davison, Whately, Keble, Hawkins, and Hampden. He took deacon's orders in 1818, and the year after settled at Laleham, near Staines, where he occupied himself in preparing pupils for the university. In 1820 he married Mary, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Penrose, rector of Fledborough, in Nottinghamshire, and sister of one of his earliest school and college friends, Trevenen Penrose. About ten years were spent in this quiet and comparatively obscure life; he was preparing himself for the arduous post he afterwards occupied; he was maturing his opinions, and he had also already commenced his great literary undertaking, the *History of Rome*. It was a period which he himself was accustomed to look back upon with some feeling of regret. His letters at this epoch reveal to us a fine ambitious spirit bending cheerfully to the task of tuition, more useful than glorious; they also prove to us that those views of a religious and political character which afterwards distinguished him, were being matured in the privacy of Laleham. 'I have long had in my mind,' he thus writes to a Mr Blackstone, 'a work on Christian politics, or the application of the Gospel to the state of man as a citizen, in which the whole question of a religious establishment, and the education proper for Christian members of a Christian commonwealth, would naturally find a place. It would embrace also an historical sketch of the pretended conversion of the kingdoms of the world to the kingdom of Christ in the 4th and 5th centuries, which I look upon as one of the greatest *tours d'adresse* that Satan ever played. . . . I mean that by inducing kings and nations to conform nominally to Christianity, and thus to get into their hands the direction of Christian society, he has in a great measure succeeded in keeping out the peculiar principles of that society from any extended sphere of operation, and insuring the ascendancy of his own.' He here expresses, in a somewhat sportive and familiar manner, the great principle which he afterwards contended for with so much earnestness, that there should be a Christian laity, a Christian legislature, a Christian government; by which he did not mean a system of laws or government formed in the manner of the Puritans, out of texts of Scripture, rashly applied, but imbued with the *spirit* of the New Testament and of the teaching of Christ.

It was at Laleham also that A. first became acquainted with Niebuhr's *History of Rome*. This was an era in his life. It produced a revolution in his historical views, and his own *History of Rome* became modelled almost too faithfully on that of the great German.

From Laleham he was called to undertake the arduous duties of the head-mastership of Rugby School. On these he entered August 1828. Our space does not permit us to dwell upon the details of that system of public education which he perhaps

carried to its perfection. We can only take notice of the high tone, moral and religious, which he preserved amongst the boys. He had the tact to make himself both loved and feared. He guided with great dexterity the *public opinion of the school*. 'In the higher forms,' says his biographer, 'any attempt at further proof of an assertion was immediately checked. "If you say so, that is quite enough; of course I believe your word;" and there grew up in consequence a general feeling that it was a shame to tell A. a lie—he always believes one.' On one occasion, when he had been compelled to send away several boys, he said: 'It is *not* necessary that this should be a school of 300, or 100, or of 50 boys, but it is necessary that it should be a school of Christian gentlemen.'

But the school was very far from occupying the whole energies of A. The *History of Rome* went on; he took part in all the great questions of the day, political and theological. In politics he was a Whig, without being fettered—as we need hardly say—by the ties of party. In the theological discussions of the day, he was chiefly distinguished by the broad views he had adopted of the nature of a Christian church. As already intimated, it was his leading idea that a *Christian people* and a *Christian church* ought to be synonymous expressions. He would never tolerate that use of the word church which limited it to the clergy, or which implied in the clergy any peculiar sacredness, or any traces of mediatorial function. The *priest* was unknown to him in the Christian community; this placed him at once in antagonism to the High Church party; and even clergymen of the Low Church complained that he did not set sufficient value on their sacred order. But all men, of whatever party, admitted and admired the zeal with which he taught that the full spirit of Christianity should permeate the whole of our civil or political life. If he seemed to lower the altitude of the clergy, it was only because he would raise the general level of the laity. He was convinced that 'the founders of our present constitution in church and state did truly consider them to be identical, the Christian nation of England to be the church of England; the head of that nation to be, for that very reason, the head of the church.' It may be doubted whether this is quite historically correct; but it certainly presents a noble theory to the imagination.

