12-15-2017

The Law Code of Hammurabi: Transliterated and Literally Translated from its Early Classical Arabic Language

Saad D. Abulhab
CUNY Central Office

Recommended Citation

This Book Chapter or Section is brought to you for free and open access by the John Jay College of Criminal Justice at CUNY Academic Works. It has been accepted for inclusion in Publications and Research by an authorized administrator of CUNY Academic Works. For more information, please contact AcademicWorks@cuny.edu.
The Law Code of Hammurabi

Transliterated and Literally Translated from its Early Classical Arabic Language

Arabic Transliteration, Arabic and English Translations, Introduction, and Critique by

Saad D. Abulhab

Blautopf Publishing
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>An Introduction to the Language and Script of the Hammurabi Stele</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The One Language of Ancient Mesopotamia</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Layout and Script of the Hammurabi Stele</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Meaning of the Nickname Hammurabi</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Part 1: Hammurabi Laws Transliterations and Translations</strong></td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Subject Guide to the Law Code of Hammurabi</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Part 2: Appendixes and Reference Indexes</strong></td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Letters Substitutions Guides</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. List of Linguistic Tools</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Referenced Words Index</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part 1

Hammurabi Laws Transliterations and Translations
A Subject Guide to the Law Code of Hammurabi

§ 1 - § 5  Courts and Judiciary Affairs
§ 6 - § 13  Stolen and Missing Property
§ 14  Stealing Children
§ 15 - § 20  Stealing, Hiding, and Finding Slaves
§ 21 - § 24  Home Invasion, Robbery, Deadly Assault, and Liability
§ 25  Stealing by Fire Fighters
§ 26 - § 41  Military Officers and Government Officials Special Laws
§ 42 - § 58  Fields Contracts and Liability
§ 59 - § 66  Orchards Contracts and Liability
§ 67 - § 69  Real Estate and Tenant Affairs
§ 70 - § 76  Merchants Lending and Profits
§ 77 - § ??  Merchants Partnership
§ ?? - § 108  Merchants and Jobbers Relations
§ 109 - § 111  Alewife and Alcohol Sale
§ 112  Cargo Transportation
§ 113 - § 119  Loan Fulfillment and Hostage Taking
§ 120 - § 126  Storage and Lodgment
§ 127 - § 152  Family, Divorce, Wife Adultery, and Dishonor
§ 153 - § 158  Sexual Assault, Daughter Abuse, and Murdering Husband
§ 159 - § 164  Marriage, Dowry and Marriage Endowments
§ 165 - § 174  Inheritance
§ 175 - § 176  Inheritance: Endowed Women Marrying a Slave
§ 177  Inheritance: Orphans and Remarried Widow
§ 178 - § 182  Inheritance: Priestesses, Palace, and Un-endowed Women
§ 183 - § 184  Inheritance: Endowed Concubines
§ 185 - § 194  Adoption and Wet Nurse
§ 195 - § 216  Assault
§ 217 - § 225  Doctors and Veterinarians
§ 226 - § 227  Slave Branding
§ 228 - § 233  Homes, Builders, and Liability
§ 234 - § 240  Boats, Boatmen, and Liability
§ 241 - § 249  Oxen and Donkeys Renting and Liability
§ 250 - § 252  Ox Liability
§ 253 - § 256  Field Laborers, Contractors and Liability
§ 257  Unskilled Workers Hiring
§ 258  Cattle Herdsman Hiring
§ 259 - § 260  Stealing Field Equipment
§ 261 - § 267  Cattle and Sheep Overseer Hiring and Liability
§ 268 - § 273  Working Animals and Carriage Renting
§ 274  Skilled Workers Hiring
§ 275 - § 277  Boats Renting
§ 278 - § 282  Slaves Buying and Ownership
Reading Key

§ # corresponds to a law number
Arabic # corresponds to thin columns within a specific “column” (i.e. band)
Roman # corresponds to “columns” (i.e. band)
All Capital and Light-shaded words are presumed Sumerian words
[ ] Alternative transliterations or translations
( ) Alternative words meanings or clarification notes
… Missing words
| | Assumed words or lines for lost text
§ 1.—V, 26-32

If (after) a person [a man] accuses a person [a man], (and) he puts on him a (bloodletting) killing (accusation), (and) he does not prove it, his accuser shall be put to death.

§ 2.—V, 33-56

If (after) a person [a man] accuses a person [a man], (and) he puts a sorcery (accusation) on a person [a man], (and) he does not prove it, he who on him the sorcery (accusation) fallen shall go to the river, he shall dip (into) the river (shall take the river lying test), (and) if (after) the river expels (rejects) him, his accuser shall take his house; if (after) that person [man], the river submerges him, (and) he emerges unharmed, he who brought the sorcery (accusation) on him shall be put to death, he who dipped into the river shall take the house of his accuser.
§ 3.—V, 57-67

57 šum-ma a-wi-lum 58 i-na di-nim 59 a-na ši-bu-ut 60 ša-ar-ra-tim 61 u-zi-a-am-ma 62 a-wa-at ik-bu-u 63 la uk-ti-in 64 šum-ma di-nu-um bšu-u 65 di-in na-bi-iš-tim 66 a-wi-lum šu-u 67 id-da-

If (after) a person [a man], claims in a (court) case (according) to a false testimony, (and) he does not support (prove) the uncertainty of (what) he said, if (after) this case is a life (or death) case, the person [man] shall be put to death.

§ 4.—V, 68-VI, 5

68 šum-ma a-na ši-bu-ut VI, 1 še'im u kaspim 2 u-zi-a-am 3 a-ra-an 4 di-nim šu-a-ti 5 it-ta-na-aš-

If (after) he claims (according) to a grains and silver testimony (on bribe), he shall bear (the hardship) of the charge [the penalty] of that case.

§ 5.—VI, 6-30


If (after) a person [a man], claims in a (court) case (according) to a false testimony, (and) he does not support (prove) the uncertainty of (what) he said, if (after) this case is a life (or death) case, the person [man] shall be put to death.

I f (after) a judge judges a (court) case, he decides a verdict, he delivers a sealed court ruling document, afterwards, he slows (suspends) [abandons] (secretly) his judgment (execution), that judge (who) judged in the case, then, they shall seat [call] him in, he shall give 12 fold the fine (amount) that existed [appeared] in that (court) case, and they shall dismiss him in (from) his judging chair in a gathering (publicly), (and) he shall not return, (and) shall not sit in a (court) case with judges.
§ 6.—VI, 31-40

31 šum-ma a-wi-lum 32 ŠA.GA ilim 33 u ekal-lim 34 iš-ri-iḳ 35 a-wi-lum šu-u 36 id-da-ak 37 u ša šu-ur-ga-am 38 i-na ga-ṭi-šu 39 im-ḥa-ru 40 id-da-ak

وَهَيْلَكَمُ الْكُلُّ ۳۲ شُحَّامٍ [عَلِيمٍ] ۳۳ وَهَيْلَكَمُ الْكُلُّ ۳۴ يَسْرَقُونَ [عَلِيمٍ] دُوُو ۳۵ بَدْكُ ۳۶ يُجَذَّرُ [سَرَقَمْ] ۳۷ إِنَّ جَنَّي ذَوُ [قَنُّ]

After that (a) person [a man] steals the things (belongings) of a god and a palace, this person [man] shall be put to death, and he who chose (accepted) the stolen things in his hands, shall be put to death.

§ 7.—VI, 41-56

41 šum-ma a-wi-lum 42 lu kaspam 43 lu ḫurāṣam 44 lu wardam lu amtam 45 lu alpam lu immeram 46 lu imēram 47 u lu mi-im-ma bšum-šu 48 i-na ga-at bmar a-wi-lum 49 u lu warad a-wi-lum 50 ba-lum ši-bi 51 u ri-ik-sa-tim 52 iš-ta-am 53 u lu a-na ma-ša-ru-tim 54 im-ḫu-ur 55 a-wi-lum šu-u 56 šar-ra-aḳ id-da-ak

وَهَيْلَكَمُ الْكُلُّ ۵۰ كَسْمَمْ ۴۱ حَرَاصَمْ ۴۲ سُلْخَمْ [عَلِيمٍ] ۴۳ وَرَجَمْ [عَلِيمٍ] ۴۴ إِنِّي ذَوُ [قَنُّ] ۴۵ إِنِّي ذَوُ [قَنُّ]

If (after) a person [a man] buys without witnesses and contracts, let-it-be silver, let-it-be gold [jewelry], let-it-be male slave, let-it-be female slave, let-it-be ox, let-it-be sheep, let-it-be donkey and (even) let-it-be whatever its name [anything], in (from) the hand of a son of a person [a man], and (even) let-it-be (from) a slave of a person [a man], and (even) let-it-be (that) he chooses (accepts) to (for) safe-keeping, this person [man] shall be put to death as a thief.

§ 8.—VI, 57-69

57 šum-ma a-wi-lum 58 lu alpam lu immeram blu imēram lu šaḥām 59 u lu elippam 60 iš-ri-iḳ 61 šum-ma ša i-lim 62 šum-ma ša ekallim 63 a-du XXX-šu 64 i-na-ad-di-in 65 šum-ma ša MAŠ. EN.KAK 66 a-du X-šu i-ri-a-ab 67 šumma šar-ra-bga-nu-um 68 ša na-da-nim b-lu šu 69 id-da-ak

وَهَيْلَكَمُ الْكُلُّ ۶۸ لَحُرَمَرٍ [عَلِيمٍ] ۵۷ خُرُفَرٍ [عَلِيمٍ] ۵۸ وَلَعَمْ [عَلِيمٍ] ۶۷ يُجَذَّرُ [سَرَقَمْ] ۶۶ ذَا كَئِيلٍ لا بَدْكُ ۶۵ بَدْكُ ۶۴ فِي مَعَ [قَنُّ]

If (after) a person [a man] steals the things (belongings) of a god and a palace, this person [man] shall be put to death, and he who chose (accepted) the stolen things in his hands, shall be put to death as a thief.

§ 9.—VI, 70-80

60 šum-ma a-wi-lum 61 lu alpam lu immeram 62 lu kaspam 63 lu wardam lu amtam 64 iš-ri-iḳ 65 šum-ma ša i-lim 66 šum-ma ša ekallim 67 a-du XXX-šu 68 i-na-ad-di-in 69 šum-ma ša MAŠ. EN.KAK 70 a-du X-šu i-ri-a-ab 71 šumma šar-ra-bga-nu-um 72 ša na-da-nim b-lu šu 73 id-da-ak

وَهَيْلَكَمُ الْكُلُّ ۷۲ لَحُرَمَرٍ [عَلِيمٍ] ۶۱ خُرُفَرٍ [عَلِيمٍ] ۷۳ وَلَعَمْ [عَلِيمٍ] ۷۴ يُجَذَّرُ [سَرَقَمْ] ۷۳ ذَا كَئِيلٍ لا بَدْكُ
If (after) a person [man] steals, let-it-be an ox, let-it-be a sheep, let-it-be a donkey, and (even) let-it-be a boat, if (after) (it is) of a god, if (after) (it is) of a palace, he shall give 30 fold, if (after) (it is) of an ordinary person, he shall repay (replace) 10 fold, if (after) the thieve does not have that of giving (what to give), he shall be put to death.

§ 9.—VI, 70-VII, 47

If (after) a person [man] who has anything of his things lost, catch (find) any of his lost things in the hands of a person [man]; the person [man] who the lost thing is found in his hands says “an offeror (seller) of mine has offered (sold) (it), I bought (it) in front of witnesses” and the owner of the lost thing says “I shall bring witnesses knowing of (the ownership of) my vanished thing”; the buyer brings the giver (seller) who gave (sold) and the witnesses whom he bought in front of them, and the owner of the lost thing brings the witnesses knowing of (the ownership) of his lost thing; the judges shall deliberate (examine) their testimonies; the witnesses whom the bought thing was bought in front of them, and the witnesses knowing (of the ownership) of the lost thing shall answer [say] in front of a god, (and therefore) the giver (seller) shall be put to death as a thieve; the owner of the lost thing shall take (back) his lost thing; the buyer shall find (take back) the silver he measured (and gave) in (from) the house of the giver (seller).
§ 10.—VII, 48-61

48 šum-ma ša-a-a₃ma-nu-um 49 na-di-in 50 id-di-nu-šum 51 u ši-bi ša i-na b₃ma-ri-šu-nu 52 i-
ša-mu 53 la it-ba-lam 54 be-el ḫu-ul-b₃ki-im-ma 55 ši-bi mu-di 56 ḫu-ul-ki-šu bit-ba-lam 57 ša-a-i-
ma-nu-um 58 šar-ra-a₃k id-da-ak 59 be-el ḫu-ul-ki-im 60 ḫu-lu-uḳ-šu 61 i-li-ki

§ 11.—VII, 62-VIII, 3

62 šum-ma be-el ḫu-ul-ḳi-im 63 ši-bi mu-di 64 ḫu-ul-ki-šu 65 la it-ba-lam VIII, 1 ša-ar 2 tu-uš-ša-
am-ma b₃di-ki 3 id-da-ak

Referencing §9 | If (after) the buyer does not bring the offeror (seller) (who) offered (sold) him and
the witnesses whom he bought in front of them, the owner of the vanished thing brings the
witnesses knowing of (the ownership) of his vanished thing, the buyer shall be put to death as a
thieve; the owner of the vanished thing shall take his vanished thing.

§ 12.—VIII, 4-13

4 šum-ma na-di-b₃na-nu-um 5 a-na ši-im-tim 6 it-ta-la-ak 7 ša-a-a₃ma-nu-um 8 i-na bi-it 9 na-
di-na-nim 10 ru-gu-me-e 11 di-nim šu-a-ti 12 a-du V-šu 13 i-li-ki

Referencing §9 | If (after) the giver (seller) goes to destiny (died), the buyer shall take 5 fold the fine
(amount) of that (court) case in (from) the house of the giver (seller).

§ 13.—VIII, 14-24

14 šum-ma a-wi-lum b₃šu-u 15 ši-bu-šu bla kir-bu 16 da-a-a-nu a-da-nam 17 a-na arḥim Vi₃kam 18
i-ša-ak-b₃nu-šum-ma 19 šum-ma i-na arḥim Vi₃kam 20 ši-bi-šu bla ir-di-a-am 21 a-wi-lum šu-u
22 ša-ar 23 a-ra-an di-nim b₃šu-a-ti 24 it-ta-na-aš-ši

Referencing §9 | If (after) the giver (seller) goes to destiny (died), the buyer shall take 5 fold the fine
(amount) of that (court) case in (from) the house of the giver (seller).
Appendixes and Reference Indexes

§ 14.—VIII, 25-29

If (after) a person [man] steals a young son of a person [a man], he shall be put to death.

§ 15.—VIII, 30-36

If (after) a person [man] removes [let escape] from a (slave) confinement (place), let-it-be a palace's slave, let-it-be an ordinary man's slave, let-it-be a palace's female slave, let-it-be an ordinary man's female slave, he shall be put to death.

§ 16.—VIII, 37-48

If (after) a person [man] harbors in his home a lost, let-it-be a slave, let-it-be a female slave, of a palace, and (even) let-it-be an ordinary man, (and) he does not expel him/her [bring him/her out] to (at) a herald's order, the owner of this house shall be put to death.

§ 17.—VIII, 49-58

If (after) a person [man] (the owner of the vanished thing), his witnesses are not present, the judges shall set for him a 6 month respite, if (after) he does not accompany his witnesses in 6 months, this person [this man] is cheater [liar; outlaw], he shall bear (the hardship of) the charge [penalty] to that case.
If (after) a person [man] seizes in the desert (badīyah) a lost, let-it-be a slave, let-it-be a female slave, (and) accompanies him/her (back) to his/her owner, the owner of the slave shall give him 2 Shiqil silver.

§ 18.—VIII, 59-67

If (after) that slave, he detains (keeps) him in his home, after the slave is caught in his hands (possession), this person [man] shall be put to death.

§ 20.—XI, 5-13

If (after) this slave does not say (name) his owner, he shall accompany him to the palace; they shall examine his background, (and) return him to his owner.

