**Ralph Abercromby**

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*For his grandson, the diplomat, see* [*Ralph Abercromby, 2nd Baron Dunfermline*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby%2C_2nd_Baron_Dunfermline)*. For his great-grandson, see* [*Ralph Abercromby (meteorologist)*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby_%28meteorologist%29)*. For the public house in Manchester, see* [*Sir Ralph Abercromby (pub)*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir_Ralph_Abercromby_%28pub%29)*.*

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| --- |
| **Sir Ralph Abercromby** |
| Sir Ralph Abercromby by John Hoppner.jpgSir Ralph Abercromby, by [John Hoppner](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Hoppner) |
| **Born** | (1734-10-07)7 October 1734[Menstrie](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Menstrie), Clackmannanshire, Scotland |
| **Died** | 28 March 1801(1801-03-28) (aged 66)[Alexandria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexandria), Egypt |
| **Buried at** | [Fort Saint Elmo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Saint_Elmo), [Valletta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Valletta), [Malta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malta) (https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/55/WMA_button2b.png/17px-WMA_button2b.png[35°54′10″N 14°31′12″E﻿ / ﻿35.902722°N 14.519889°E﻿ / 35.902722; 14.519889](https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Ralph_Abercromby&params=35.902722_N_14.519889_E_)[Coordinates](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geographic_coordinate_system): https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/55/WMA_button2b.png/17px-WMA_button2b.png[35°54′10″N 14°31′12″E﻿ / ﻿35.902722°N 14.519889°E﻿ / 35.902722; 14.519889](https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Ralph_Abercromby&params=35.902722_N_14.519889_E_)) |
| **Allegiance** | https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/1/17/Union_flag_1606_%28Kings_Colors%29.svg/23px-Union_flag_1606_%28Kings_Colors%29.svg.png [Great Britain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Great_Britain%22%20%5Co%20%22Kingdom%20of%20Great%20Britain) |
| **Service/branch** | https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/2/27/Flag_of_the_British_Army.svg/22px-Flag_of_the_British_Army.svg.png [British Army](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Army) |
| **Years of service** | 1756–1801 |
| **Rank** | [Lieutenant-General](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lieutenant-General) |
| **Battles/wars** | [Seven Years' War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seven_Years%27_War)* [West German Campaign](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Britain_in_the_Seven_Years_War#War_in_Europe_.281760.E2.80.9362.29)

[French Revolutionary Wars](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_Revolutionary_Wars)* [Flanders Campaign](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flanders_Campaign)
* [Invasion of Trinidad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Invasion_of_Trinidad_%281797%29)
* [Invasion of Puerto Rico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_San_Juan_%281797%29)
* [Invasion of Holland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Russian_invasion_of_Holland)

[Irish Rebellion of 1798](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irish_Rebellion_of_1798)[French campaign in Egypt and Syria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_campaign_in_Egypt_and_Syria)* [Invasion of Egypt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Alexandria)  [(DOW)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Died_of_wounds)
 |
| **Awards** | [KCB](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_of_the_Bath) |
| **Relations** | Brother: [Alexander Abercromby, Lord Abercromby](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Abercromby%2C_Lord_Abercromby) and [General Sir Robert Abercromby](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Abercromby_of_Airthrey) |
| **Other work** | [Member of Parliament](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Member_of_Parliament)[Governor of Trinidad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governor_of_Trinidad)[Lord Lieutenant of Clackmannanshire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lord_Lieutenant_of_Clackmannanshire) |

Sir **Ralph Abercromby** [KB](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_of_the_Bath) (sometimes spelt **Abercrombie**) (7 October 1734 – 28 March 1801) was a Scottish soldier and politician. He rose to the rank of [lieutenant-general](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lieutenant-general) in the [British Army](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Army), was noted for his services during the [Napoleonic Wars](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Napoleonic_Wars), and served as [Commander-in-Chief, Ireland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commander-in-Chief%2C_Ireland).

He twice served as MP for [Clackmannanshire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clackmannanshire_%28UK_Parliament_constituency%29), and he was appointed [Governor of Trinidad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governor_of_Trinidad).

**Early life**

He was the eldest son of George Abercromby of [Tullibody](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tullibody), [Clackmannanshire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clackmannanshire), and a brother of the advocate [Alexander Abercromby, Lord Abercromby](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Abercromby%2C_Lord_Abercromby) and [General Sir Robert Abercromby](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Abercromby_of_Airthrey). He was born at [Menstrie Castle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Menstrie_Castle), [Clackmannanshire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clackmannanshire).[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_note-CBD-1) Educated at [Rugby](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rugby_School) and at the [University of Edinburgh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Edinburgh), he was sent to [Leipzig University](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leipzig_University) in 1754 to study [civil law](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_law_%28legal_system%29) with a view to career as an [advocate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Advocate).

