a MBeDo

elisa Hodeson

2024

Abercrombie, John (1780-1844), Scottish physician, was born at Aberdeen, a parish minister's son. He studied and practised medicine in Edinburgh; and after the death (in 1821) of the celebrated Dr Gregory, was recognised as the first consulting physician in Scotland. He wrote on the pathology of the brain and on diseases of the stomach. But he is best known by his Intellectual Powers (1830) and Moral Feelings (1833).

Abercrombie, LASCELLES, born 9th January 1881, was educated at Malvern and Manchester University, became lecturer in poetry in Liverpool University in 1919, professor of English at Leeds in 1922. Besides studies of Thomas Hardy, the epic, Theory of Art 1, The Theory of Poetry (1924) and The Idea of the Poems (1908), Mary and the Bram (1910), Deborated and Poems (1908), Mary and The Poems (1908),

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Was educate at Rugby, and then from 1752 to 1755 studied law at Edinburgh and Leipzig. But having in 1756 obtained a cornetcy in the 3d Dragoon Guards, he two years later saw some active service in the Seven Years' War. From 1774 to 1780 he represented Clackmannanshire in parliament; and in 1780 raised a regiment in Ireland, the 103d, or King's Irish. In 1793 he accompanied the Duke of York to Holland. His conduct throughout that unfortunate campaign, especially during the disastrous retreat in the winter of 1794-5, won him the love and admiration of the whole army. On

Aberdeen, the chief city and seaport in the north of Scotland, is 98 miles NNE. of Edinburgh as the crow flies, and 528 NNW. of London. (The distances by rail are rather longer.) The burgh, which lies at the mouth of the Dee-the Don being 2 miles north of it - was founded somewhere about the 7th or 8th century. It was raided by Eystein, king of Norway, about 1150, and from that period it emerges into definite recorded history. It has been a royal burgh, with the right of foreign trade, since the time of David I. (1083-1153). The patron saint was St Nicholas (Santa Claus), to whom the mother-church of the city was dedicated, and it still bears his name. The figure of the patron sair is on the burgh scal, or coat of arms, up to 1430 Dld Aberdeen (the name is a misnomer) n the same parliamentary and municipal till Bishop Elphinstone dral and the newly ted into a burgh of fron, in 1498. Abercal associations, for mercial enterprise, that stood on what is known still as th and was held by an English garrison for l was storn 1308 distinguished its central sculptured shaft and unicorn, and

the love and admiration of the whole army. On his return to England, he was made a Knight of Bath, and was appointed to the chief comman the West Indies Expedition, which he conduct a with distingt sayess. 1797 he seem to command the six elsa by see hitened and manly return to six elsa by see hitened and manly return to six elsa by see hitened and manly return to six six six six hand scotlard. In 1799 he was see in manand the die of York in the other unhary expedit.

On he eturn, he received the command of the extirm, he received the command of the extirm, he received the command of the extirm in Aboutir Bay on 2d March 1801; and be a day of the see in the see in

was struck by a musket-ball in the thigh; but not till the battle was won did he show any sign of pain. The ball could not be extracted; in tilication ensued; and on the 28th he died on I falge, ship. He was buried at M to and ment was erected to him in St conferred on his widow was aft his eldest son, with the title of M he will be shown the ship of t

Aberdare, a town of Glamorganshire, part of Merthyr-Tydvil parliamentary borough, exports coal; pop. 55,000

Aberdare, Henry Austin Bruce, Lord (1815-95), born at Duffryn, Glamorganshire, was Home Secretary (1868) and President of the Council (1873-74), with a peerage (1873). After him as President of the Royal Geographical Society the Aberdare Range in Africa was named.

er al, t nica id mercial education of has per t y did imary an use. The trade of Aberdeen has been of consequence sine the 13th century. As the wardrobe accounts of Edward I show, per f the provisions of the Edward I show, per f the provisions of the English armies that A ded Scotland consisted dried fish from Aberdeen. The trade of the cit was the control of the cit was the control of the cit was the control of the last trade of the cit was the control of the last trade of t

mining; linen, cotton woorlen, winter, tweed, wostly, and worsted glove manufactures; soap and candle making, chemical-works, provision-curing, printing and book-binding, coach and motor-car building, and book-binding, coach and motor-car building, engineering of all kinds, timber-working, &c. The main streets of the city are well laid out, and have a singular air of spaciousness that gives distinction to the appearance of the city. Since about 1820 the light-gray granite of the district, finely dressed, has been used in the buildings of Aberdeen, which, from this cause, has become known as the 'Granite City.' The city has six public parks, besides the

