§ 21.—XI, 14-21

If (after) this slave vanishes (become lost) in (from) the hand of his holder, this person [man] shall say (declare) (that) in the glory life of god to the slave owner, (and) shall be left (free).
§ 22.—XI, 22-27

If (after) person [man] robs loot, (and) he is caught, this person [man] shall be put to death.

§ 23.—XI, 28-45

If (after) the robber is not caught, the person [man] shall confirm in front of god whatever of his vanished (lost), (is) robbed; the tribe and chief in whose land and protectorate the loot was robbed shall repay (replace) anything of his (that is) lost.

§ 24.—XI, 46-50

If (after) (the loot is) a (human) life, the tribe and the chief shall shall measure (and give) to his people (family) 1 Mana (2 lbs.) silver.

§ 25.—XI, 51-65

If (after) a fire rages (break out) in a person's [man's] house, (and) the person [the man] who went to the extinguishing allurs [points (puts)] his eye to a house owner's possession, (and) he takes the house owner's possession, that person [man] shall be thrown into that fire.
§ 26.—XI, 66-X, 12

66 šum-ma lu rid šābē 67 u lu bā’irum 68 ša a-na ḫar-ra-an šar-ri-im 69 a-la-ak-šu X,1 ga-bu-u 2 la il-li-ik 3 u lu amēli-agram 4 i-gur-ma 5 pu-ubah 6 id-da-ra-ad 7 lu rid šābē 8 u lu bā’irum šu-u 9 id-da-ak 10 mu-na-ag-gi-bir-šu 11 bī-zu 12 i-tab-ba-al

If (after), let-it-be the leader of an elite (group of soldiers) (an officer) and (even) let-it-be the notable shall be put to death, his contracted worker shall take his house.

§ 27.—X, 13-X, 29


If (after) let-it-be a leader of an elite (group of soldiers) (an officer) and (even) let-it-be he hires a contracted worker to send instead of him, this let-it-be officer and (even) let-it-be notable shall be put to death, his contracted worker shall take his house.

§ 28.—X, 30-X, 40

30 šum-ma lu rid šābē 31 u lu-u bā’irum 32 ša i-na dan-na-at 33 šar-ri-im 34 tu-ur-ru 35 mār-šu il-kam 36 a-la-kam i-li-i 37 ekilm u kīrūm 38 in-na-ad-di-ḥiṣ-šum-ma 39 i-li-[ik] a-bi-šu 40 i-il-la-ak

If (after), let-it-be the leader of an elite (group of soldiers) (the officer) and (even) let-it-be the notable (the civil servant) who (while) in the service of a noble (royalty) became disconnected
(missing), his son can handle running the operation, the field and orchard shall be given to him, (and) he shall run his father operation.

§ 29.—X, 41-X, 50

41 šum-ma mär-šu 42 ši-ḫi-ir-ma 43 i-li-ik a-bi-šu 44 a-la-kam 45 la i-li-i 46 ša-lu-uš-ti 47 eḳil um kirem 48 a-na um-ši-šu 49 in-na-ad-di 50 u-ri-ab-ba-šu

If (after) his son is young, cannot handle running his father operation, (the other man replacing him) shall give one third (the proceeds) of the field and orchard to his mother, (and) his mother shall rear him.

§ 30.—X, 51-XI, 4

51 šum-ma lu-ri šâbê 52 u lu bâ-irum 53 eḳil-šu kirâ-šu 54 bî-zu 55 i-na pa-ni bil-ki-im 56 id-di-ma 57 šum-ma it-tu-brâ-šu 58 u bî-zu 59 iṣ-ba-at-ma 60 šattam III 61 i-li-ik-šu 62 it-ta-la-ak 63 šum-ma bi-il-la-ak 64 u-ul in-na-ad 65 iš-ṣa-ab 66 i-li-ik-šu 67 it-ta-al-ku 68 šu-ma bi-il-la-ak

If (after), let-it-be a leader of an elite (group of soldiers) (an officer) and (even) let-it-be a notable (civil servant) let go (neglects) in (from) the beginning his field, his orchard, and his house, (and) abandons, after him, a second (another) one holds his field, his orchard, and his house, (and) he runs his operation for three years; if (after) he returns (and) requests his field, his orchard, and his house, they shall not be given to him; that who held (the field, the orchard, and the house), (and) run his operation, he (himself) shall run (the operation).

§ 31.—XI, 5-12

If (after), let-it-be a leader of an elite (group of soldiers) (an officer) and (even) let-it-be a notable (civil servant) let go (neglects) in (from) the beginning his field, his orchard, and his house, (and) abandons, after him, a second (another) one holds his field, his orchard, and his house, (and) he runs his operation for three years; if (after) he returns (and) requests his field, his orchard, and his house, they shall not be given to him; that who held (the field, the orchard, and the house), (and) run his operation, he (himself) shall run (the operation).
§ 32.—XI, 13-38


If (after) let-it-be a military commander and (even) let-it-be a fired elite (soldier), and (even) let-it-be (that) he (himself) shall run his operation.

 § 33.—XI, 39-50

39 šum-ma lu PA.PA 40 u lu-u NU.TUR 41 šāb ni-is-ḫa-tim 42 ir-ta-ši 43 u lu a-na ğarrân 44 šar-ri-im 45 a-mešu-nu-aGram pu-ḫa-am 46 in-hu-ur-ma 47 ir-te-di 48 lu PA.PA 49 u lu NU.TUR šu-u 50 id-da-ak

If (after) he leaves (for) one year, and (even) returns, his field, his orchard, and his house shall be given to him, (and) he (himself) shall run his operation.

If (after) he leaves (for) one year, and (even) returns, his field, his orchard, and his house shall be given to him, (and) he (himself) shall run his operation.

If (after) let-it-be a civilian administrator shall be put to death.

If (after) let-it-be a military commander and (even) let-it-be a civilian administrator settles in (employs) a fired elite (soldier), and (even) let-it-be (that) he selects (hires) (as) a contracted worker to (for) a noble (a royalty) journey, and accompanies, this let-it-be military commander and (even) let-it-be a civilian administrator shall be put to death.
§ 34.—XI, 51-64

51 šum-ma lu PA.PA 52 u lu NU.TUR 53 nu-na-at rid šābē bil-te-ki 54 rid šābē iḥ-ta,bba-al 55 rid šābē a-na ig-ri-im 56 it-ta-di-in 57 rid šābē i-na di-nim 58 a-na dan-nim iṣ-ta-ra-ak 59 ki-iš-ti šar-ru-um 60 [a]-na rid šābē id-di-nu 61 il-te-di (=ki) 62 lu PA.PA 63 u lu NU.TUR šu-u 64 id-da-ak

If (after), let-it-be a military commander and (even) let-it-be a civilian administrator takes an officer possession, cheats an officer, gives an officer for rent (hire), steals [grants] an officer to (for) might (protection) [service] in a case, takes an award (a grant) a noble (a royalty) gave to an officer, this let-it-be a military commander and (even) let-it-be a civilian administrator shall be put to death.

§ 35.—XI, 65-XII, 4

65 šum-ma a-wi-lum 66 LID.GUD.ZUN 67 u še'nê 68 ša šar-ru-um 69 a-na rid šābê 70 id-di-nu XI, 1 i-na ga-ti rid šābê 2 iš-ta-am 3 i-na kaspi-šu 4 i-te-el-li

If (after) a person [a man] buys in (from) the hands of an offi cer the carrying and labor cattle boors (oxen), and sheep that a noble (a royalty) gave to the officer, he shall cede in (give up) (lose) his money.

§ 36.—XII, 5-9

5 eḳlu-um kirûm b'u bîtum 6 ša rid šābê bâ'irim 7 u na-ši bbi-il-tim 8 a-na kaspim 9 u-ul i-na-ad-bdi-in

A field, an orchard, and a house that belong to an officer, an notable (civil servant), and a tax collector shall not be given to (for) silver (shall be sold).

§ 37.—XII, 10-21

10 šum-ma a-wi-lum 11 ekلام kirûm u bítum 12 ša rid šābê bâ'irim 13 u na-ši bbi-il-tim 14 iṣ-ta-am dup-pa-šu 16 ih-ḫi-ib-bi 17 u i-na kaspim-šu 18 i-te-el-li 19 eḳlum kirûm u bîtum 20 a-na be-li-šu 21 i-ta-ar

A field, an orchard, and a house that belong to an officer, a notable (civil servant), and a tax collector shall not be given to (for) silver (shall be sold).
The Law Code of Hammurabi: Transliterated and Literally Translated from its Early Classical Arabic Language

§ 38.—XII, 22-30

22 rid šâbê bâ’irum 23 u na-ši bi-tim 24 i-na eklim kirêm 25 ša il-ki-šu 26 a-na aš-ša-ti-šu 27 u mârti-šu 28 u-ul i-ša-bad-da-ar 29 u a-na i-il-bî-šu 30 u-ul i-na-‘ad-di-in 31 i-na eḳlim kirêm bu bîtim 32 ša i-ša-am-mu-ma 33 i-raaš-šu-u 34 a-na aš-ša-ti-šu 35 u mârti-šu 36 i-ša-ad-dar 37 u a-na e-ḥi-bil-ti-šu 38 i-na-‘ad-di-in 39 aššatum tamkarum 40 u il-kum a-ḥu-u-um 41 ekil-šu kirâ-šu 42 u bî-uzu ana kaspim 43 i-na-ad-di-in 44 ša-a-a-mu-um 45 i-li-il ekil-šu 46 kirêm bu bîtim 47 ša i-ša-am-mu 48 i-il-la-ak 49 šum-ma a-wi-lum 50 ekilam kirâm u bîtam 51 ša rid šâbê bâ’irim 52 u na-ši bi-il-tim 53 u-bi-liḥ 54 u ni-ip-la-tim 55 id-di-in 56 rid šâbê bâ’irim 57 u na-ši bi-il-tim 58 a-na ekli-šu kirê-šu b’u biti-šu 59 i-ta-ar 60 u ni-ip-la-tim 61 ša in-na-ad b’nu-šum 62 i-tab-ba-al

If (after) a person [a man] buys a field, an orchard, and a house that belong to an officer, a notable (civil servant), and a tax collector, he shall smash (to fine pieces) his tablet (deed tablet) and cede in (give up) (lose) his money, he shall return the field, the orchard, and the house to its owner.

§ 39.—XII, 31-38

Referencing §38| He shall allocate to his woman (wife) and his daughter, and give to (for) his (legal) obligation, in (from) the field, the orchard, and the house that he bought, (and) settled in.

§ 40.—XII, 39-48

A woman (wife), a (land) merchant, and a runner (an operator) with similar objective shall give his/her field, his/her orchard, and his/her house to (for) silver; the buyer shall run the operation of the field, the orchard, and the house that he bought.
Appendices and Reference Indexes

§ 42.—XII, 63- XIII, 5

If (after) a person [a man] bargains down (the value of) a field, an orchard, and a house of an officer, and a notable (civil servant), and a tax collector, and gives a sworn-in payment (deposit), the officer, the notable (civil servant), and the tax collector shall return (take back) his field, his orchard, and his house, and take the sworn-in payment (the deposit) that they gave.

§ 43.—XIII, 6-16

If (after) a person [a man] takes on a field to (for) farming (based on crop), (and) he does not make exist [make appear] (grow) grains in the field, (because) he does not put the (required) work skill in the field, they shall seat [call] him in, (and) he shall give to the owner of the field as much grains as (harvested by) his neighbor.

§ 44.—XIII, 17-34

If (after) he does not farm, (and) let go (leaves), the field, he shall give to the owner of the field as much grains as (harvested by) his neighbor, and the field that he had let go (had left) unfit for cultivation, he shall strike (breakup), harrow (aerate), (and) return to the owner of the field.
If (after) a person [a man] takes on a fallow (neglected) land field for habilitation (development) for three years, (and) he let go (to) his side (put aside), (and) he does not habilitate (develop) the field in the fourth year, he shall strike (breakup), cleanup (weed) and harrow (aerate) the unfit for three years, (and) he let go (to) his side (put aside), (and) he does not habilitate (develop) the field in the field (according) to labor (done by the farmer) [to (based on) barter].

§ 45.—XIII, 35-46

If (after) a person [a man] gives his field to (for) a rent-fee (basis) to a farmer, and he chooses (receives in full) his field rent-fee (amount), after the god Haddad (god of thunder and storm) if (after) a person [a man] gives his field to (for) a rent-fee (basis) to a farmer, and he chooses (receives in full) his field rent-fee (amount), after the god Haddad (god of thunder and storm) if (after) a person [a man] gives his field to (for) a rent-fee (basis) to a farmer, and he chooses (receives in full) his field rent-fee (amount), after the god Haddad (god of thunder and storm) if (after) a person [a man] gives his field to (for) a rent-fee (basis) to a farmer, and he chooses (receives in full) his field rent-fee (amount), after the god Haddad (god of thunder and storm)
بعد ان (اذًا) فلاح يسأل (بطلب) فلاحة الحقَّل (من فلاح آخر)، هذا لأنه ما أطلق كحمّة (مشتقها) في السنة الماضية، مالك الحقَّل سوف لن يلوم [يطالب] فلاح سيقّف [حقَّله]، (و) في (مومس) (الثمار) سيأخذ الحبوَب كما (حسَّب) عقده.

If (after) a farmer asks (requests) field farming (by another farmer), that is because he could not handle its hard work in the past year, the owner of the filed shall not blame [argue]; a farmer shall farm his field, (and) in (at) harvest (time), he shall take grains as (according to) his contract.

§ 48.—XIII, 71-XIV, 17

بعد ان (اذًا) شخص [رجل] يملك سندَّ (حبَّوب) عليه، (و) إله هداد (الله الرعد والعواصف) يعصر (يَعصر* الحَّقل)، ولو (ولكن) له ان يحمل (بأخذ) (هداد) الحصص، ولو (ولكن) له ان لا يتواجد [تقدمه (تنتشر)] (تمْو) حبوب في الحقَّل بلاء (بسبب) قلة الماء، (الشخص [الرجل]) سوف لن يعدي حبوب إلى مالك السندَّ في تلك السنة، سوف يغلى لوح (السند)، سوف لن يعطي قضَّ (أرباح) تلك السنة.

If (after) a person [a man] has a (grain) bond on (owed by) him, (and) the god Haddad (god of thunder and storm) squashes (ruins) the field, and let-it-be for him (that) he (Haddad) carries away the crop, and let-it-be for him that grains do not exist [appear] (grow) in the field in no (without) water, he shall not return grains to the owner of the (grains) bond in that year, he shall void the bond-tablet, and he shall not give the profits of that year.
If (after) a person [a man] takes silver with (from) a merchant, (and) he gives to the merchant (for security) a working field of grains and (even) let-it-be sesame, he says to him "farm the field, the grains and (even) let-it-be the sesame that existed [appeared] (grown) (in it), harvest and take"; if (after) the farmer (the renter) make exist [make appear] (grows) grains and (even) let-it-be sesame in the field, the owner of the field (the person [the man]) shall take the grains and (even) let-it-be sesame that existed [appeared] (grown) in the field in (at) harvest (time), (and) he shall give to the merchant the (equivalent) grains of his silver that he took with (from) the merchant and its profit, and the farming hard work (cost).

§ 50.—XIV, 45-55

45 šum-ma ekšam ir-ša-am 46 u lu 47 ekš šamaššammim 48 ir-ša-am id-di-in 49 še'am u šamaššammam 50 ša i-na ekšam 51 ib-ba-aš-šu-u 52 be-el ekš-ma 53 i-li-ḳi-ma 54 kaspam u bi-ba-zu 55 a-na tamkarim bii-ta-ar

§ 51.—XIV, 56-66

56 šum-ma kaspam 57 a-na tu-ur-ri-im 58 la i-šu 59 šamaššammam 60 a-na ma-ḥi-ra-bti-šu-nu 61 ša kaspi-šu 62 u si-ib-ti-šu 63 ša it-ti tamkarim bii-ku-u 64 a-na pi ši-im-ba-da-at 65 šar-ri-im 66 a-na tamkarim bii-na-ad-di-in

§ 52.—XV, 1-6

XV, 1 šum-ma ir-ri-šum 2 i-na ekšam še-am 3 u lu šamaššammam 4 la uš-tab-ši 5 ri-ik-sa-ti-šu 6 u-ul in-ni
Appendixes and Reference Indexes

§ 53.—XV, 7-20

If (after) a person [a man] opens his (water) channel to a (planted) track (and) let go (to) his side (put aside) (abandons) the (water flow) strength to his reservoir, (then) a breach gets open in his reservoir and the waters carry (take) away a (grains) yielding field, the person [the man] whom a breach was breached in his reservoir shall repay (replace) the grains he swept away.