Abercromby was a [Freemason](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freemasonry). He was a member of Canongate Kilwinning Lodge No 2, Edinburgh, Scotland.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_note-2)

**Career**

On returning from the continent, Abercromby expressed a strong preference for the military profession, and a [cornet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cornet_%28military_rank%29)'s commission was accordingly obtained for him (March 1756) in the [3rd Dragoon Guards](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/3rd_Dragoon_Guards). He served with his regiment in the [Seven Years' War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seven_Years%27_War), and thus, the opportunity afforded him of studying the methods of [Frederick the Great](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frederick_II_of_Prussia), who moulded his military character and formed his tactical ideas.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_note-EB1911-3)

He rose through the intermediate grades to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the regiment (1773) and [brevet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brevet_%28military%29) colonel in 1780, and in 1781, he became colonel of the King's Irish infantry. When that regiment was disbanded in 1783, he retired upon [half pay](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Half_pay).[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_note-EB1911-3) He also entered Parliament as MP for [Clackmannanshire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clackmannanshire_%28UK_Parliament_constituency%29) (1774–1780).[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_note-4)

He was a strong supporter of the American cause in the [American Revolutionary War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Revolutionary_War), and remained in Ireland to avoid having to fight against the colonists.[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_note-5)

When France declared war against Great Britain in 1793, he resumed his duties. He was appointed command of a brigade under the [Duke of York](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prince_Frederick%2C_1st_Duke_of_York_and_Albany) for service in the [Netherlands](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Netherlands), where he commanded the advanced guard in the action at [Le Cateau](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Le_Cateau-Cambr%C3%A9sis). During the 1794 withdrawal to Holland, he commanded the allied forces in the action at [Boxtel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Boxtel) and was wounded directing operations at Fort St Andries on the [Waal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waal_%28river%29). In 1795, he was appointed a [Knight of the Bath](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_of_the_Bath) for his services.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_note-EB1911-3)

That same year, he was appointed to succeed [Sir Charles Grey](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Grey%2C_1st_Earl_Grey) as commander-in-chief of the British forces in the [West Indies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_Indies). In 1796, [Grenada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grenada) was suddenly attacked and taken by a detachment of the army under his orders. Afterwards, Abercromby secured possession of the settlements of [Demerara](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demerara) and [Essequibo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Essequibo_%28colony%29) in South America and of the islands of [Saint Lucia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Lucia), [Saint Vincent](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Vincent_%28island%29) and [Trinidad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trinidad).[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_note-EB1911-3) A major assault on the port of [San Juan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_San_Juan_%281797%29), Puerto Rico, in April 1797 was unsuccessful.[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia%3ACitation_needed)]



A medallion showing the capture of Trinidad and Tobago by the British in 1797.



Sir Ralph Abercromby, Commander of the British forces that captured [Trinidad and Tobago](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trinidad_and_Tobago).

Abercromby returned to Europe and, in reward for his services, was appointed colonel of the [2nd (Royal North British) Regiment of Dragoons](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Scots_Greys). He was also made [Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Wight](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lieutenant-Governor_of_the_Isle_of_Wight), [Governor of Fort George and Fort Augustus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governor_of_Fort_George_and_Fort_Augustus) in the Scottish Highlands, and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-general. He again entered Parliament as member for Clackmannanshire from 1796 to 1798. From 1797 to 1798, he was Commander-in-Chief of the forces in [Ireland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ireland).[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_note-EB1911-3)

To quote the biographic entry in the 1888 Encyclopædia Britannica,

"There he laboured to maintain the discipline of the army, to suppress [the rising rebellion](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irish_Rebellion_of_1798), and to protect the people from military oppression, with the care worthy of a great general and an enlightened and beneficent statesman. When he was appointed to the command in Ireland, an invasion of that country by the French was confidently anticipated by the British government. He used his utmost efforts to restore the discipline of an army that was utterly disorganized; and, as a first step, he anxiously endeavoured to protect the people by re-establishing the supremacy of the civil power, and not allowing the military to be called out, except when it was indispensably necessary for the enforcement of the law and the maintenance of order.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_note-EB1911-3)