In domestic life, Dr A. was most happy; here he was distinguished by unflinching cheerfulness and amiability. In 1832, he purchased Fox How, a small estate between Rydal and Ambleside, and it was in this charming retreat that he enjoyed in the vacations, amongst the family circle, his own uninterrupted studies. Fox How has become a classical spot to every tourist.

For a brief time he held a place in the senate of the London University; he resigned the seat on finding that he could not introduce some measures which he had at heart. In the year 1842, he received from Lord Melbourne the offer of the Regius Professorship of Modern History at Oxford. This appointment he accepted with peculiar gratification. He delivered some introductory lectures, which were heard with enthusiastic interest; and it was his intention, on his retirement from Rugby, to enter with zeal upon the duties of his professorship. But this and all other literary enterprises were cut short by a sudden and most painful death. The last vacation was at hand, the journey to Fox How was to be taken in a few days, when he was seized with a fatal attack of spasm of the heart. Few biographies end more abruptly or more mournfully; but the sufferer met his death

with perfect fortitude and the full hope of a Christian. He died June 12, 1842. His principal works are *five volumes of sermons*; the *History of Rome* (3 vols.), broken off by his death at the end of the second Punic war; and an *edition of Thucydides*. His miscellaneous contributions to literature are too numerous to be mentioned.

A'RNOTT, NELL, M.D., was born in 1788 at Arbroath, but his family-home was Dysart, near Montrose, Scotland. He was educated at the Grammar School of Aberdeen, and subsequently at Marischal College in the same city, where he had the advantage of studying natural philosophy under Professor Copland, one of the most successful expounders of mechanical science then living. A. made choice of medicine as a profession; and after going through the medical course at Aberdeen, he went to London in 1806, where he became the pupil of Sir Everard Home, surgeon of St George's Hospital. After spending some years in the naval service of the East India Company, he settled in 1811 as a medical practitioner in London. In addition to his extensive general practice, A. was appointed, in 1815, physician to the French embassy, and afterwards to the Spanish embassy. In 1836, Dr A. was appointed a member of the senate of the University of London, then established by government. He was afterwards elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and then of the Geological Society. In 1837, he was named a Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

In 1823—1824, Dr A. was induced to deliver a course of lectures on natural philosophy in its applications to medicine. The substance of these lectures formed the basis of his *Elements of Physics, or Natural Philosophy, General and Medical*, published in 1827. Of numerous new applications of physical science to medical practice, and to the alleviation of human suffering in general, invented by Dr A., may be mentioned the Water-bed (q. v.). But it is in connection with improvements in the warming and ventilating of houses that the name of Dr A. is most extensively known. In 1838, he published a treatise on *Warming and Ventilating*; and in 1855, another *On the Smokeless Fireplace, Chimney-valves, &c.* The 'Arnott Stove' and 'Arnott Ventilator,' which, with characteristic philanthropy and disinterestedness, Dr A. refrained from patenting, are noticed under WARMING AND VENTILATION. In 1861, he published *A Survey of Human Progress*, full of interesting and enlightened views on improvement generally. In 1864, appeared Part I. of the long-promised revision of the *Physics*; this was followed by Part II., which contains the subjects of Optics and Astronomy for the first time, and also an interesting supplement entitled *Arithmetic Simplified*. A.'s last publication was a small work on national education. He died in London, March 2, 1874. In the year 1859 he expressed a wish to a friend to make a contribution to Marischal College, Aberdeen, in aid of a course of lectures on natural philosophy, to be available to young men not regular students of the university. The union of the two Aberdeen Colleges interfered with the project; and a few years later he gave £1000 to the united university, to provide a scholarship in natural philosophy. This was followed by the same gift to each of the other three Scottish universities, and, for Aberdeen, a further gift of £500 to the Mechanics' Institution. In London, Mrs Arnott had already given £1000 to each of two colleges for young ladies, to constitute scholarships for natural philosophy. In 1872, Dr A. intimated through Dr Lyon Playfair that he meant to repeat his gift to the Scottish universities; but, in consequence of a fall, his faculties had