§ 54.—XV, 21-30

If (after) he cannot handle repaying (replacing) that grains, that (person [man]) and his goods [possessions] they shall give for silver (sell), the owners of the (grains) yielding fields whom the water had carried (took) away their grains shall divide (share) (the silver).

§ 55.—XV, 31-38

If (after) a person [a man] lets his (water) channel to a (planted) track (and) let go (to) his side (put aside) (abandons), (and) the waters carry (take) away (destroy) his neighbor (planted) field, he shall supply grains as much as his neighbor (grains).
§ 56.—XV, 39-45

39 šum-ma a-wi-lum 40 me-e ip-te-ma 41 ip-še-tim bša ekil i-te-šu 42 me-e uš-ta-bil 43 X GAN.E 44 X ŠE.GUR 45 i-ma-ad-da-ad

ووفق الفقرة 55: بعد ان (اذا) الشخص [الرجل] يفتح مياهه (مياه قناته) (و) المياه تتحمل (تخرب) عمل حقل جيرانه (الغير مزروع) (الشخص [الرجل]) سوف يبِّع (يجمع) 10 كِر حيموب (كل) 10 قنف (قاطع حقل).

§ 57.—XV, 46-64

46 šum-ma ré’um 47 a-na ša-am-mi 48 šēnē šu-ku-lim 49 it-ti be-el eklim 50 la im-ta-gar-ma 51 ba-lum be-el eklim 52 ekdam šēnē 53 uš-ta-ki-il 54 be-el eklim ekil-šu 55 i-iṣ-ṣi-id 56 rê’um ša i-nà ba-lum 57 be-el eklim 58 ekdam šēnē 59 u-ša-ki-lu 60 e-li-nu-um-ma 61 X GAN.E 62 XX ŠE.GUR 63 a-na be-el eklim 64 i-na-ad-di-in

If (after) once the sheep went up the (grains yielding field, (and) broke through the confinement (place), the shepherd shall supply 10 Kur of grains (for every) 10 Qin’i (field sectors).

§ 58.—XV, 65- XVI, 3

65 šum-ma iš-tu bšēnē 66 i-na ugarim 67 i-te-li-a-nim 68 ka-an-nu bga-ma-ar-tim 69 i-na abullim 70 it-ta-ašt-la-lu 71 ré’um šēnē 72 a-na eklim id-di-ma 73 ekdam šēnē 74 uš-ta-ki-il 75 ré’um eklim u-ša-ki-lu 76 i-na-ša-ar-ma 77 i-na ebûrim 78 X GAN.E XVI. 1 LX ŠE.GUR 2 a-na be-el eklim 3 i-ma-ad-da-ad

If (after) a shepherd does not buy (in-ground plantation right) with (from) a field owner to (for) grass feeding sheep, (and) he feeds the sheep (on) the field without (the knowledge of) the owner of the field, the owner of the field shall reap his filed (grass), on top (of that) (in addition), the shepherd, who without (the agreement of) the owner of the field fed the sheep (on) the field, shall give to the owner of the field 20 Kur of grains (for every) 10 Qin’i (field sectors).

[Referencing §55] If (after) the person [the man] opens his waters [water channels], (and) the waters carry (take) away (destroy) the work of his (unplanted) neighbor field, he shall supply 20 Kur of grains (for every) 10 Qan’i (field sectors).

[Referencing §57] If (after) once the sheep went up the (grains) yielding field, (and) broke through (escaped) the imprisonment shelter (the sheepfold) in [from] the confinement (place), the shepherd let go the sheep to the (unplanted, grass) field, (and) feed the sheep (on) the field, the shepherd shall
watch the field he fed (on), (and) he shall supply to the owner of the field 60 Kur of grains (for every) 10 Qan’i (field sectors), in (at) harvest (time).

§ 59.—XVI, 4-9

If (after) a person [a man] breaks a solid tree branch in (another) person’s orchard without (the knowledge of) the owner of the orchard, he shall measure (and give) ½ Mana (1 lb.) silver.

§ 60.—XVI, 10-26

If (after) a person [a man] gives a field to a gardener (to) erecting (planting) an orchard, (and) the gardener erects (plants) an orchard, raises (rears) the orchard for 4 years, in the fifth year, the owner of the orchard and the gardener shall divide (share) (the orchard), equally, the owner of the orchard shall sort out his portion and take (it).
تم حقلُم 35 ذا إندٍ دوم 36 أن كيريم لا يزفِع [يوفي] 37 تم [هيفشيم] 38 بعلت حقلُم 39 ذا سناتم 40 إندو كيريم
أن بعل حقلُم 41 كيم citt دو 42 بمدد 45 و حقل سيرم [سقق] 46 يبيتيمك [هيفشيم] 47 أن بعل حقلُم بيار
وفق الفقرة 60 [بعد أن (ذا) لا يتبرع (بزرع) إلى بستان الحقل الذي أعطوه، بعد أن (ذا) أتى (محصول) الحقول للسنوش التي
رقم (أهمل) (كانت) حرش (شعيك للقلاب)؛ البستاني سوف يد (يجرب) حربكة كما (كبمها حربكة) جيرانه إلى مالك الحقل، و
سوف يضع البستاني ممارسة عمل الحقول (الأزمة)، (و) يعيد إلى مالك الحقل.

|Referencing §60| If (after) he does not erect (plant) to an orchard the field they gave him, if (after)
the produce of the field during the years it was thrown away (neglected) (was) wild barley (for animal feed), the gardener shall supply as much grains as (harvested by) his neighbor to the owner
of the field, and he shall just put the (required) field work skill, to return to owner of the field.

§ 63.—XVI, 48-57

|Referencing §60| If (after) the field becomes a fallow (neglected) land field, he shall just put the
(required) field work skill (and) return the field of the field owner, and he shall supply 10 Kur of
grains (for every) 10 Qan'i (field sectors) of one (for each) year.

§ 64.—XVI, 58-70

بكرام 61 a-na ru-ku-bi-im 62 id-di-in 63 NU.kirûm 64 a-di kirûm sa-ab-tu 65 i-na bi-la-at kirêm 66 ši-it-ti-in 67 a-na be-el kirêm 68 i-na-ad-di-in 69 ša- 70 šu-u li-li-

|Referencing §60| If (after) a person [a man] gives his orchard to a gardener to (for) mounting (reaping) [to (for)
handling), the gardener shall give to the owner of the orchard two thirds in (from) orchard’s product
as long as the orchard is in (his) possession, he shall take one third.

§ 65.—XVI, 71-77

|Referencing §60| If (after) a person (بستان) (متعهد الباستاني) لا يأتي (لا ينجح) [لا يقيم (على)] البستاني، يبند (بشتنت) [يقلل]
المحصول، البستاني سوف يبند (بجبر) متحول بستان إلى (حسب) جيرانه.
Appendixes and Reference Indexes

[Referencing §64] If (after) the gardener does not mount (does not reap) [does not handle] the orchard, scatters [reduces] the produce; the gardener shall supply orchard produce to (based on) his neighbor.

§§ 66-99, which were presumably contained in the erased five bands (row fields) of the Louvre museum stele were partially replaced from other tablet fragments found

§ 66
L66 (BL §A; MSS P, Q, I; Roth gap a)
šumma awīlum kaspam itti tamkārum îlgēma tamkāršu isîrsuma, mimma ša nadānim la ibaššišum, kirāšu ištu tarkbitīm ana tamkārim iddimma suluppī mala ina kirîm ibbaššû ana kaspika tabal iqbišum tamkārum šû ular immaggar suluppī ša ina kirîm ibbaššû beîl kirîmma ileqqêma kaspam u sibassu ša pî ṭuppišu tamkāram ippalma suluppî warîtûm ša ina kirîm ibbaššû beîl kirîmma ileqqe

If (after) a person [a man] takes silver with (from) a merchant, (and) (to) his merchant, he conceals to him (cheats on) him, (and) he does let him get [see] anything of (for) giving (any silver), (then) he gives his orchard to the merchant once (it is) mounting (reaping) (season) [handling (season)], (and) he says “take the full dates that existed [appeared] in the orchard to (for) your silver”, this merchant shall (may) not approve; the owner of the orchard shall take the dates that existed [appeared] in the orchard, (and) he shall take upon (the debt of) the silver and its profit of (according to) the declaration (words) of his (bond) tablet (to) the merchant, (and) the owner of the orchard shall take the dates of the reduction (dates after reducing the debt value) that existed [appeared] in the orchard.

§ 67
67+a (BL §C, MSS P, Q, Frag. Noug. JA 245; Roth gap c)
šumma ......| ana šîmim |......| ul inaddiššum šumma še’ām kaspam u bišam ana bît îlîm ša bît itēšu ša išâmû inaddîn ina mimma ša iddinu itēšû itûm ana |bêlišu| itâr šumma bitûm šû ilkam la išu išâm ana bîtûm šûâtî še’âm kaspam u bišam inaddîn

If (after) a person [a man] takes silver with (from) a merchant, (and) (to) his merchant, he conceals to him (cheats on) him, (and) he does let him get [see] anything of (for) giving (any silver), (then) he gives his orchard to the merchant once (it is) mounting (reaping) (season) [handling (season)], (and) he says “take the full dates that existed [appeared] in the orchard to (for) your silver”, this merchant shall (may) not approve; the owner of the orchard shall take the dates that existed [appeared] in the orchard, (and) he shall take upon (the debt of) the silver and its profit of (according to) the declaration (words) of his (bond) tablet (to) the merchant, (and) the owner of the orchard shall take the dates of the reduction (dates after reducing the debt value) that existed [appeared] in the orchard.
§ 68

68+b (BL §H, §G; MSSP, R, Roth gap e)

If (after) |…………| (for) buying (for sell) |…………|, he shall not buy; if (after) he gives grains, silver, and goods [possessions] to (for buying) the work house of its neighboring house that was bought, he shall cede in (give up) (lose) whatever he gave, he shall return the house to its owner; if (after) this house does not have work (purpose), he shall buy, he shall give grains, silver, and goods [possessions] to (for buying) that house.

§ 69

69+c (BL §J, §E; MSS P, R, s; Roth gap g)

If (after) a person [a man] |………………………..|, he says to the owner of the wetland “strengthen your stone mixed (in) your house’s foundation, build your wetland”, “that is because your wetland has lowered (down) my house”, he sets (brings in) witnesses, |…………………………………………………………………………………..|

If (after) |………………………………|, he shall not buy; if (after) he gives grains, silver, and goods [possessions] to (for buying) the work house of its neighboring house that was bought, he shall cede in (give up) (lose) whatever he gave, he shall return the house to its owner; if (after) this house does not have work (purpose), he shall buy, he shall give grains, silver, and goods [possessions] to (for buying) that house.
§ 70
§5.9 (BAL L70+d; MS S; BL §L; Roth §5.9 gap t)
šumma tamkārum še’am u kaspam ana ḫubullim iddin ana 1 kurrum 1 pān 4 sūt še’am šibtam ileqqe šumma kaspam ana ḫubullim iddin ana 1 šiqil kaspim 1/6 u 6 uṭṭit šibtam ileqqe

If (after) a merchant gives grains and silver to (for) loan (bond), he shall take 1 Far (basket) (and) 1 Sut (of) grains to one (for each) Kur, if (after) it is silver, he shall take 1/6 Shiqil and 6 grains (of silver) to one (for each) Shiqil silver (as) profit.

§ 71
§5.9 (BAL L71+d; MS S; BL §M; Roth §5.9 gap u)
šumma awīlum ša ḫubullam iršu kaspam ana surrim la išu še’am u kaspam kīma šimdat šarrim u šibassu 1 kurrum še’am 1 pān ana šattim ileqqe šumma tamkārum šû še’am mala ilqû uštašannāma uto.

If (after) the person [the man] who settled in (put upon himself) the loan (bond) does not have silver for returning, (the merchant) shall take grains as (according to) the declaration (words) of the noble (the royalty) and its profit, 1 Far (basket) (for each) one Kur of grains, to (for each) year; if (after) the merchant [changes] the profit of the loan, he reduces (the amount of) the 1/6 Shiqil and 6 grains (of silver) to one (for each) Shiqil silver profit (to) (for) a Kur of grains (he reduces the value of a Kur of grains against the profit of silver), (and) he takes (grains), he shall cede in (give up) (lose) whatever he gave.
If (after) a merchant |………………….|, and (even) let-it-be he chooses (receives) the full (amount of) grains, and (even) the silver, and (even) let-it-be he does not deduct, (and) does not write the required tablet, and (even) let-it-be he lays (adds) profits to the amount, this merchant shall double the full (amount of) grains, (and) return.

§ 73
§5.13 (BAL L75+e; MS S; BL §P; Roth gap x)
šumma tamkārum še'am u kaspam ana ḫubullim iddinma inūma ana ḫubullim iddīnu kaspam ina abnīm maṭītim u še'am ina šūtim maṭītim iddīn u inūma inμhurū kaspam ina abnīm |rabītim u| še'am ina šūtim rabītim imḥur |tamkārum sū| ina |mimma ša iddinī itelli| šu mākār |舒| še'am u kaspam ina tārīm la ištārīm šē'am u kaspam ina dinnima inūma an ḫubullim iddinma inūma in μhurū kaspam ini

If (after) a merchant gives grains and silver to (for) loan (bond), (and) when he gave (for) loan (bond), he gives the silver in the low peak (low demand market) and the grains in that (same) low, (and) when he chose (received), he choose (receives) the silver in the high peak (high demand market) and the grains in that (same) high, this merchant shall cede in (give up) (lose) whatever he gave.

§ 75
§5.15 (BAL L75+e; MSS P, S; BL §R; Roth gap z)
šumma awīlum še'am u kaspam itti tamkārim iļēmā še'am u kaspam ana turring la išu bišamma išu mimma ša ina qāṭišu ibaššū maḥār šībī kima ubbalu ana tamkārisū inaddin tamkārum ul uppas imāḥhar.

If (after) a person [a man] takes grains and silver with (from) a merchant, (and) he does not have the grains and silver to (for) returning, he shall give to his merchant, as (as much as) he was loaded (was givin), the things (the belongings) that he has, whatever that existed [appeared] in his hands (his possession), in front of witnesses; the merchant shall not blame [argue], he shall choose.
§ 77
L77+ (fragment cc; BL §U; MS S)
 şumma awîlum ana awâlim kaspam ana tappûtim iddin nêmelam u butuqâm ša ibbașû maḫar ilim mithâriš izuzzû
If (after) a person [a man] gives to a person [a man] silver to (for) loyalty (partnership), they shall divide the abundance (the dividends) that they shall make exist [appear] (have) in front of a god, equally.

§ 100.—XVII, 1-7
L100 (BL §V; MS S)
If (after) a merchant gives to a jobber silver to (for) giving and receiving (selling and buying (trading)), (and) he arranges to (for) the journey, (and) the jobber |goes| in the journey, if (after) he sees abundance (dividends) where he went, he shall allocate the full profits of the silver he took, (and) count (mark) its days, (and) shall take upon (the expenses of) the merchant.

§ 101.—XVII, 8-14
If (after) he does not see abundance (dividends) where he went, the jobber shall double the silver he took, (and) shall give to the merchant.
§ 102.—XVII, 15-23

15 šum-ma tamkarum 16 a-na šamallûm 17 kaspam a-na ta-ad-bmi-ik-tim 18 it-ta-di-bin-ma 19 a-sar il-li-ku 20 bi-ti-ik-tam 21 i-ta-mar 22 ga-ga-ad kaspim 23 a-na tamkarim bu-ta-ar

Then the merchant 16 will give 17 the silver 18 to the jobber 19 in the matter of [distribution] 21 after 20 (the jobber) 22 takes possession 23 of the silver he is carrying.