Finding that he received no adequate support from the head of the Irish government, and that all his efforts were opposed and thwarted by those who presided in the councils of Ireland, he resigned the command. His departure from Ireland was deeply lamented by the reflecting portion of the people, and was speedily followed by those disastrous results which he had anticipated, and which he so ardently desired and had so wisely endeavoured to prevent."[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_note-EB1911-3)

After holding for a short period the office of [commander-in-chief in Scotland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commander-in-chief_in_Scotland), Sir Ralph, when the enterprise against the Dutch [Batavian Republic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Batavian_Republic) was resolved upon in 1799, was again called to command under the Duke of York. The [campaign of 1799](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Russian_Invasion_of_Holland) ended in disaster, but friend and foe alike confessed that the most decisive victory could not have more conspicuously proved the talents of this distinguished officer.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_note-EB1911-3)

In 1801, he was sent with an army to recover [Egypt from France](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Alexandria). His experience in the Netherlands and the West Indies particularly fitted him for this new command, as was proved when he carried his army in health, in spirits, and with the requisite supplies to the destined scene of action despite great difficulties. The debarkation of the troops at [Abukir](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abukir), in the face of strenuous opposition, is justly ranked among the most daring and brilliant exploits of the British army.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_note-EB1911-3)

**Death**



*Death of Gen Sir Ralph Abercrombie* by Sir Robert Ker Porter. Abercromby is in the centre and labeled "20."



Abercromby is buried in St. John's Bastion within [Fort Saint Elmo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Saint_Elmo), [Valletta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Valletta), [Malta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malta). It is also known as Abercrombie's Bastion in his honour.

Abercromby was injured at the [Battle of Alexandria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Alexandria) on 21 March 1801 and died of his wounds seven days later aboard [HMS *Foudroyant*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMS_Foudroyant_%281798%29), which was moored in the harbour.

His old friend and commander, the Duke of York, paid tribute to Abercromby's memory in general orders: "His steady observance of discipline, his ever-watchful attention to the health and wants of his troops, the persevering and unconquerable spirit which marked his military career, the splendour of his actions in the field and the heroism of his death, are worthy the imitation of all who desire, like him, a life of heroism and a death of glory."[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_note-EB1911-3) He was buried on St. John's Bastion within [Fort Saint Elmo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Saint_Elmo) in [Valletta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Valletta), [Malta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malta). The British military renamed it *Abercrombie's Bastion* in his honour.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_note-6) The adjacent curtain wall linking this bastion to the [fortifications of Valletta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fortifications_of_Valletta), originally called Santa Ubaldesca Curtain, was also renamed *Abercrombie's Curtain*.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_note-7)

By a vote of the House of Commons, a monument was erected in his honour in [St Paul's Cathedral](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Paul%27s_Cathedral) in [Abercromby Square](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abercromby_Square), [Liverpool](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liverpool). His widow was created Baroness Abercromby of Tullibody and Aboukir Bay,[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_note-CBD-1) and a pension of £2,000 a year was settled on her and her two successors in the title.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_note-EB1911-3)

**Family**

On 17 November 1767, Abercromby married [Mary Anne](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_Anne_Menzies), daughter of [John Menzies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Menzies) and Ann, daughter of Patrick Campbell.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_note-Lundy-Pine-8)[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_note-Lundy-Cokayne-9) They had seven children. Of four sons, all four entered Parliament, and two saw military service.

* Hon. Anne Abercromby[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby%22%20%5Cl%20%22cite_note-Lundy-Pine-8) (died 1844)
* Hon. Mary Abercromby[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby%22%20%5Cl%20%22cite_note-Lundy-Pine-8) (died 1825)
* Hon. Catherine Abercromby[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby%22%20%5Cl%20%22cite_note-Lundy-Pine-8) (died 1842)
* [George Abercromby, 2nd Baron Abercromby](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Abercromby%2C_2nd_Baron_Abercromby)[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_note-10) (1770–1843)
* General Hon. [Sir John Abercromby](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir_John_Abercromby)[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_note-Lundy-Pine-8) (1772–1817)
* [James Abercromby, 1st Baron Dunfermline](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Abercromby%2C_1st_Baron_Dunfermline)[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_note-Lundy-Pine-8) (1776–1858)
* Lt.-Col. Hon. [Alexander Abercromby](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Abercromby_%28army_officer%29)[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_note-Lundy-Pine-8) (1784–1853)

