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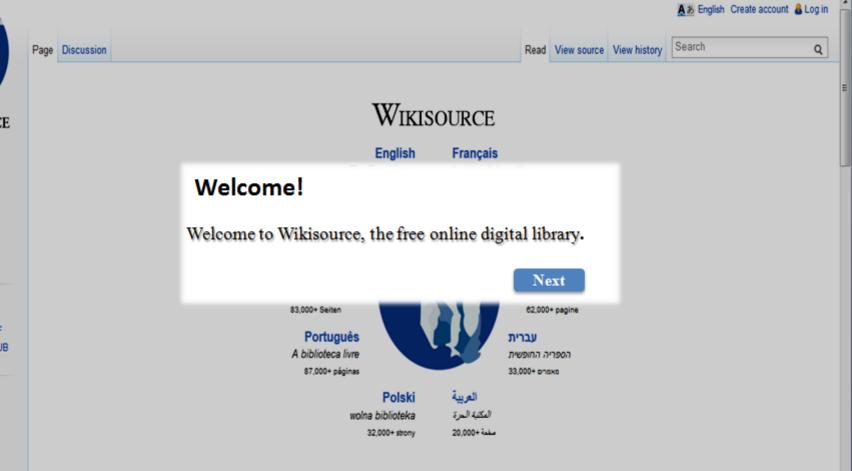
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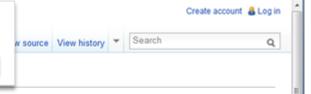
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The Laws of Hammurabi, King of Babylonia (1903) by H. Otto Sommer, translating the ancient Akkadian work of Hammurabi, sixth king



This is the first translation of the Hammurabi's code made into English, and only the third to be made following the its discovery by modern archaeologists. Prior to Sommer's translation it only existed in French and German among modern languages. The Laws of Hammurabi were written circa 1772 BC, in the Middle Bronze Age. They are one of the oldest deciphered writings of significant length in the world and the longest from the Old Babylonian period. The entire legal code is made up of 282 enumerated laws, here rendered into legal terminology by attorney William Earl Ambrose, almost half of which concerns contract law and a third concerns family law. It contains very early examples of familiar legal concepts, such as the presumption of innocence and both parties presenting evidence. This translation is accompanied by detailed photographs of the entire original Akkadian text of the laws for those who can read cuneiform.

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HENRYSON or HENDERSON, ROBERT (1430?-1506?), Scottish poet, was probably born between 1420 and 1430, but neither the family to which he belongs nor the place of his birth has been discovered. Sibbald's surmise (Chronicles of Scottish Poetry, i. 88) that he was Henryson of Fordel, Fifeshire, father of the justice-clerk, James Henryson, who fell at Flodden, is not supported by evidence, nor is there any proof that he is related to the Fordel family. His name is not on the university register of either St. Andrews or Glasgow, the only two university seats then in Scotland; and Dr. Laing, in the introduction to his complete edition of Henryson's 'Poems and Fables,' thinks it likely that he may have completed his studies and graduated abroad. His common appellation, 'Master Robert Henryson,' indicates that he was a master of arts. When he was admitted, 10 Sept. 1462, as a member of the recently founded Glasgow University, he was called 'the Venerable Master Robert Henrysone, Licentiate in Arts and Bachelor in Decrees.' Attesting three separate deeds (March 1477-8 and July 1478) granted by the abbot of Dunfermline, he is described as 'Magister Robertus Henrison, notarius publicus.' As at that time notaries were commonly clergymen, Henryson was probably in orders, and as on the title-page of the 'Fables' of 1570 (Harleian MS. 3865, p. 1; Morall Fables, 1621) he is called a schoolmaster, it is probable that he held a clerical appointment within Dunfermline Abbey. The abbots elected the schoolmaster of the grammar school, which was within the precincts of the abbey, and this may have been Henryson's post. Lord Hailes (Ancient Scottish Poems, p. 273) supposes his office to have been 'that of preceptor of youth in the Benedictine convent at Dunfermline."