If (after) a merchant gives silver to (for) affiliation to a jobber, (and) he (the jobber) sees loss where he went, he shall return to the merchant the given silver (without profits).

|Referencing §100| If (after) a merchant gives silver to (for) affiliation to a jobber, (and) he (the jobber) sees loss where he went, he shall return to the merchant the given silver (without profits).

§ 103.—XVII, 24-31

24 šum-ma ḫar-ra-nam 25 i-na a-la-ki-šu 26 na-ak-ru-um 27 mi-im-ma bša-na-šu-u 28 uš-ta-ad-di-šu 29 šamallûm bni-iš i-lim 30 i-za-kar-ma 31 u-ta-aš-šar

If (after) the jobber ignores [be self-conceit], (and) he does not take the guarantee (receipt) of the silver that he gave to the merchant.

|Referencing §100| If (after) the jobber ignores [be self-conceit], (and) he does not take the guarantee (receipt) of the silver that he gave to the merchant.

§ 104.—XVII, 32-45

32 šum-ma tamkarum 33 a-na šamallûm 34 še'am šipâtam šamnam 35 u mi-im-ma bša-ša-am 36 a-na pa-ša-ri-im 37 id-di-in 38 šamallûm kaspam 39 i-sa-ad-dar-ma 40 a-na tamkarim 41 u-ta-ar 42 ša-mallûm bka-ni-ik kaspim 43 ša a-na tamkarim 44 i-na-ad-di-nu 45 i-li-ki

Then the merchant 33 will give 34 the silver 35 in the matter of [distribution] 37 after 36 (the jobber) 37 takes possession 38 of the silver he is carrying.

If (after) a merchant gives to a jobber grains, wool bundles, oil, and whatever goods [possessions] to (for) trading, the jobber shall allocate the silver (made), (and) return to the merchant; the jobber shall take the guarantee (receipt) of the silver that he gave to the merchant.

§ 105.—XVII, 46-54

46 šum-ma šamallûm 47 i-te-gi-ma 48 ka-ni-ik kaspim 49 ša a-na tamkarim 50 id-di-nu 51 la il-te-ki 52 kaspî la ka-ni-bki-im 53 a-na ni-ik-ka-baz-zi-im 54 u-ul iš-ša-ak-ka-an

Then the merchant 47 will give 48 the silver 49 to the jobber 50 in the matter of [distribution] 51 after 52 (the jobber) 53 takes possession 54 of the silver that he is carrying.

If (after) the jobber ignores [be self-conceit], (and) he does not take the guarantee (receipt) of the silver he gave to the merchant, he shall not put (add) in the (credit) account the silver of (with) no guarantee (receipt).

|Referencing §104| If (after) the jobber ignores [be self-conceit], (and) he does not take the guarantee (receipt) of the silver he gave to the merchant, he shall not put (add) in the (credit) account the silver of (with) no guarantee (receipt).
§ 106.—XVII, 55-67

If (after) a merchant selects a jobber, (and) the jobber returns to the merchant whatever that the merchant gave him, (then) the merchant, whatever the jobber gave him, he retreats on it (denies it), that jobber shall seat [call] in the merchant in front of a god and the witnesses in the money taking, the jobber shall give to the merchant 3 fold the full (amount) silver he took.

§ 107.—XVII, 68-XVIII, 14

If (after) a merchant selects a jobber, (and) the jobber takes silver with (from) a merchant, (and) denies (to) his merchant, this merchant shall seat [call] in the merchant in front of a god and the witnesses in the money taking, the jobber shall give to the merchant 6 fold whatever he took to the jobber, that is because he denied (to) his jobber.

§ 108.—XVIII, 15-25

If (after) an alewife does not accept grains for alcohol drink purchase, she accepts silver in the high peak (high demand market), and she scatters [reduces] the scale (the value) of alcohol drink to the
scale (the value) of grains, that alewife, they shall seat [call] her in, (and) shall throw [let go] her in the water.

§ 109.—XVIII, 26-35

26 šum-ma ŠAL.GEŠ.TIN.NA 27 ša-ar-ru-tum 28 i-na bīti-ša 29 it-tar-ka-zu-ma 30 ša-ar-ru-tim bšu-nu-ti 31 la iš-ša-ab-tam-ma 32 a-na ēkallim 33 la ir-di-a-am 34 ŠAL.GEŠ.TIN.NA bši-i 35 id-da-ak

§ 110.—XVIII, 36-44

36 šum-ma aššatum NIN.AN 37 ša i-na MAL.GE.A 38 la wa-aš-ba-at 39 bît GEŠ.TIN.NA 40 i-te-ru-ub 41 a-wi-il-tam bšu-a-ti 42 i-ḳal-lu-u-ši

§ 111.—XVIII, 45-49

45 šum-ma ŠAL.GEŠ.TIN.NA 46 LX KA šikarim U.SA.KA.NI 47 a-na di-ib-tim id-di-in 48 i-na ebûrim 49 I KA še'im i-li-ki

§ 112.—XVIII, 50-74

50 šum-ma a-wi-lum 51 i-na ḫar-ra-nim 52 wa-ši-ib-ma 53 kaspam ḫurāšam abnam 54 u bi-iš ga-ti-šu 55 a-na a-wi-lim 56 id-di-in-ma 57 a-na ši-bu-ul-tim 58 u-ša-bil-šu 59 a-wi-lum šu-u 60 mi-im-ma ša šu-bu-lu 61 a-šar šu-bu-lu 62 la id-[di]-in-ma 63 it-ba-al 64 be-el ši-bu-ul-tim 65 a-wi-lam šu-a-ti 66 i-na mi-im-ma 67 ša šu-bu-lu-ma 68 la id-di-nu 69 u-ka-an-nu-šu-ma 70 a-wi-lum šu-u 71 a-du V-šu mi-im-ma 72 ša in-na-ad-nu-šu 73 a-na be-el bši-bu-ul-tim 74 i-na-ad-di-in

If (after) an alewife, outlaws gather in her home, (and) she does not hold these outlaws, (and) does not bring back to the palace, this alewife shall be put to death.

If (after) a priestess (married) woman, who is not residing in her sanctuary, opens an alewife house and (even) let-it-be she enters (seeking help) to an alewife house to (for) alcohol drink (to make alcohol drink), that (female) person [woman], they shall burn her.

If (after) an alewife sets (puts) 60 Qa (buckets) of alcohol, gives (them) to (for) the side (for reserve), she shall take 50 Qa (buckets) of grains in (at) harvest (time).
If (after) a person [a man] sitting (involved) in a trip, (and) gives to a person [a man] silver, gold [jewelry], and his hand (portable) goods [possessions], (and) he transports them to (as) transported goods (cargo); that person [man] does not give (back) (and) take whatever (was) transported wherever (was) transported; the owner of the cargo, (to) that person [man], he shall seat [call] in (regard to) whatever (was) transported (and) he did not give (back), (and) that person [man] shall give (back) 5 fold whatever he gave him to the owner of the transported goods.

If (after) a person [a man] have grains and money (hold) over (another) person [man], (and) he takes grains from a shed and (even) let-it-be from storehouse (silo), without (the knowledge of) the owner of the grains, that person [man], they shall seat [call in (regard to) grains taking from the shed and (even) let-it-be from the storehouse (the silo) without (the knowledge of) the owner of the grains, he shall return the full (amount) he took grains, (and) he shall cede in (give up) (lose) the full (amount) he gave in (of) whatever its name [anything].
If (after) a person [a man] does not have grains and silver (hold) over a (another) person [man], (and) he substitutes (by seizing) its hostage, he (the holder) shall measure (and give) 1/3 Mana (<1 lb.) silver to one (for each) hostage.

§ 115.—XIX, 26-37

26 šum-ma a-wi-lum 27 e-li a-wi-lim 28 še’am u kaspam 29 i-šu-ma 30 ni-bu-zu ib-bi-ma 31 ni-bu-tum 32 i-na bît ne-bi-ša 33 i-na ši-ma-ši-ša 34 im-tu-ut 35 di-nu-um šu-u 36 ru-gu-um-ma-am 37 u-ul i-šu

38 šum-ma ni-bu-tum 39 i-na bît ne-bi-ša 40 i-na ma-ḫa-zi-im 41 u lu i-na uš-bšu-ši-im 42 im-tu-ut 43 be-el ni-bu-tim 44 tamkari-šu 45 u-ka-an-ma 46 šum-ma mår a-wi-lim 47 mår-šu i-du-uk-ku 48 šum-ma warad a-wi-lim 49 ½ ma-nas kaspim 50 i-ša-ša 51 u i-na mi-im-ma bšum-šu 52 ma-la id-di-nu 53 i-te-el-li


After the hostage dies in the house of his holder, the court case does not have fine (penalty).
§ 118.—XIX, 68-73

If (after) a person [a man], a (legal) obligation (debt) holds him (he is in debt), (and) he gives to (for) silver (sells) his woman (wife), his son, and his daughter, and (even) let-it-be he gives for service; they shall conduct the work of (shall service) the house of their buyer and their demander (holder) three years, in the fourth year their freedom shall be set.

§ 119.—XIX, 74-XX, 3

If (after) a person [a man], a (legal) obligation (debt) holds him (he is in debt), (and) he gives to (for) silver (sells) his woman (wife), his son, and his daughter, and (even) let-it-be he gives for service; the owner of the female slave shall measure (and give) the silver (that) the merchant measured (and gave) (him), to redeem his female slave. (Legally challenged) (for).

§ 120.—XX, 4-23

If (after) a person [a man], a (legal) obligation (debt) holds him (he is in debt), (and) he gives to (for) silver (sells) his female slave (who has borne him children, the owner of the female slave shall measure (and give) the silver (that) the merchant measured (and gave) (him), to redeem his female slave.
§ 121.—XX, 24-30

24 šum-ma a-wi-lum 25 i-nā bīt a-wi-lim 26 še'am iš-pu-uk 27 i-nā ša-na-at 28 a-na I ŠE.GUR.E bV KA še'im 29 ID na-aš-pa-ki-im 30 i-na-ad-di-in

I f (a f t e r ) a p e r s o n [ a m a n] p i l e s g r a i n s i n t h e h o u s e of (a no t her) person [man], (and) a (grains) substitution exists [appears] in the storehouse, and (even) let-it-be that the owner of the house opens the shed, (and) takes grains, and (even) let-it-be that he denies to (about) the total amount of the grains that he piled in his house, the owner of the grains shall confirm in front of a god (the amount of) his grains, the owner of the grains shall double (the amount of) the grains that he took, (and) give to the owner of the grains.

§ 122.—XX, 31-43

31 šum-ma a-wi-lum 32 a-na a-wi-lim 33 kaspam ḫurāṣam 34 u mi-im-ma šum-šu 35 a-na ma-ṣa-ru-tim 36 i-na-ad-di-in 37 mi-im-ma ma-la 38 i-na-ad-di-nu 39 ši-bi u-kal-lam 40 ri-ik-sa-tim 41 i-ša-ak-ka-an-ma 42 a-na ma-ṣa-ru-tim 43 i-na-ad-di-in

I f (a f t e r ) a p e r s o n [ a m a n] gives t o a p e r s o n [ a m a n] s i l v e r , g o l d [ j e w e l r y], and whatever its name (and anything else), for safe-keeping, the full (amount) he gave (of) anything, he shall show to witnesses, establish a contract, (and) give for safe-keeping.

§ 123.—XX, 44-52

44 šum-ma ba-lum ši-bi 45 u ri-ik-sa-tim 46 a-na ma-ṣa-ru-tim 47 id-di-in-ma 48 a-šar id-di-nu 49 it-ta-ak-ku-šu 50 di-nu-um šu-u 51 ru-gu-um-ma-am 52 u-ul i-šu

If (after) a person [a man] gives to a person [a man] silver, gold [jewelry], and whatever its name (and anything else), for safe-keeping, the full (amount) he gave (of) anything, he shall show to witnesses, establish a contract, (and) give for safe-keeping.

|Referencing §122| If (after) he gives without witnesses and contract for safe-keeping, (and) where he gave, they they deny it (on him), this (court) case does not have fine (penalty).
§ 124.—XX, 53-65

If (after) a person [a man] gives anything of his [silver, gold, jewelry, and whatever its name (anything it was)] in front of witnesses, for safe-keeping, (and) he denies (to) him, that same person [man], they shall seat [call] him, (and) whatever he retreated on (denied) he shall double, (and) whatever he retreated on (denied) he shall double, (and) whatever he retreated on (denied) he shall double.

§ 125.—XX, 66-XXI, 7

If (after) a person [a man] gives to (another) person [man] silver, gold [jewelry], and whatever its name (anything it was), they shall seat [call] him, (and) whatever he retreated on (denied) he shall double, (and) whatever he retreated on (denied) he shall double, (and) whatever he retreated on (denied) he shall double.

§ 126.—XXI, 8-24

If (after) a person [a man] gives anything of his for safe-keeping (to a house owner), (and) where he gave, and (even) let-it-be in a breach (break in), and (even) let-it-be in a riot, he loses anything of his with anything of the house owner, the house owner who neglected shall secure (guarantee) anything he was given for safe-keeping, (and) anything he lost, (and) shall repay (replace) to the owners of the things (belongings); the house owner shall pursue anything of his lost, to find with (take from) his thieve.
Referencing §125 If (after) a person [a man], anything of his is not lost, says (claims) anything of his is lost, he obtains from (he swindles) his fool (his victim), as much as the non-lost of anything of his, he shall confirm to him, his victim, in front of a god, (and) he shall double whatever he fined (penalized), (and) give to his victim.

§ 127.—XXI, 25-34

If (after) a person [a man] sticks (lays) a (charge of) disgrace on a priestess and a person's [a man's] woman (wife), (and) he does not prove (with evidence), they shall throw [let go] in front of the judges that person [man], and they shall brand (mark) his forehead [scrap off (remove) his eye brow].

§ 128.—XXI, 35-41
35 šum-ma a-wi-lum 36 aš-ša-tam 37 i-ḫu-uz-ma 38 ri-ik-sa-ti-ša 39 la iš-ku-un 40 zinništum ši-i 41 u-ul aš-ša-at

If (after) a woman (a wife) of a person [a man] was caught with another male (man) in a laying down position (having sex), they shall chase them (tied), (and) shall throw [let go] them in the water (the river); if (after) (he is) the owner of the woman (wife) (the husband), he can keep alive (save) his woman (wife), and (if (after)) (he is) a nobel (a royalty), he can keep alive (save) his male slave.
Appendixes and Reference Indexes

§ 130.—XXI, 54-67

54 šum-ma a-wi-lum 55 aš-ša-at a-wi-lim 56 ša zi-ka-ra-am 57 la i-du-u-ma 58 i-na bit a-bi-ša 59 wa-aš-ba-at 60 u-kab-bil-ši-ma 61 i-na zu-ni-ša 62 it-ta-ti-bil-ma 63 is-ša-ab-tu-šu 64 a-wi-lum šu-u 65 id-da-ak 66 zinniššum ši-i 67 u-ta-aš-šar

Referencing §129] If (after) a person [a man], (to) the woman (wife) of (another) person [man] who did not know (beforehand) the male (and) was residing in her father’s [husband’s] house, he holds her (by force) (and) lay down (have sex) in her company [in her private part], (and) they caught him, that person [man] shall be put to death, that female shall be left (free).

§ 131.—XXI, 68-76

68 šum-ma aš-sa-at 69 a-wi-lim 70 mu-za u-ub-bi-bir-ši-ma 71 it-ti zi-ka-ri-im bša-ni-im 72 i-na u-tu-lim 73 la iš-ša-bi-it 74 ni-iš i-lim 75 i-za-kar-ma 76 a-na bîti-ša i-ta-ar

If (after) a woman (a wife) of a person [a man], her husband accuses her, (and) he does not catch (her) in a laying down position (having sex) with another male (man), she shall say (declare) (her innocence) in the glory life of god, (and) she return to her house.

