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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, of Poetry (1924). Theory of Are and The L 1022), The ), he public

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tion ensued; an flag-ship. He was ment was erected to lime ars. The peers conferred on his widow was afterwards enjoyed by his eldest son, with the title of Baron Abercromby. -His third son, JAMES (1776-1858), entered parliament in 1807, held the office of Speaker (1835-39), and was then created Baron Dunfermline. He was author of a Memoir of the last eight years of his father's life (1861).

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.

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 Dec-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 saint was on the burgh seal, or coat of arms, up to Aberdeen (the name is a misnomer) ame parliamentary and municipal no history till Bishop Elphinstone of the cathedral and the newly College erected into a burgh of esta

shop as baron, in 1498. Aberbaron r its historical associations, for deen ect as a city. The castle of therdeen, its. ood on what is known still a a was held by an F was stormed by the 1308, and was the ne) arcaded Market Cr was erected in 168 ket 10 111 Cross of Edinbuy remo Walter Scott so in Mar

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en. The trade of the city oth rail and sea-borne—is remarkably varied. wext to Grimsby it is the largest fish supply centre in the British Isles. Its granite trade has been remarkable since the later years of the 18th century, and its other industries include comb-making, paper-making, shipbuilding, cattle-breeding, grainmilling; linen, cotton, woollen, wincey, tweed, hosiery, and worsted glove manufactures; soap and candlemaking, chemical-works, provision curing, printing 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