

years of struggle with unruly monks he fled to Clugny, where he became a model of asceticism. The school at Paraclete was given to Heloise and a sisterhood. Still pursued by his enemies, Abelard was accused of heresies, and was found guilty by a council at Sens and by the Pope. While on his way to Rome to defend himself, he died, April 21, 1142. He was buried at Paraclete by Heloise, whose remains were afterward laid beside his. In 1800 their ashes were taken to Paris, and in 1817 were buried in a sepulchre at Père la Chaise. Abelard left many writings, mainly dialectical or theological, except his *Letters to Heloise* and his *History of (his) Misfortunes*. His works seem to show that he was greatly overrated as a thinker; but, as Hallam says, he "was almost the first who awakened man, in the age of darkness, to a sympathy with intellectual excellence." Much of his renown is due to his romantic history.

Abercorn, James Hamilton, K. G., DUKE OF, Duke of Chateaufort, in France, the head of the Scottish house of Hamilton, was born in London, January 21, 1811, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He was created a Knight of the Garter in 1844, and in 1866, being then the Marquis of Abercorn, was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and two years later, in recognition of his very able administration, was created Duke of Abercorn in the peerage of Ireland. He retired from the office of Lord-Lieutenant during the same year, but was reappointed in 1874. He was in 1878 sent by the Queen on a special mission to Rome, to present King Humbert with the Order of the Garter. Three of his sons were elected members of the House of Commons. In politics he was a Conservative. Died 1885.

Abercrombie, James, an English officer appointed in 1756, with the rank of major-general, to command against the French in America. Two years later, with an

army amounting to 50,000 men, he attempted to recover possession of several important fortresses which had been lost by the British; but he was defeated by the French, under Montcalm, at Ticonderoga, in July, 1758, and was soon after succeeded by Lord Amherst.

Abercromby, Sir John, a British general; served in Egypt under his father, Sir Ralph Abercromby, and in 1810, while Governor of Madras, captured Mauritius from the French. Died about 1817.

Abercromby, Sir Ralph, a British general; born in Scotland in 1734; studied at the Universities of Edinburgh and Leipsic; entered the army, and in 1773 became a member of Parliament. He gained distinction in Holland under the Duke of York as an able commander in the various campaigns against the French from 1793 to 1799, and for his services was created, in 1795, Knight of the Bath. In 1800 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the British forces in Egypt, where, in 1801, he was mortally wounded in battle against the French, and expired soon after. He possessed great bravery, military talents of a high order, generosity, and a fine sense of honor. He left four sons, the first Lord Abercromby, Sir John (mentioned above), Lord Dunfermline, and Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Abercromby.

Abercromby, Sir Robert, brother of the preceding, was appointed commander-in-chief in British India in 1792. He was successful in subduing the Rohillas, and after holding the office for about five years returned to England, and was chosen a member of Parliament. Died about 1827.

Aberdeen, George Hamilton Gordon, EARL OF, a statesman and diplomat; born in 1784; succeeded to the Scottish earldom of Aberdeen at the age of eighteen. At twenty he was chosen one of the representative peers of Scotland. He espoused the politics of the Tory

party, and Vienna in 1815. In 1817 he was in the peerdom. He was Foreign Secretary under the Duke of Wellington. He lost his post in 1851. He succeeded him in 1852.

Aberne cian, surgeon in London, studied medicine under John Hunter, and was lecturer on anatomy at St. George's Hospital. He effected very great changes in the practice of medicine, and was also distinguished in the history of the

Abou-Bek (Abou-Bek) Caliph; born of Koreish in Mecca. He was one of the most ardent of the sect of the Med. Ayesha Bekr, became a prophet. Upon his death, in 632, he elected his successor.

Abou-1- surnamed As-S of Blood," the of the Moslem Abbasside dynasty about 720. Abbas (before his family, reg the line of Om and themselves princes. A rev Abbassides occu Merwan II., wh brother of Ab put to death at Abbas-Abdallah