§ 132.—XXI, 77-XXII, 6


If (after) a woman (a wife) of a person [a man], a charge of disgrace sticks (lays) over her, that is because of a second (another) male (man), (and) she is not caught in a laying down position (having sex) with the second (other) male, she shall dip (into) the river (shall take the river lying test) to (for) her husband (reputation).

§ 133.—XXII, 7-17

7 šum-ma a-wi-lum 8 iš-ša-li-bil-ma 9 i-na bîtî-ši 10 ša a-ka-lim 11 i-ba-aš-ši 12 |aš-ša|-zu 13 |i-na bî|-za b|wa-az-za-t 14 |pa-gar-ša 15 |i-na-ša-a 16 |a-na bîtim ša-ni-im 17 |u-ul i-r|-rub

If (after) a woman (a wife) of a person [a man], a charge of disgrace sticks (lays) over her, that is because of a second (another) male (man), (and) she is not caught in a laying down position (having sex) with the second (other) male, she shall dip (into) the river (shall take the river lying test) to (for) her husband (reputation).
If (after) a person [a man] disappears, (and) he has that of feeding (living necessities) in his house, his wife [..........], she shall keep (secure) her body, she shall not seek help [she shall not enters (seeking help) in a second (another) home.

§ 133A.—XXII, 18-26

If (after) this female did not secure her body, (and) she enters (seeking help) in a second (another) home, this female (the wife) does not have (owe) charge [penalty].

§ 134.—XXII, 27-36

If (after) a person [a man] disappears, (and) he does not have that of feeding (living necessities) in his house, (then) his woman (wife) enters (seeking help) in a second (another) home, that female (wife) they shall seat [call] her in, (and) shall throw [let go] her in the water (river).

§ 135.—XXII, 37-56

If (after) a person [a man] disappears, (and) he does not have in his house that of feeding (living necessities), (then) his wife (wife) enters (seeking help) in a second (another) home, to his face (openly), hereinafter, her husband returns, (and) arrives (with) his
tribe, this female (wife) shall return to her chosen (her first husband), the children go after (to) their father.

§ 136.—XXII, 57-72

57 šum-ma a-wi-lum 58 ali-šu bī-di-ma 59 it-ta-bi-it 60 wa-ar-ki-šu 61 aš-ša-zu 62 a-na bītim ša-ni-im 63 i-te-ru-ub 64 šum-ma a-wi-lum bī-su-u 65 it-tu-ra-am-ma 66 aš-ša-zu 67 iš-ša-ba-at 68 aš-šum ali-šu 69 i-zī-ru-ma 70 in-na-bi-tu bāš-ša-at mu-na-ab-tim 71 a-na mu-ti-ša 72 u-il i-ta-ar

If (after) a person [a man] let go (neglects) (and) abandons his family, after him, his woman (wife) enters (seeking help) in a second (another) home, if (after) this person [the man] returns to catch (hold) his woman (the wife) of the abandoner shall not return to her husband, that is because he scorned [mistreated] his family (and) abandoned,

§ 137.—XXII, 73-XXIII, 13

73 šum-ma a-wi-lum 74 a-na šāšu-ge-tim 75 ša mārē ul-du-šum 76 bī lu aššātim ša mārē 77 u-šar-šu-šu 78 e-ši-bi-im 79 pa-nī-šu 80 iš-ta-ka-an 81 a-na zinništīm šu-āti 82 še-ri-ḳtā-ša 83 a-na zinništīm šu-a-ti 84 a-na šu-ātī 85 še-ra-ḳtā-ša 86 u-ta-šum 87 šum-ma a-wi-lum 88 ali-šu bī-di-ma 89 iš-tu mârē-ša 90 ur-ta-ab-bu-u 91 i-na mi-im-ma 92 ša a-na mârē-ša 93 in-na-ad-nu 94 ši-it-tam 95 ki-ma ab-lim bī-šte-en 96 i-na-ad-di-nu-bši-im-ma 97 mu-tu bli-ib-bi-ša 98 i-iḫ-ḫa-zi

If (after) a person [a man] go (neglects) (and) abandons his family, after him, his woman (wife) enters (seeking help) in a second (another) home, if (after) this person [the man] returns to catch (hold) his woman (the wife) of the abandoner shall not return to her husband, that is because he scorned [mistreated] his family (and) abandoned,
§ 138.—XXIII, 14-24

If (after) a person [a man] leaves (divorces) his wife who have not borne him children, he shall give her the full (amount) of her dowry silver, and secure (guarantee) the endowment that once (first) her father's house brings, to leave (divorce) her.

§ 139.—XXIII, 25-29

If (after) (the person [the man]) is an ordinary man, he shall give her 1/2 Mana (2 lbs.) silver.

§ 140.—XXIII, 30-32

If (after) (the person [the man]) does not have the dowry (amount of silver), he shall give her for divorce 1 Mana (2 lbs.) silver.

§ 141.—XXIII, 33-59

If (after) (the person [the man]) is an ordinary man, he shall give her 1/2 Mana (1 lb.) silver.
Appendixes and Reference Indexes

If (after) a person's [a man's] woman (wife) residing in the person's [the man's] set her face (eye) on leaving (divorce), (and) commits negligence [behaves like monkey (fool)] [flirts flirtation], wastes (neglect) her house, belittles her husband, they shall seat [call] her in; if (after) her husband says "I shall estrange [leave] her", her husband shall leave her, (at) her departure, her leaving (divorce), she shall not be given anything; if (after) her husband says "I shall not estrange [leave] her", her husband shall take a second (another) female (wife); this female (the first wife) shall reside in her husband's house as a female slave.

§ 142.—XXIII, 60-XXIV, 5

If (after) a female (a woman) scorns [mistreats] her husband, (and) says (to him) "you shall not take (have) me", they shall examine her background in (in regard to) her victim (the husband); if (after) she was protective, (and) does not have stubbornness [rudeness], and her husband was greatly confrontational (abusive) [oppressive (arrogant)] [gadabout], this female (wife) does not have charge [penalty], she shall take her endowment, (and) go to her father's house.

§ 143.—XXIV, 6-12

If (after) she was not protective, (and) was confrontational [arrogant] [gadabout], this female (wife) does not have charge [penalty], she shall take her endowment, (and) go to her father's house.
§ 144.—XXIV, 13-27

If (after) a person [a man] takes a woman (wife), (and) this woman (wife) gives a female slave to her lord (husband), this person shall not take a concubine, he shall let her [a concubine] have the condition (status) of a concubine (his concubine). If (after) a person [a man] takes a woman (wife), (and) she does not bear him children, (and) he takes another woman (wife), this person shall not take a concubine, he shall let her (a concubine) have the condition (status) of a concubine (his concubine).

§ 145.—XXIV, 28-42
28 šum-ma a-wi-lum 29 aššatam i-ḫu-uz-ma 30 mārē la u-šar-bši-šu-ša 31 a-na šaḫ-su-ge-tim 32 a-ḫa-zi-im 33 pa-ni-šu 34 iš-ta-ka-an 35 a-wi-lum šu-u 36 šaḫ-su-ge-tam 37 i-ḫa-ḫa-az 38 a-na bīti-šu 39 u-ši-ir-ri-bišu 40 šalšu-ge-tam 41 it-ti aššatim 42 u-ul uš-tab-bši-ab-šu-ta-ša 43 šum-ma a-wi-lum 44 aššatam i-ḫu-uz-ma 45 amtam šaḫ-su-ge-tim 46 iš-ta-ka-an 47 a-wi-lam bšu-a-ti 48 u-ul i-ḫa-ḫa-az 49 šalšu-ge-tam 50 it-ti aššatim 51 šaḫ-su-ge-tam 52 it-ti aššatim 53 šaḫ-su-ge-tam 54 it-ti aššatim 55 šaḫ-su-ge-tam 56 šaḫ-su-ge-tam 57 it-ti aššatim 58 šaḫ-su-ge-tam 59 šaḫ-su-ge-tam 60 šaḫ-su-ge-tam 61 it-ti aššatim 62 u-ul i-ḫa-ḫa-az 63 šum-ma a-wi-lum 64 aššatam i-ḫu-uz-ma 65 amtam a-na mu-ti-ša 66 id-di-in-ma 67 mārē it-ta-bši-ad 68 wa-ar-ka-nu-um 69 amtam ši-i 70 it-ti bbe-el-ti-ša 71 uš-ta-ta-ḫi-ir 72 aššu mārē bšul-du 73 be-li-za 74 a-na kaspim 75 u-ul i-na-ad-bdi-iš-ši 76 ab-bu-ut-ta-m 77 i-ša-ak-ka-ban-ši-ma 78 it-ti amāṭi 79 i-ma-an-nu-ši

If (after) a person [a man] takes a woman (wife), (and) she does not beget him children, (and) he takes another woman (wife), this person shall not take a concubine, he shall let her (a concubine) have the condition (status) of a concubine (his concubine).
If (after) a person [a man] takes a woman (wife), (and) she gives birth to children, afterwards, this female slave attempts to be equal with her owner (the wife); that is because she gave birth to children, her owner shall not give her to (for) silver (sell her), she shall set (treat) her as a resident (not for sale), (but) she shall count her with the slaves.

§ 147.—XXIV, 60-64
60 šum-ma mārē 61 la u-li-id 62 be-li-za 63 a-na kaspim 64 i-na-ad-di-biš-ši

§ 148.—XXIV, 65-81

§ 149.—XXV, 1-9
1 šum-ma zinništum ši-i 2 i-na bit mu-ti-ša 3 wa-ša-ba-am 4 la-im-ta-gar 5 še-ri-iḵ-ta-ša 6 ša iš-tu 7 ub-ša 8 ša-ša-ba-am 9 it-ta-al-la-ak

§ 150.—XXV, 10-25
If (after) a person [a man], to his woman (wife), he endows her a field, an orchard, a house, and possessions, leaves her a sealed document (will), after her husband (death), her children shall not contend her (legally challenge) her; the mother, after her (death), shall (may) give to the child whom she loves, shall (may) not give to (his) sibling.

§ 151.—XXV, 26-51

If (after) once this female (wife) entered in the house of the person [the man] (the husband), the bond (debt) exists [occurs] (grows) on them, both shall take upon (the debt of) the merchant.
§ 153.—XXV, 61-66

61 šum-ma aš-ša-at a-wi-lum 62 aš-šum zi-ka-bri-im 63 ša-ni-im 64 mu-za uš-di-ik 65 zinništam šu-a-ti i-na ga-ši-ši-im 66 i-ša-ak-ka-nu-ši

66 šum-ma aš-ša-at a-wi-lum 62 aš-šum zi-ka-bri-im 63 ša-ni-im 64 mu-za uš-di-ik 65 zinništam šu-a-ti i-na ga-ši-ši-im 66 i-ša-ak-ka-nu-ši

If (after) a person [a man] selects a bride (wife) to his son, (and) his son does not wed [touch] her, (and) he [the father] lay down (have sex) in her company, he shall measure (and give) her ½ Mana (1/2).
If (after) a person [a man], following (the death of) his father, lay down (having sex) in the company [in the private part] of his mother, this person [this man] has removed himself in (from) the father's house.

§ 157.—XXVI, 18-23

18 šum-ma a-wi-lum 19 wa-ar-ki b-a-bi-šu 20 i-na zu-un b-un-mi-šu 21 it-ta-ti-il 22 ki-la-li-šu-nu 23 i-ḵal-u-u-šu-nu-ti

[64x427]زوجة أبيﻪ التﻲ  اذا() بعد اﻦ
[64x427]فﻲ ع ي ﺐ

After the death of his father, the girl shall take whatever he transported (gave) to him.

§ 158.—XXVI, 24-32


[Referencing §157] If (after) a person [a man], following (the death of) his father, was caught (laying down (having sex)) in the company [in the private part] of his step mother, both of them, they shall burn them.

§ 159.—XXVI, 33-46

33 šum-ma a-wi-lum 34 ša a-na bît b-e-mi-šu 35 bi-ib-lam 36 u-ša-bi-lu 37 tir-ḥa-tam id-di-nu 38 a-na zinništīm ša-ni-tim 39 up-ta-al-li-bis-ma 40 a-na e-mi-šu 41 már-ta-ka 42 u-ul a-ḫa-az bi-k-ta-bi 43 a-bi mārtim 44 mi-im-ma 45 ša ib-ba-ab-blu-šum 46 i-tab-ba-al

[Referencing §159] If (after) the person [the man] who has transported crop to his uncle (future father-in-law), gave as dowry, longs to another female, (and) tells his uncle “I shall not take your girl (daughter)”, the father of the girl shall take whatever he transported (gave) to him.

§ 160.—XXVI, 47-59

47 šum-ma a-wi-lum 48 a-na bît e-mi-im 49 bi-ib-lam 50 u-ša-bi-il 51 tir-ḥa-tam 52 id-di-in-ma 53 a-bi mārtim 54 mārti-i ul a-na-bad-di-ik-kum 55 ik-ta-bi 56 mi-im-ma ma-la 57 ib-ba-ab-lu-šum 58 uš-ta-ša-an-na-ma 59 u-ta-ar

[Referencing §160] If (after) a person [a man], following (the death of) his father, was caught (laying down (having sex)) in the company [in the private part] of his step mother, this person [this man] has removed himself in (from) the father’s house.

§ 161.—XXVI, 60-61

60 šum-ma a-wi-lum 61 wa-ar-ki b-a-bi-šu 62 i-na zu-un b-un-mi-šu 63 it-ta-ti-il 64 ki-la-li-šu-nu 65 i-ḵal-u-u-šu-nu-ti

[Referencing §161] If (after) a person [a man], following (the death of) his father, was caught (laying down (having sex)) in the company [in the private part] of his step mother, this person [this man] has removed himself in (from) the father’s house.
If (after) a person [the man] transports crop to the uncle (the future father-in-law), gives as dowry, (and) the father of the girl says "I shall not give you my girl", he (the father of the girl) shall double the full (amount) he transported (gave) to him (of) anything, (and) return.

§ 161.—XXVI, 60-77

If (after) a person [a man] takes a woman (wife), she bears him children, (and) the female (the wife) goes to destiny (dies), her father shall not fine (penalize) (for) her endowment, her endowment of (master) of the woman (the future husband) "you shall not take my girl", he (the father-in-law) shall challenge him (for the girl), (then) his uncle (father-in-law) says to the owner (master) of the woman (the future husband) "you shall not take my girl", he (the father-in-law) shall double the full (amount) he transported (gave) to him (of) anything, (and) return.

If (after) a person [a man] transports crop to the uncle (the future father-in-law), gives (it) as dowry, (and) a fellow of his challenges him (for the girl), (then) his uncle (father-in-law) says to the owner (master) of the woman (the future husband) "you shall not take my girl", he (the father-in-law) shall double the full (amount) he transported (gave) to him (of) anything, (and) return, and his fellow shall not take his woman (fiancé).

§ 162.—XXVI, 78-XXVII, 6

If (after) a person [a man] takes a woman (wife), she bears him children, (and) the female (the wife) goes to destiny (dies), her father shall not fine (penalize) (for) her endowment, her endowment of (for) her children.
If (after) a person [a man] takes a woman (wife), (and) she does not beget him children, (then) this female (wife) goes to destiny (dies); if (after) his uncle (father-in-law) returns (to) him the dowry which this person [man] brought to his uncle (father-in-law), her husband shall not fine (penalize) for that female (wife) endowment, her endowment of (for) her father's house (her family).

§ 164.—XXVII, 24-32


Referencing §164 If (after) his uncle (father-in-law) does not return (to) him the dowry, he shall set aside (deduct) as much as the full (amount) of her dowry in (from) her endowment, (and) shall return (the rest of) her endowment to its bringer (its giver) (her family).