In the fifth stanza of the prologue to his 'Testament of Cresseid' Henryson calls



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¶There was little of regal dignity in the young king's look and ways, in his square-built, thick-set frame, his sturdy limbs, his bullet-shaped head with its mass of close-cropped tawny hair, his 'lion-like' face with its freckled skin, and its prominent eyes that, for all their soft grey colour, could glow like balls of fire when the demon-spirit of Anjou was roused; in his absorbing passion for the chase; in the disregard of conventionalities shown by his coarse gloveless hands, his careless dress, his rough-and-ready speech;

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Henry II

Henry II

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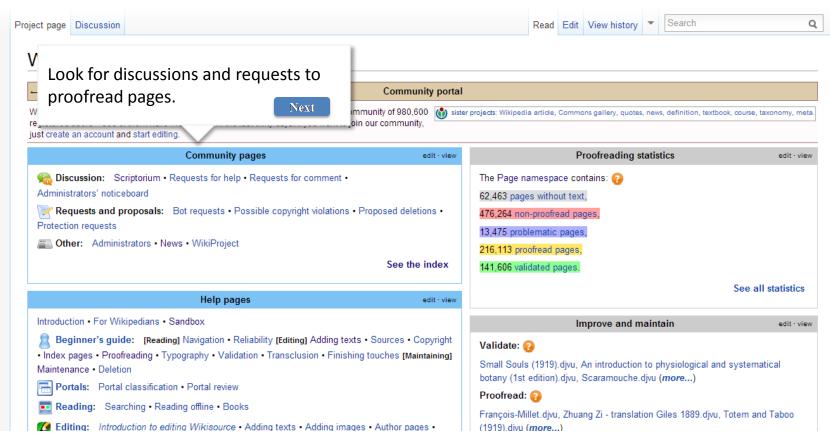
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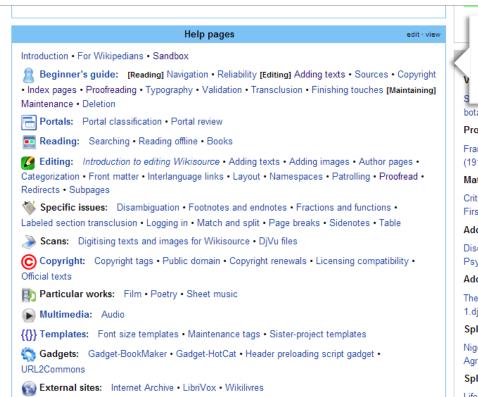
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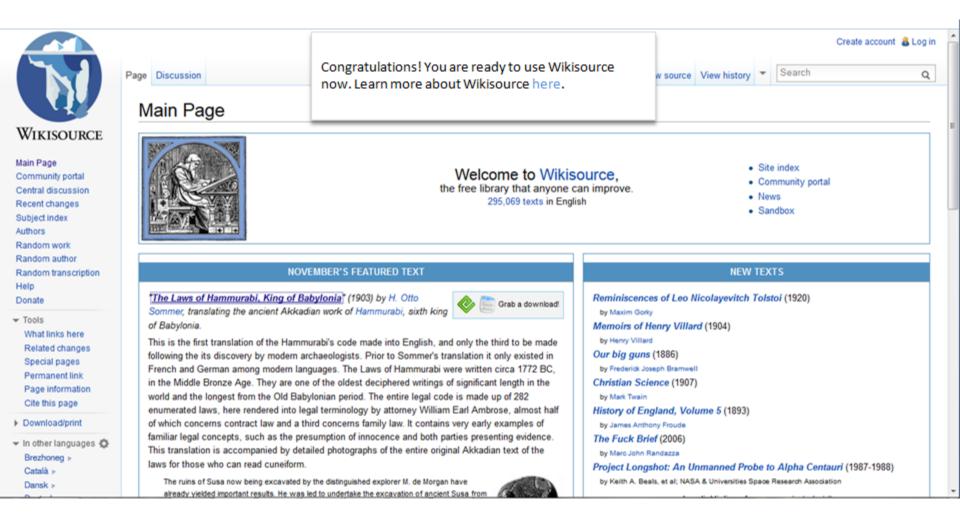
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