**Popular culture**

A [public house](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_house) in central [Manchester](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manchester), the '[Sir Ralph Abercromby](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir_Ralph_Abercromby_%28pub%29)', is named after him. There is also a "General Abercrombie" pub with his portrait by Hoppner as the sign off of the Blackfriars Bridge Road in London.[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_note-11)

Three ships have been named [HMS Abercrombie](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMS_Abercrombie) after the general but using the variant spelling of his name.[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_note-12)

**Notes**

**References**

* 1. ^ [Jump up to: ***a***](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_ref-CBD_1-0) [***b***](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_ref-CBD_1-1) [Chambers Biographical Dictionary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chambers_Biographical_Dictionary), [ISBN 0-550-18022-2](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special%3ABookSources/0550180222), page 4
	2. [**Jump up ^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_ref-2) Denslow, William R. 10,000 Famous Freemasons, Vol. I, A-D.
	3. ^ [Jump up to: ***a***](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_ref-EB1911_3-0) [***b***](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_ref-EB1911_3-1) [***c***](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_ref-EB1911_3-2) [***d***](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_ref-EB1911_3-3) [***e***](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_ref-EB1911_3-4) [***f***](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_ref-EB1911_3-5) [***g***](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_ref-EB1911_3-6) [***h***](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_ref-EB1911_3-7) [***i***](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_ref-EB1911_3-8) [***j***](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_ref-EB1911_3-9) [***k***](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_ref-EB1911_3-10)  One or more of the preceding sentences incorporates text from a publication now in the [public domain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_domain): *Chisholm, Hugh, ed. (1911). "[Abercromby, Sir Ralph](https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/1911_Encyclop%C3%A6dia_Britannica/Abercromby%2C_Sir_Ralph%22%20%5Co%20%22wikisource%3A1911%20Encyclop%C3%A6dia%20Britannica/Abercromby%2C%20Sir%20Ralph)".* [*Encyclopædia Britannica*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Encyclop%C3%A6dia_Britannica_Eleventh_Edition)*.* ***1*** *(11th ed.). Cambridge University Press. p. 44.*
	4. [**Jump up ^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_ref-4) [*"ABERCROMBY, Ralph (1734-1801), of Tullibody, Clackmannan."*](http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1754-1790/member/abercromby-ralph-1734-1801)*. History of Parliament Online. Retrieved 14 May 2016.*
	5. [**Jump up ^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_ref-5) David Andress, *The Savage Storm: Britain on me Brink in the Age of Napoleon* (2012) p 61
	6. [**Jump up ^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_ref-6) [*"St John Bastion Caraffa – Valletta"*](https://web.archive.org/web/20150713060301/http%3A/www.culturalheritage.gov.mt/filebank/inventory/Knights%20Fortifications/1600.pdf) *(PDF). National Inventory of the Cultural Property of the Maltese Islands. 28 June 2013. Archived from* [*the original*](http://www.culturalheritage.gov.mt/filebank/inventory/Knights%20Fortifications/1600.pdf) *(PDF) on 13 July 2015.*
	7. [**Jump up ^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_ref-7) [*"Sta Ubaldesca Curtain – Valletta"*](https://web.archive.org/web/20150713060023/http%3A/www.culturalheritage.gov.mt/filebank/inventory/Knights%20Fortifications/1601.pdf) *(PDF). National Inventory of the Cultural Property of the Maltese Islands. 28 June 2013. Archived from* [*the original*](http://www.culturalheritage.gov.mt/filebank/inventory/Knights%20Fortifications/1601.pdf) *(PDF) on 13 July 2015.*
	8. ^ [Jump up to: ***a***](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_ref-Lundy-Pine_8-0) [***b***](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_ref-Lundy-Pine_8-1) [***c***](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_ref-Lundy-Pine_8-2) [***d***](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_ref-Lundy-Pine_8-3) [***e***](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_ref-Lundy-Pine_8-4) [***f***](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_ref-Lundy-Pine_8-5) [***g***](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_ref-Lundy-Pine_8-6) [Lundy 2011](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#CITEREFLundy2011), p. 3 § 28 cites [Pine 1972](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#CITEREFPine1972), p. 1
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	10. [**Jump up ^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_ref-10) [Gazetteer for Scotland](http://www.scottish-places.info/people/famousfirst2868.html)
	11. [**Jump up ^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abercromby#cite_ref-11) [*Sir Ralph Abercrombie Inn*](http://www.scottyweb.freeuk.com/thursday/sirralphabercrombie.htm)*, retrieved January 2013*  Check date values in: |access-date= ([help](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help%3ACS1_errors#bad_date))
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