§ 165.—XXVII, 33-50

33 šum-ma a-wi-lum 34 a-na márâ-šu 35 ša i-in-šu b-maḥ-ru 36 ekłam kirâm u bitâm 37 i-šu-u 38 ku-nu-kam i-š-tur-šum 39 wa-ar-ka a-bu-um 40 a-na ši-im-tim 41 it-ta-al-ku 42 i-nu-ma aḥ-ḫu 43 i-ḫu-uz-uzu 44 ke-iš-ši a-bu-um 45 id-di-nu-šum 46 i-li-ki-ma 47 e-li-nu-um-ma 48 a-na ša-GA bît a-ba 49 mi-it-ḫa-ri iš 50 i-iḫ-uzu-uzu

If (after) a person [a man] endows a field, an orchard, and a house to his son who is his eye's chosen (his favorite son), writes for him a sealed document (will), after the father has gone to destiny (died), when the brothers divide, he (the favorite son) shall take the grant his father gave him, (and) additionally, they shall divide in (share) the things (the belongings) of the father's house, equally.

§ 166.—XXVII, 51-73

Appendixes and Reference Indexes

§ 167.—XXVII, 74-XXVIII, 8

If (after) a person [a man] takes women (wives) for the sons who settled (matured), does not take a woman (a wife) to his young son, after the father has gone to destiny (died), when the brothers divide (share), in addition to his portion in (from) his father's things (belongings), to their young brother who did not take a woman (a wife), they shall set (put) for him dowry money, to enable him to divide (share) in addition to his portion in (from) his father's things (belongings), to their young brother who did not take a woman (a wife), to enable him to take a woman (a wife).
§ 169.—XXVIII, 25-37

If (after) he (the son) bears to (in front of) his father (the responsibility for) the huge charge [penalty] that is in (that justifies) the removal of the bearing of (son) responsibility [the disowning of sonship], the father shall remove in (from) the bearing of (son) responsibility [from sonship] his son.

§ 170.—XXVIII, 38-61

If (after) a person [a man] set the face to (toward) the removal of his son (from responsibility) [to disown his son], he says to the judges "I shall remove my son (from responsibility) [disown my son］, the judges shall examine his background; if (after) the son does not bear (the responsibility for) the huge charge [penalty], that is in (that justifies) the removal of the bearing of (son) responsibility [the disowning of sonship], the father shall not remove in (from) the bearing of (son) responsibility [from sonship] his son.

[Referencing §168] If (after) he (the son) bears to (in front of) his father (the responsibility for) the huge charge [penalty] that is in (that justifies) the removal of the bearing of (son) responsibility [the disowning of sonship], to (for) his first (time), they (the judges) shall bear (tolerate seeing) his face until (as long as) (it is) his second (time), the father shall remove in (from) the bearing of (son) responsibility [from sonship] his son.

After that (as the child) a man who (as he) comes to (at) the judges he is in (the) judges' presence, the child shall say to the judges "I shall remove my son (from responsibility) [disown my son］, the judges shall examine his background; if (after) the son does not bear (the responsibility for) the huge charge [penalty], that is in (that justifies) the removal of the bearing of (son) responsibility [the disowning of sonship], to (for) his first (time), they (the judges) shall bear (tolerate seeing) his face until (as long as) (it is) his second (time), the father shall remove in (from) the bearing of (son) responsibility [from sonship] his son.
If (after) a person [a man], his wife bears him children, and his female slave bears him children, (and) the father (the person [the man]), in his bloom [in his life], says to the children that the female slave bore him "my children", count them with the children of the wife; after the father has gone to destiny (died), the children of the wife and the children of the female slave shall divide in (share) the things (the belongings) of the father's house, equally; the chosen [the first] son of the wife shall determine in the portion (and) take (he shall have first choice).

§ 171.—XXVIII, 62-XXIX, 5

62 u šum-ma a-bu-um 63 i-na bu-ul-ti-šu 64 a-na mārê ša amtim b'l-du-šum 65 mārû-u-a b'lal-ka-ta-bi 66 wa-ar-ka a-bu-um 67 a-na ši-im-tim 68 it-ta-al-ku 69 i-na ŠA.GA bît a-ba 70 mārê amtim 71 it-ti mārê b'hi-ir-tim 72 u-ul i-zu-uz-zu 73 an-du-ra-ar 74 amtim u mārê-ša 75 iš-ta-akka-an 76 mārê b'hi-ir-tim 77 a-na mārê amtim 78 a-na wa-ar-du-tim 79 u-ul i-ра-ag-гу-mu 80 b'hi-ir-tim 81 še-ri-iḳ-ta-ša 82 u nu-du-na-am 83 ša mu-xa 84 id-di-nu-ši-im 85 i-na dub-bi-im 86 ištu-ru-ši-im 87 i-li-ḳi-ma 88 i-na šu-ba-at 89 mu-ti-ša uš-ša-ab XXIX, 1 a-di ba-al-ṭa-at bi-ik-ka-al 2 a-nas kaspim 3 u-ul i-na-ad-dī-in 4 wa-ar-ka-zu 5 ša mārê-ša-ma

Appendixes and Reference Indexes

[Referencing §168] And after (and if) the father does not say “my children” to the children that the female slave bore him, in his bloom [in his life], after the father has gone to destiny (died), the children of the female slave with the children of the wife shall not fine (demand) to slavery; the wife shall take her endowment and her givings (presents) that her husband gave her, wrote her in a tablet, she shall settle in her husband’s dwelling (house), she shall enjoy (the house) until (as long as) she is alive, it (the dwelling) shall not be given for silver (shall not be sold), after her (death) (it is) of (for) her children.
§ 174.—XXIX, 51-56

If (after) this female (wife), where (in the house) she entered (later), she bears (former husband) and the latter (later husband) shall divide (share) her endowment. The children of the advanced (former husband) and the latter (later husband) shall divide (share) her endowment.

§ 171.—XXIX, 17-20

If (after) this female (wife), where (in the house) she entered (later), she bears (former husband) and the latter (later husband) shall divide (share) her endowment. After this female (wife) dies, the children of the advanced (former husband) shall take a disbursement (an allocation) as much as one (son) responsibility bearing [son] in (from) the things (the belongings) of the father’s house; if (after) the judges examine (investigate) after that his children, that is because they harass her in her own home, the children shall not force out that female (wife) if (after) the judges examine (investigate) after that his children, that is because they harass her in her own home, the children shall not force out that female (wife) if (after) the judges examine (investigate) after that his children, that is because they harass her in her own home.
Appendixes and Reference Indexes

§ 175.—XXVIII, 57-68

57 šum-ma lu warad bēkallim 58 u lu warad MAŠ.EN.KAK 60 mārat a-wi-lim 61 i-ḥu-uz-ma 62 mārē 63 it-ta-la-ad 64 be-el wardim 65 a-na mārē 66 mārat a-wi-lim 67 a-na wa-ar-bu-tim 68 u-ul i-ra-ag-gu-um

57 ثم لو ورد هيلكيم 58 ولو ورد 59 ورد وان كأ كأ كأ 60 مار مار 61 ما حزي (يأخذ) بنو شخِص (المالك)، وولد أبناء ل رجل، لامع لامع، يأخذ (يأخذ) من صدقة (الرب) لامع (الرب).

بعد ان ( اذا)، لو (ليكن) عبد قصر، و (حتى) لو عبد شخِص من العامة، يحيز (يأخذ) بنو شخِص (المالك)، وولد أبناء ل رجل، لامع لامع، يأخذ (يأخذ) من صدقة (الرب) لامع (الرب).

بعد ان ( اذا)، لو (ليكن) عبد قصر، و (حتى) لو عبد شخِص من العامة، يحيز (يأخذ) بنو شخِص (المالك)، وولد أبناء ل رجل، لامع لامع، يأخذ (يأخذ) من صدقة (الرب) لامع (الرب).

§ 176.—XXVIII, 69-XXX, 21

69 u šum-ma b wared ēkallim 70 u lu warad MAŠ.EN.KAK 71 mārat a-wi-lim 72 i-ḥu-uz-ma 73 i-nu-ma i-ḥu-za-ṣi 74 ga-du-um 75 še-ri-ik-tim 76 ša bīt a-bi-ṣa 77 a-na bīt ward ad ēkallim 78 u lu warad MAŠ.EN.KAK 79 i-ru-ub-ma 80 iš-tu in-ne-im-du 81 bitam i-pu-ṣu 82 bi-ṣa-am ir-ṣu-u 83 wa-ar-ka-nu-ma 84 lu warad ēkallim 85 u lu warad MAŠ.EN.KAK 86 a-na ši-im-tim 87 it-ta-la-ak 88 mārat a-wi-lim 89 še-ri-ik-ta-ṣa 90 i-li-ki 91 u mi-im-ma 92 ša mu-za u ši- i- XXX 1 iš-tu bīn-ne-im-du 2 iš-tu 3 a-na ši-ni-ṣu 4 i- ṣu-uz-za- ma 5 mi- ša lam b be-el wardim 6 i-li-ki 7 mi-iš-lam 8 mārat a-wi-lim 9 a-na mārē-ša bī-li-ki 10 šum-ma b mārat a-wi-lim 11 še-ri-ik-tam b la-iš lam 12 mi-im-ma b ša mu-za u ši- i-13 iš-tu bīn-ne-im-du 14 in-ne-im-du 15 iš-tu 16 a-na ši-ni-ṣu 17 a-na i- ṣu-uz-za- ma 18 mi-iš-lam b be-el wardim 19 i-li-ki 19 mi-iš-lam 20 mārat a-wi-lim 21 a-na mārē-ša bī-li-ki

ويعد أن ( اذا)، لو (ليكن) عبد قصر، و (حتى) لو عبد شخِص من العامة، يحيز (يأخذ) بنو شخِص (المالك)، وولد أبناء ل رجل، لامع لامع، يأخذ (يأخذ) من صدقة (الرب) لامع (الرب).
لا يمكنني قراءة النص العربي من الصورة بشكل طبيعي. من فضلك قدم النص العربي في شكل نص استандارد للإجابة عليه بشكل طبيعي.
بعد انها، لا يعطى لها حقلها، ويدهبها الى البستان، (و) تطيبها قلبها، بعد انها لا يعطى لها البستان، (و) تطيبها قلبها، بعد انها لا يعطى لها البستان، (و) تطيبها قلبها، بعد انها لا يعطى لها البستان، (و) تطيبها قلبها، بعد انها لا يعطى لها البستان، (و) تطيبها قلبها، بعد انها لا يعطى لها البستان، (و) تطيبها قلبها، بعد انها لا يعطى لها البستان، (و) تطيبها قلبها.
If (after) the priestess woman [the old priestess], and (even) let-it-be the obedience female (the palace's disciple or servant) whose father has endowed her an endowment, wrote her a tablet, he has written her “after her, wherever on her pleasing (whoever pleases her heart) shall be given” in the table he wrote her, her full heart (choice), he intends it to her, after the father has gone to destiny (died), after her (passing), she shall give wherever on her pleasing (whoever pleases her heart), her brothers shall not contend (legally challenge) her.

§ 180.—XXXI, 43-59

43 šúm-ma a-bu-um 44 a-na mārți-su 45 šal-kallātim 46 u lu zinništī zi-bîk-ru-um 47 še-ri-i-k-tam 48 la iš-[ru]-uk-ši-im 49 wa-ar-ka a-bu-um 50 a-na ši-im-tim 51 it-ta-al-ku 52 i-na šAGA bît a-ba 53 ši-it-tam kl-ma 54 ab-lím iš-te-en 55 i-za-az-ma 56 a-di ba-al-ta-at 57 i-ik-ka-al 58 wa-ar-ka-za 59 ša aḫ-hi-ša-ma

If (after) the father, to his daughter the bride, and (even) let-it-be the obedience female (a palace's disciple or servant) whose father has endowed her an endowment, wrote her a tablet, he has written her “after her, wherever on her pleasing (whoever pleases her heart) shall be given” in the table he wrote her, her full heart (choice), he intends it to her, after the father has gone to destiny (died), after her (passing), she shall give wherever on her pleasing (whoever pleases her heart), her brothers shall not contend (legally challenge) her.

§ 181.—XXXI, 60-75

60 šúm-ma a-bu-um 61 šal-kadîštšam 62 u lu NU.PAR 63 a-na ilim iš-ši-ma 64 še-ri-i-k-tam 65 la iš-ru-uḫ-ši-im 66 wa-ar-ka a-bu-um 67 a-na ši-im-tim 68 it-ta-al-ku 69 i-na šAGA bît a-ba 70 IGI.III.GAL ablûti-ša 71 i-za-az-ma 72 a-di ba-al-ta-at 73 i-ik-ka-al 74 wa-ar-ka-za 75 ša aḫ-ḫi-ša-ma
Appendixes and Reference Indexes

§ 182.—XXXI, 76-XXXII, 1

If (after) a father dedicates [directs] to the god a devotee [pure] (daughter), and (even) let-it-be a withdrawn (non-devoted) (daughter), and (he) does not endow her an endowment, after the father has gone to destiny (died), she shall share 1/3 of (for) her brothers.

§ 183.—XXXII, 2-14

If (after) the father, to his daughter, (who is) a woman (a priestess) of the god Marduk (Ma`arduk: son of the storm maker (son of Enlil)) of the land of Babylon, he does not endow her an endowment, after the father has gone to destiny (died), she shall share 1/3 with her brothers 1/3 his bearing of (son) responsibility [his sonship] in (from) the things (the belongings) of the father’s house, (and) she shall enjoy (the house) until (as long as) she is alive, after her (passing), woman (a priestess) of the god Marduk shall give wherever on he r pleasing (whoever pleases her heart), after her (passing), after she is alive, after her (passing), after she is alive...

Appendixes and Reference Indexes
§ 184.—XXXII, 15-30

If (after) a father, to his daughter, the concubine, endows her an endowment, gives her to a husband, writes her a sealed document (will), after the father has gone to destiny (died), she shall not share (does not have a share) in (from) the things (the belongings) of the father’s house.

§ 185.—XXXII, 31-38

If (after) a person [a man], to his daughter, the concubine, does not endow her an endowment, does not give her to a husband, after the father has gone to destiny (died), her brothers shall endow her an endowment as worthy as the father’s house, (and) they shall give her to a husband.

§ 186.—XXXII, 39-49

If (after) a person [a man] takes a youngster in his youth (purity) to (for) sonship (adoption), (and) rears him, that reared one (that foster child) shall not be contended (legally challenged) (for).
Appendixes and Reference Indexes

§ 187.—XXXII, 50-53
50 mār NER.S.E.GA 51 mu-za-az ēkallim 52 u mār zinništī zi-ik-bru-um 53 u-ul ib-ba-ag-gar

The son of the attendant, the encumbered (guard) of the palace, and the son of the obedience female (the disciple or servant of the palace) shall not be contended (legally challenged) (for).

§ 188.—XXXII, 54-59
54 šum-ma mār ummānim 55 māram a-na tar-bi-tim 56 il-kī-ma 57 ši-bi-ir ga-ti-šu 58 uš-ta-ḥi-zu 59 u-ul ib-ba-gar

If (after) a son of profession (a professional) takes a son to (for) rearing (for adoption), (and) makes him gain (teaches him) the skill of his hand, he shall not be contended (legally challenged) (for).

§ 189.—XXXII, 60-64
60 šum-ma ši-bi-ir ḫa-ti-šu 61 la uš-ta-ḥi-zu 62 tar-bi-tum ši-i 63 a-na bi-ta-šu 64 i-ta-ar

If (after) he does not make him gain (does not teach him) the skill of his hand, that reared one (that foster child) shall return to his father's house.

§ 190.—XXXII, 65-74
65 šum-ma a-wi-lum 66 ṣi-iḫ-ra-am 67 ša a-na ma-ru-ti-šu 68 il-kū-šu-ma 69 u-ra-ab-bu-šu 70 i-ti mārē-šu 71 la im-ta-nu-šu 72 tar-bi-tum ši-i 73 a-na bi-ta-šu 74 i-ta-ar

If (after) a person [a man], the youngster whom he took to (for) his sonship (his adoption), (and) reared him, he does not count him with his children, that reared one (that foster child) shall return to his father's house.

