

BOOKBOX

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# INTEGRANTES

Letícia Maia

e

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# QUEM SOMOS COMO A BOOKBOX FUNCIONA

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## ABERCROMBIE

## ABERDEEN

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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 *Social Feelings* (1833).

**Abercrombie, LASCELLES**, born 9th January 1881, was educated at Malvern and Manchester University, became a writer in New York, Liverpool University, 1910, professor of English Literature in 1922, and has written on the Harriet Martineau *Theory of Action*, *Theology of Poetry* (1910), and *Idiotism* (1915), published in 1920; *Intellectual Powers*, *Social Feelings* (1910), *Debors* (blank-verse drama, 1913), and *Short Plays* (1922), which quickly established his name as a poet with metaphysical leanings.

**Aberdeen**, ROBERT was born at Menstrie, Clackmannanshire, 7th October 1750. Destined for the Scottish church, he was educated at Eton, and from 1752 to 1755 studied law at Edinburgh and Linlithgow, having in 1756 been admitted in the Inner Temple. In 1758 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, and, though through unfortunate circumstances, bringing him into a disastrous retreat in the winter of 1793-94, he lost his life and command of the whole army. On his return to England he was made Knight of Bath, and in 1795 appointed to command the West Indies Expedition, which he conducted with distinguished success. In 1797 he was sent to command the forces in Ireland; but his enlightened and manly remonstrances against the policy of government towards that country occasioned his removal to a similar command in Scotland. In 1799 he was second in command to the Duke of York in the expedition against Spain in America. On his return he received the command of the expedition to the Mediterranean, the fleet anchored in Toulon 2nd March 1801, and before midday the next day the British troops were in possession of the sand-hills which command the shore, having landed in the face of a storm of shot. On the morning of the 21st, Menou, the French commander, attempted to surprise the British camp. He found them ready, under arms. In the glorious action that ensued, Menou was struck by a musket-ball in the right arm, not till the battle was won did he show any signs of pain. The ball could not be extracted, more extraction ensued; and on the 28th he died in the flag-ship. He was buried at Malta. His monument was erected to him in St Paul's. The peerage 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-Tydfil 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 NW. 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. (1083-1135). The patron saint of the town 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 in the burgh seal, or coat of arms, up to 1430. Once Aberdeen (the name is a misnomer) had the same parliamentary and municipal boundary. It had no history till Bishop Elphinstone had the precincts of the cathedral and the newly established King's College erected into a burgh of barony, with the bishop as baron, in 1498. Aberdeen is notable for its historical associations, for its educational record, its commercial enterprise, and its aspect as a city. The castle of Aberdeen, that stood on what is known still as the Castlehill, was held by an English garrison for Edward I., who stormed by the forces of Robert the Bruce in 1308, and was then demolished. The hexagonal arched Market Cross (successor of an earlier one) was erected in 1636, on the model of the Market Cross of Edinburgh—the removal of which Sir Walter Scott so lamented in *Marmion*. It is now the finest historical park-like city in Scotland, and distinguished by many fine buildings of general design, and by several shafts and urns, and the tall, tall columns of Stuart sovereignty, that ornate the city. The cathedral, dedicated to St Magnus, is the only ancient cathedral in the British Isles. The Bridge of Balgownie, the fine cathedral, a fine Gothic structure from the 14th century, is the oldest historical bridge of Scotland still in use; and the Bridge of Dee, built by Bishop Gavin Dunbar, 1320-27, unique among the bridges of Britain for its 28 inscriptions and coats of arms. It was built by the Earl of Huntly, who founded King's College, University, and Hospital of the Earl of Huntly. In 1830 the college was transformed into the university, and equipped for arts, medicine, science, and divinity. Latterly great extensions have taken place in buildings and in provision for higher legal, technical, and commercial education. The city has over thirty splendid primary and secondary schools, all well and handsomely in use. The main streets of Aberdeen have been consecrated since the 13th century. As the well-known accounts of the Norman Conquest, that invaded Scotland, consisted of few, if any, of the invasions of the city now—both rank and quality—is remarkably varied. Next 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, grain-milling, linen, cotton, woollen, wincey, tweed, hosiery, and worsted glove manufactures; soap and candle-making, 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



# ESPECIFICAÇÕES<sup>••</sup> TÉCNICAS

## . Tecnologias utilizadas

- Oracle Virtual Box
- Debian - Linux
- Apache2
- Maria DB

## . Arquitetura de funcionamento

A arquitetura da aplicação está dividida em duas partes

- Back-End: para o cadastros de dados
- Front-End: para a exibição dos dados cadastrados

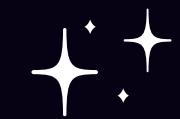
## . Linguagens utilizadas

- HTML
- CSS
- JavaScript
- PHP

# MÁQUINAS UTILIZADAS

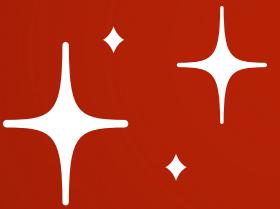
## . Máquina database

Máquina que armazena o banco de dados.



## . Máquina Gui

Máquina cliente que acessa a aplicação.



## . Máquinas Web

Máquina onde os dados da aplicação estão salvos.

# DIAGRAMA ER