§ 191.—XXXII, 75-95
75 šum-ma a-wi-lum 76 ši-iḫ-ra-am 77 ša a-na ma-ru-ti-šu 78 il-kū-šu-ma 79 u-ra-ab-bu-šu 80 bi-zu i-bu-uš 81 wa-ar-ka mārē 82 ir-ta-ši-ma 83 a-na tar-bi-tim na-sa-ḥi-im 84 pa-nam iš-taka-an 85 mārum ū-tal-kū-šu 86 u-ul it-ta-al-la-ak 87 a-bu-um mu-ra-bi-šu 88 i-na ŠA.GA-šu 89 IGI.III.GAL ablūti-šu 90 i-na-ad-di-iš-šum-ma 91 it-ta-la-ak 92 i-na eklim kirēm 93 u bitim 94 u-ul i-na-ad-di- 95 iš-šum
لا يمكنني قراءة النص العربي بشكل طبيعي في هذه الصورة.
Appendixes and Reference Indexes

§ 194.—XXXIII, 23-40

If (after) a person [a man] gives his child to the wet nurse, (and) this child dies in the hands of the wet nurse, the wet nurse gives back [substitutes] a second (another) child without (the knowledge of) his father and mother, they shall seat [call] her in, (and) they shall cut her breasts, that is because she gave back [substituted] a second (another) child without (the knowledge of) his father and mother.

§ 195.—XXXIII, 41-44

If (after) a son strikes his father, they shall cut his hand fists [his fingers].

§ 196.—XXXIII, 45-49

If (after) a person [a man] robs the eye of a son of a person [a man], they shall pluck out his eye [rob his eye].

§ 197.—XXXIII, 50-53

If (after) a person [a man] breaks a bone of a person [a man], they shall break his bone.

§ 198.—XXXIII, 54-59

If (after) a person [a man] breaks a bone of a person [a man], they shall break his bone.
Referencing §196 If (after) (a person [a man]) robs the eye of an ordinary person, and (even) let-it-be he breaks a bone of an ordinary person, he shall measure (and give) 1 Mana (2 lbs.) silver.

§ 199.—XXXIII, 60-65

60 šum-ma i-in b-warad a-wi-lim 61 uḫ-tab-bi-it 62 u lu NER.PAD.DU b-warad a-wi-lim 63 iš-tebi-ir 64 mi-ši-il bšîmî-šu 65 i-ša-šal

[Referencing §196] If (after) (a person [a man]) robs the eye of a slave, and (even) let-it-be he breaks a bone of a slave, he shall measure (and give) half his purchase value (in silver).

§ 200.—XXXIII, 66-70


[Referencing §196] If (after) (a person [a man]) robs the eye of a slave, and (even) let-it-be he breaks a bone of a slave, he shall measure (and give) half his purchase value (in silver).

§ 201.—XXXIII, 71-74

71 šum-ma ši-in-ni 72 MAŠ.EN.KAK it-ta-di 73 ⅓ ma-na kaspim 74 i-ša-šal

If (after) a person [a man] let go (cause to fall) a tooth of an ordinary person, he shall measure (and give) 1/3 Mana (<1 lbs.) silver.

§ 202.—XXXIII, 75-81

75 šum-ma a-wi-lum 76 li-e-it a-wi-lim 77 ša e-li-šu ra-bu-u 78 im-ta-ḫa-ša 79 i-na pu-uḫ-ri-im 80 i-na mašakḳinazi al-pim 81 I ŠU.ŠI im-maḫ-ḫa-ša

If (after) a person [a man] strikes (slaps) the neck side [cheek] of a person [a man], who is superior (presiding) over him, he shall be stricken (belted) 60 (whips) in (with) an ox skin whip in an (open) gathering.
If (after) a son of a person [a man] strikes (slaps) the neck side [cheek] of a son of a person [a man], who is the same as that, he shall measure (and give) 1/3 Mana (<1 lbs.) silver.

§ 204.—XXXIII, 88-91
88 šum-ma MAŠ.EN.KAK 89 li-e-it MAŠ.EN.KAK 90 im-ta-ḥa-aš 91 X šikil kaspim i-ša-ḳal

If (after) an ordinary person strikes (slaps) the neck side [cheek] of an ordinary person, he shall
measure (and give) 10 Shiqil silver.

§ 205.—XXXIII, 92-XXXIV, 3
92 šum-ma warad a-wi-lim 93 li-e-it mår a-wi-lim xxxiv, 1 im-ta-ḥa-aš 2 u-zu-un-šu 3 i-na-ak-ki-su

If (after) a slave of a person [a man] strikes (slaps) the neck side [cheek] of a son of a person [a man],
they shall cut his ear.

§ 206.—XXXIV, 4-13
4 šum-ma a-wi-lum ba-wi-lam 5 i-na ri-is-ba-tim 6 im-ta-ḥa-aš-ma 7 zi-im-ma-am 8 iš-ta-ka-an-šu 9 a-wi-lum šu-u 10 i-na i-du-u 11 la am-ḥa-zu 12 i-tam-ma 13 u A.ZU bi-ip-pa-al

If (after) a person [a man] strikes a person (a man) in a stumble (in an error) [in quarrel], set on him
(injure) this person [this man] shall notify (inform) "I did not strike him" in (while) he
knew (beforehand), (and) he shall take upon (the expenses of) the doctor.

§ 207.—XXXIV, 14-19
14 šum-ma i-na ma-ḥa-zi-šu 15 im-tu-ut 16 i-tam-ma-ma 17 šum-ma mår a-wi-lim 18 ½ ma-na kaspim 19 i-ša-ḳal

If (after) (the beaten) dies in (from) the harshness (of strike), he shall notify (inform) (as above), (and) if (after) (the beaten) is a son of a person, he shall measure (and give) 1/2 Mana (1 lb.) silver.
§ 208.—XXXIV, 20-22

20 šum-ma mār MAŠ.EN.KAK 21 ½ ma-na kaspīm 22 i-ša-kaḻ

If (after) (the beaten is a son of) ordinary person, he shall measure (and give) 1/3 Mana (<1 lb.) silver.

§ 209.—XXXIV, 23-30


If (after) a person [a man] strikes the daughter of a person [a man], (and) lets go (drops) that of her inside (her fetus), he shall measure (and give) 10 Shiqil silver to (for) that of her inside (her fetus).

§ 210.—XXXIV, 31-34

31 šum-ma zinniṣṭum ši-i 32 im-tu-ut 33 màra-zu 34 i-du-uk-ku

If (after) that female (daughter) dies, they shall kill his daughter.

§ 211.—XXXIV, 35-40

35 šum-ma màrat bMAŠ.EN.KAK 36 i-na maḫa-zi-im 37 ša li-bi-ša 38 uš-ta-ad-di-ši 39 V šiḳil kaspīm 40 i-ša-kaḻ

If (after) a daughter of an ordinary person, (whom) he makes her let go (makes her drop) that of her inside (her fetus) in (from) the harshness (of strike), he shall measure (and give) 5 Shiqil silver.

§ 212.—XXXIV, 41-44

41 šum-ma zinniṣṭum ši 42 im-tu-ut 43 ½ ma-na kaspīm 44 i-ša-kaḻ

If (after) that female (daughter) dies, he shall measure (and give) 1/2 Mana (1 lb.) silver.
§ 213.—XXXIV, 45-50
45 šum-ma amat a-wi-lim 46 im-ḫa-as-ma 47 ša li-ib-bi-ša 48 uš-ta-ad-di-ši 49 Il šikil kaspim 50 i-ša-ḵal

|Referencing §209| If (after) the female slave of a person (a man), he makes her let go (makes her drop) that of her inside (her fetus), he shall measure (and give) 2 Shiqil silver.

§ 214.—XXXIV, 51-54
51 šum-ma amtum ši-i 52 im-tu-ut 53 ⅓ ma-na kaspim 54 i-ša-ḵal

|Referencing §211| If (after) that female slave dies, he shall measure (and give) 1/3 Mana (<1 lb.) silver.

§ 215.—XXXIV, 55-66

|Referencing §215| If (after) (the patient is) a son of an ordinary person, he (the doctor) shall take 5 Shiqil silver.

§ 216.—XXXIV, 67-69
67 šum-ma mār MAŠ.EN.KAK 68 V šikil kaspim 69 i-li-ḵī

|Referencing §215| If (after) (the patient is) a son of an ordinary person, he (the doctor) shall take 5 Shiqil silver.

If (after) a doctor makes (to) a person [a man] in a large cut (with) a bronze lancet, (and) he keeps alive (heals) the person (the man), and (even) let-it-be that he opens a (swelled eye) abscess of a person [a man] in (with) a bronze lancet, (and) he keeps alive (heals) the eye of the person (the man), he shall take 10 Shiqil silver.
§ 217.—XXXIV, 70-73

70 šum-ma warad a-wi-lim 71 be-el wardim 6a-na A.ZU 72 II šikil kaspim 73 i-na-ad-di-in

70 ثم ورد [عويلم] 71 بعأل وردَّ [أزو] 72 ورد [عويلم] كُسْمَ 73 بُنِدَن

وفق الفقرة 215 | بعد أن (المرض) عبد شخص [رجل]، مالك العبد سوف يعطي إلى الطبيب 2 منقال (شقل) فضة.

[Referencing §215] If (after) (the patient is) a slave of a person (a man), the owner of the slave shall give (to the doctor) 2 Shiqil silver.

§ 218.—XXXIV, 74-83

74 šum-ma A.ZU a-wi-lam 75 zi-im-ma-am kab-tam 76 i-na GIR.NI siparrim 77 i-bu-uš-ma 78 a-wi-lam uš-ta-mi-it 79 u lu na-gab-ti a-wi-lim 80 i-na GIR.NI siparrim 81 ip-te-ma i-in a-wi-lim 82 uḫ-tab-bi-it 83 rittê-šu i-na-kisu


بَحْتَطِي 83 رَنُي دَوُ يَنْسَوُ [يَنْصَوُ]

بعد أن (إذا) طبيب يعمل (لشخص) [رجل] شق (جرح) كبير بمشرط نحاس، (و) يُميت (يسبب موت) الشخص [الرجل]،

و(حتى) لو يفتح [ببشرط نحاس دمل (عين) شخص [رجل] (و) يسلب عين الشخص [الرجل]، سوف يقطع كف [ه] أصابعه.

If (after) a doctor makes (to) a person [a man] a large cut in (with) a bronze lancet, (and) he causes the death of the person (the man), and (even) let-it-be that he opens in (with) a bronze lancet a (swelled eye) abscess of a person [a man], (and) he robs the eye of the person (the man), they shall cut his hand fists [his fingers].

§ 219.—XXXIV, 84-88

84 šum-ma A.ZU zi-ma-am kab-tam 85 warad MAŠ.EN.KAK 86 i-na GIR.NI siparrim 87 i-bu-uš-ma 88 uš-ta-mi-it 89 wardam ki-ma wardim i-ri-ab

84 ثم [أزو] [عويلم] 85 ورد مس عن كاك 86 إن جَرْزَ [جَرْزَ] سَفْرَم [صقرَم] 87 يَبْيَلَشَم [عَفْسَم] يَسَلَصَت 89 وَرَدَّ مَيْم وَرَدَّ مَيْم يَرَأَب

بعد أن (إذا) طبيب يعمل بمشرط نحاس شق (جرح) كبير (ل)عبد شخص من العامة، (و) يُميت (يسبب موت) (الطبيب)، سوف يُنْدَد (بإعوس) (للملك) عبد آخر (آخر) مثَل (نقيمة) العبد [الميت].

If (after) a doctor makes in (with) a bronze lancet (to) a slave of an ordinary person, a large cut, (and) he causes death, he shall repay (replace) (to the owner) a slave like (with the same value of) the (dead) slave.

§ 220.—XXXIV, 89-94

89 šum-ma na-gab-ta-šu 90 i-na GIR.NI siparrim 91 ip-te-ma 92 i-in-šu uḫ-tab-da (=it) 93 kaspam mi-ši-il 94 ši-mi-šu i-ša-kal

89 ثم [نَجَبَت دو] 90 إن جَرْزَ [جَرْزَ] سَفْرَم [صقرَم] 91 يقَتَحَم [عَفْسَم] 92 عِينَ دو يَبْتَبَد [بَحْتَطِي] 93 كُسْمَ 94 مِلْ سَمَي

وفق الفقرة 219 | بعد أن (إذا) الطبيب يفتح دمله (دمل عينه) بمشرط نحاس، (و) يقتتح [عَفْسَم] عِينه (الطبيب) سوف يُنْدَد (بإعوس) (الملك) نصف (قيمة) شراءه، فضة.

(ويعطى) (الملك) نصف (قيمة) شراءه، فضة.
Appendices and Reference Indexes

|Referencing §219| If (after) (the doctor) opens his (swelled eye) abscess in (with) a bronze lancet, (and) he plucks out his eye [robs his eye], he shall measure (and give) half his purchase value, (in) silver.

§ 221.—XXXIV, 95-XXXV, 9
95 šum-ma A.ZU 96 NER.PAD.DU a-wi-lim XXXV, 1 še-bi-ir-tam 2 uš-ta-li-im 3 a lu še-ir ḫa-nam 4 mar-ṣa-am 5 ub-ta-al-li-it 6 be-el si-im-im 7 a-na A.ZU 9 V šiḳil kaspim 9 i-na-ad-di-in
θοὶ ἀσω [Ἀσω] 2 ἐπὶ ἑπτὰ ὁμόμετρον 1 σεβρίμ [Σεβρίμ] 2 ἔστησεν 3 ἔστησεν 4 ὁμόμετρον [Ḥāmām] 4 μέρος 5 ἐσπλήγνυ 6 ἐσπλήγνυ 7 ἔστησεν 8 ὁμόμετρον 9 ἐσπλήγνυ 9 κοσμῆμ [Ποσμή] 7 ἔστησεν ἀσω [_then ἀσω] 8 κοσμῆμ [Ποσμή] 7 ἔστησεν 

If (after) a doctor secures (bandages) the broken bone of a person (a man), and (even) let-it-be he keeps alive (heals) all his afflicted super-ribs (two on each side), the possessor of the bandage (the bandaged) shall give to the doctor 5 Shiqil silver.

§ 222.—XXXV, 10-12
10 šum-ma b-mār MAŠ.EN.KAK 11 III šiḳil kaspim 12 i-na-ad-di-in

If (after) (the patient is) a son of an ordinary person, he shall give (to the doctor) 3 Shiqil silver.

§ 223.—XXXV, 13-17
13 šum-ma b-warad a-wi-lim 14 be-el wardim 15 a-na A.ZU 16 II šiḳil kaspim 17 i-na-ad-di-in

If (after) (the patient is) a slave of a person (a man), the owner of the slave shall give (to the doctor) 2 Shiqil silver.

§ 224.—XXXV, 18-28
18 šum-ma A.ZU alpim 19 u lu imērim 20 lu alpam u lu imērim 21 si-im-ma-am kab-tam 22 i-bu-uš-ma 23 ub-ta-al-li-it 24 be-el alpim b-ū lu imērim 25 IGII.VI.GAL kaspim 26 a-na A.ZU 27 ID-šu 28 i-na-ad-di-in

If (after) a doctor of ox, and (even) let-it-be a donkey, makes (to) an ox, and (even) let-it-be a donkey, a large cut, (and) he keeps alive (heals), the owner of the ox, and (even) let-it-be the donkey, shall give 1/6 Shiqil silver to the doctor (for) his (fee) rate.
§ 226.—XXXV, 29-35

36 šum-ma gallabum 37 ba-lum be-el wardim 38 abu-ti 39 wardi la še-e-im 40 u-gal-li-ib 41 rittê 42 i-na-ak-ki-su

If (after) a brander brands (marks) without (the knowledge of) the owner of the slave “resident, no purchase (not for sale)”, they shall cut the hand fists [fingers] of that brander.

§ 227.—XXXV, 43-55


If (after) a person (a man) misleads a brander to brand (marks) “resident, no purchase (not for sale)”, they shall put him to death, (and) leave him to rot in (front of) his door, the owner of the ox, and let-it-be the donkey.

§ 228.—XXXV, 56-63

56 šum-ma bánûm 57 bitam a-na a-wi-lim 58 i-bu-uš-ma 59 u-ša-ak-li-bilšum 60 a-na I SAR bitim 61 šum-ma a-wi-lum 62 gallabum ša-aš-šar 63 la u-gal-li-bu 64 i-na-ak-ki-su

If (after) (the doctor) makes (to) an ox, and (even) let-it-be a donkey, a large cut, (and) he causes death, the owner of the ox, and let-it-be the donkey, he shall give 1/4 its purchase value (in silver) to the owner of the ox, and (even) let-it-be the donkey.

§ 224.—XXXV, 29-35

If (after) (the doctor) makes (to) an ox, and (even) let-it-be a donkey, a large cut, (and) he causes death, the owner of the ox, and let-it-be the donkey, he shall give 1/4 its purchase value (in silver) to the owner of the ox, and (even) let-it-be the donkey.

§ 225.—XXXV, 29-35

If (after) a person (a man) misleads a brander to brand (marks) “resident, no purchase (not for sale)”, they shall put him to death, (and) leave him to rot in (front of) his door, the owner of the ox, and let-it-be the donkey.

§ 226.—XXXV, 36-42

If (after) a brander brands (marks) without (the knowledge of) the owner of the slave “resident, no purchase (not for sale)”, they shall cut the hand fists [fingers] of that brander.

§ 228.—XXXV, 56-63

If (after) a person (a man) misleads a brander to brand (marks) “resident, no purchase (not for sale)”, they shall put him to death, (and) leave him to rot in (front of) his door, the brander shall notify (inform) “I did not brand” in (as) he knew (beforehand), to be left (free).
If (after) a builder makes (builds) a house to (for) a person [a man], (and) complete (as agreed), he shall give him to (for) his award 2 Shiqil silver to one (for each) house sar (row of bricks).

§ 229.—XXXV, 64-72

64 šum-ma bânûm 65 a-na a-wi-lim 66 bîtam i-bu-uš-ma 67 ši-bi-ir-šu 68 la u-dan-ni-in-ma 69 bîtum i-bu-šu 70 im-ku-ut-ma 71 be-el bîtim uš-ta-mi-ît 72 bânûm šu-u id-da-ak

§ 230.—XXXV, 73-76

73 šum-ma mâr be-el bîtim 74 uš-ta-mi-ît 75 mâr bânîm šu-a-ti 76 i-du-uk-ku

§ 231.—XXXV, 77-81

77 šum-ma warad be-el bîtim 78 uš-ta-mi-ît 79 wardam ki-ma wardim 80 ana be-el bîtim 81 i-na-ad-di-in

§ 232.—XXXV, 82-92

82 šum-ma ŠA.GA 83 uḫ-ta-al-li-iḳ 84 mi-im-ma 85 ša u-ḫal-li-ku 86 i-ri-ab 87 u aš-šum bîtam i-bu-šu 88 la u-dan-ni-nu-ma 89 im-ku-tu 90 i-na ŠA.GA 91 ra-ma-ni-šu 92 bîtam im-ku-tu i-ib-bi-eš

If (after) a builder makes (builds) a house for a person [a man], (and) he does not strengthen its core, (and) the house crumbles down, (and) it causes the death of the owner of the house, this builder shall be put to death.

§ 230.—XXXV, 73-76

WofĬ the phrase 230| If (after) it causes the death of a son of the owner of the house, they shall put to death the son of the builder.

§ 231.—XXXV, 77-81

WofĬ the phrase 230| If (after) it causes the death of a slave of the owner of the house, he shall give a slave like (with the same value of) the (dead) slave.

§ 232.—XXXV, 82-92

WofĬ the phrase 230| If (after) it causes the loss (it destroys) things (belongings), he shall repay (replace) whatever that it made lost (it destroyed), and that is because he did not strengthen the house he made (built), (and) it crumbled down, in (from) his own things (belongings) (on his own expense), he shall make (rebuild) the house (that) crumbled down.
§ 233.—XXXV, 93-XXXVI, 3

If (after) a builder makes (builds) for a person [a man] a house, (and) he does not tighten [does not do well] its core, (and) the roof [the wall] bends (sags) [loses vigor (declines)], this builder shall strengthen that roof [wall] in (from) his own silver (on his own expense).

§ 234.—XXXVI, 4-9

If (after) a boatman seals (with tar) a boat of 60 Kur (capacity) to (for) a person [a man], he shall give him to (for) his award 2 Shiqil silver.

§ 235.—XXXVI, 10-26

If (after) a boatman seals (with tar) a boat to (for) a person [a man], (and) he does not feed (fill well) its core, (and) this boat punctures (allows water in) in that year, (and) settles in (faces) hardship (difficulty), the boatman shall troubleshoots, (and) strengthens (fixes) that boat in (from) his own things (belongings) (on his own expense), (and) he shall give to the owner of the boat a strong (a fixed) boat.

§ 236.—XXXVI, 27-37
If (after) a person [a man] gives his boat to a boatman to (for) rent, (and) the boatman neglects (and) sinks the boat, and (even) let-it-be he loses (it), the boatman shall repay (replace) to the owner of the boat the (lost) boat.

§ 237.—XXXVI, 38-55

If (after) a person [a man] rents (hires) a boatman, he shall give him in a year, 6 Kur grains.

If (after) a boatman sinks a person’s [a man’s] boat, (and then) plucks (pulls) it out, he shall give (the owner) half its purchase value, (in) silver.

If (after) a boatman sinks a person’s [a man’s] boat, (and then) plucks (pulls) it out, he shall give (the owner) half its purchase value, (in) silver.

If (after) a person [a man] rents (hires) a boatman and (with) a boat, he loads (it) grains, wool bundles, oil, dates, and whatever its name (anything) of the load (the cargo), (then) this boatman neglects, (and) he sinks the boat, and loses that of its inside (the cargo), the boatman shall repay (replace) to the owner of the boat the (lost) boat.

§ 238.—XXXVI, 56-61

If (after) a person [a man] rents (hires) a boatman and (with) a boat, he loads (it) grains, wool bundles, oil, dates, and whatever its name (anything) of the load (the cargo), (then) this boatman neglects, (and) he sinks the boat, and loses that of its inside (the cargo), the boatman shall repay (replace) to the owner of the boat the (lost) boat.

§ 239.—XXXVI, 62-66

If (after) a boatman sinks a person’s [a man’s] boat, (and then) plucks (pulls) it out, he shall give (the owner) half its purchase value, (in) silver.

§ 240.—XXXVI, 67-80

If (after) a person [a man] rents (hires) a boatman, he shall give him in a year, 6 Kur grains.
i-na maḫar i-lim 75 u-ba-ar-ma 76 ša ma-ḫi-ir-tim 77 ša elippam ša mu-uk-ki-el-bi-tim 78 u-te-ib-bu-u 79 elippi-šu u mi-im-ba-šu ḫal-ga-am 80 i-ri-a-ab-šum

if (after) a person [a man] rent an ox, (or) donkey, (and) a fierce creature [a lion] kills (eats) it in the desert (badiyah), (the loss is) to its owner.

§ 241.—XXXVI, 81-84

81 šum-ma a-wi-lum 82 alpam a-na ni-bu-tim 83 it-te-bi 84 1/3 ma-na kaspim i-ša-ḳal

If (after) a person [a man] substitute (by seizing) for (as) a hostage an ox, he shall give 1/3 Mana (<1 lb.) silver.

§ 242-243.—XXXVI, 85-91

85 šum-ma a-wi-lum 86 a-na šattim I i-gur 87 ID GUD.DA.UR.RA 88 IV ŠE.GUR 89 ID GUD.UD.LID.SAG 90 III ŠE.GUR a-na be-li-šu 91 i-na-ad-di-in

In comparison to §241 If (after) a person [a man] rents for a year, he will give 4 Kur grains (for) a plowing cattle boor (rent) rate, 3 Kur grains (for) a transportation cattle boor (rent) rate, to its owner.

§ 244.—XXXVII, 1-5

XXXVII, 1 šum-ma a-wi-lum 2 alpam imēram i-gur-ma 3 i-na ṣi-ri-im 4 UR.MAH id-du-uk-šu 5 a-na be-li-šu-ma

If (after) a person [a man] rent an ox, (or) donkey, (and) a fierce creature [a lion] kills (eats) it in the desert (badiyah), (the loss is) to its owner.
§ 245.—XXXVII, 6-13
6 šum-ma a-wi-lum 7 alpam i-gur-ma 8 i-na me-gu-tim 9 u lu i-na ma-ḫa-bzi-im 10 uš-ta-mi-it 11 alpam ki-ma alpim 12 a-na be-el alpim 13 i-ri-a-ab

If (after) a person [a man] rent an ox, (and) he rob his eye (plucks out his eye), he shall give to the owner of the ox half its purchase value, (in) silver.

§ 246.—XXXVII, 14-21
14 šum-ma a-wi-lum 15 alpam i-gur-ma 16 šēpi-šu i-š-te-bi-ir 17 u lu la-bi-a-an-šu 18 it-ta-ki-is 19 alpam ki-ma alpim 20 a-na be-el alpim 21 i-ri-a-ab

If (after) a person [a man] rent an ox, (and) it dies in (from) neglect, and (even) let-it-be he cut its throat, he shall repay (replace) to the owner of the ox an ox like (with the same value of) the (dead) ox.

§ 247.—XXXVII, 22-27
22 šum-ma a-wi-lum 23 alpam i-gur-ma 24 i-nšu uḫ-tab-da(=it) 25 kaspi mi-ši-il šîmi-šu 26 a-na be-el alpim 27 i-na-ad-di-in

If (after) a person [a man] rent an ox, (and) he breaks its lower leg, and (even) let-it-be he cut its throat, he shall repay (replace) to the owner of the ox an ox like (with the same value of) the (injured) ox.

§ 248.—XXXVII, 28-35
28 šum-ma a-wi-lum 29 alpam i-gur-ma 30 kar-ni-šu iš-bi-ir 31 zibba-zu it-ta-ki-is 32 u lu šēr pasuṭtī-šu 33 it-ta-sa-ak 34 kaspi IGI.IV.GAL šîmi-šu 35 i-na-ad-di-in

If (after) a person [a man] rent an ox, (and) he robs his eye [plucks out his eye], he shall give to the owner of the ox half its purchase value, (in) silver.

Appendixes and Reference Indexes
If (after) a person [a man] rent an ox, (and) he breaks its horn, cut its tail [cut its tail hair], and (even) let-it-be he scraps off its hair-tent (the tent-like long straight hair on its head and neck), he shall give (to the owner) 1/4 its purchase value, in silver.

§ 249.—XXXVII, 36-43
36 šum-ma a-wi-lum 37 alpam i-gur-ma 38 i-lum im-ḥa-zu-ma 39 im-tu-ut 40 a-wi-lum ša alpam bi-gu-ru 41 ni-iš i-lim 42 i-zar-ma 43 u-ta-aš-šar

36 ثم أيزم [عوليم] 37 آف [علم] [ألف] [علم] [عليم] يجرم 38 آلف [عليم] يمحم ذوم [يملحم] 39 يممت 40 أيزم [عليم] ذا آلف

بعد ان إذا شاخص [رجل] يستأجر ثور، (و) الإله يضربه (بشدته) (مرضه) (و) يموت، الشخص (الرجل) الذي أجر الثور سوف يقول

يلف (بذلك) برفعة (باحيته) الإله، (و) سوف يترك حرا.

If (after) a person [a man] rent an ox, (and) god strikes it (with hardship (sickness)), (and) it dies, the person [the man] who rented the ox shall say (declare) (that) in the glory life of god, (and) shall be left (free).

§ 250.—XXXVII, 44-51
44 šum-ma alpum zu-ga-am 45 i-na a-la-ki-šu 46 a-wi-lam 47 ik-ki-ib-ma 48 uš-ta-mi-it 49 di-nu-um šu-u 50 ru-gu-um-ma-am 51 u-ul i-šu

44 ثم آلف [عليم] [عليم] يجم [سوقم] 45 إن آلف ذو 46 أيزم [عليم] يكم يبقيكم 47 يكم يبقيكم 48 يستمذ 49 دن ذوو 50 بجمم

١/٢ مان نا كسمم

أ ي بدو

بعد ان إذا ثور ينطح شاخص [رجل] في (عند) ترسله (ذهابه) مزدحما [سوقا] (و) يميت، قضية (الجزاء) هذه لا تملك (لا تنصمن) غرامه.

If (after) an ox goes a person [a man] in (during) his going to a crowded place [a market], (and) causes death, this (court) case does not find fine (penalty).

§ 251.—XXXVII, 52-65
52 šum-ma alap a-wi-lim 53 na-ak-ka-a|m-ma| 54 ki-ma na-ak-ka,b|pu-u 55 ba-ab-ta-šu 56 u-šed-išum-ma 57 kar-ni-šu 58 la u-šar-ri-im 59 alpi-šu la u-sab,an-ki-ma 60 alpum šu-u 61 már a-wi-lim 62 ik-ki-ib-ma 63 uš-ta-mi-it 64 ½ |mal|na kaspim 65 i-na|ad-di-in


51 يكم يبقيكم 61 يكم يبقيكم 62 يكم يبقيكم 63 يدستمذ 64 ٢٠ مان كسمم

ن تندو

بعد ان إذا ثور شاخص [رجل]، ينطح [لنحتوؤ] يخربه (بعلومه) [مصبر] صحيته، لا يقطع (عالق) قرنه، لا يربط (أرجله) ثوره، (و)

هذا الثور ينطح ابن شخص [رجل]، (و) يميت، سوف يعطي ١٢ رطل فضة.

If (after) an ox of a person [a man], a gore like its gore, they inform (alert) him about (the fate of) its victim (fate), (and) he does not cut (the top of) his horn, does not shake his ox (legs), (and) this ox goeses a son of a person [a man], (and) causes death, he shall give ½ Mana silver.

§ 252.—XXXV, 66-68
66 šum-ma| warad a-wi-lim 67 ½ ma-na kaspim 68 i-na-ad-di-in

66 ثم ورد أليف [عليم] 67 ٣٠ مان كسمم

٣ هاذا آلف ذو [عليم] ٦٨ ١٣ مان كسمم ٦٦ يدستمذ
Appendixes and Reference Indexes

§ 253.—XXXVII, 69-82

69 šum-ma a-wi-lum b'a-wi-lam 70 a-na pa-ni ekli-šu 71 u-zu-uz-zi-im 72 i-gur-ma 73 al-dá-a-am 74 [i]-kip-šu 75 [LID].GUD.ZUN b'ip-ki-zum 76 [a-na] eklim e-ri-ši-im u-ra-ak-ki-su 77 šum-ma a-wi-lum šu-u 78 ŠE.ZIR u lu ŠÀ.GAL 79 iš-ri-iḳ-ma 80 i-na ga-ti-šu 81 it-ta-aṣ-ba-at 82 rittê-šu i-na-ak-ki-su

36 If (after) a person [a man] rents (hires) a person [a man] to (for) dividing (fifty-fifty) his field’s front, he selects his seeds, entrusts him (with) the carrying and labor cattle boors (oxen), (and) contracts (possession), they shall cut his (hand) fists [fingers].

73 šum-ma a-wi-lum ba-wi-lam 70 a-na pa-ni eḳli-šu 71 u-zu-uz-zi-im 72 i-gur-ma 73 al-dá-a-am 74 [i]-kip-šu 75 [LID].GUD.ZUN b'ip-ki-zum 76 [a-na] eklim e-ri-ši-im u-ra-ak-ki-su 77 šum-ma a-wi-lum šu-u 78 ŠE.ZIR u lu ŠÀ.GAL 79 iš-ri-iḳ-ma 80 i-na ga-ti-šu 81 it-ta-aṣ-ba-at 82 rittê-šu i-na-ak-ki-su

§ 254.—XXXVII, 83-87

83 šum-ma al-dá-a-am 84 il-ki-ma LID.GUD.ZUN 85 u-te-en-ni-iš 86 ta-a-na še'im ša im-ri-ru 87 i-ri-ab

If (after) he (the hired one) takes the seeds, (and) exhausts (put to work) the carrying and labor cattle boors (oxen), he shall repay (replace) (the owner) the same (amount of) grains he has hoed (took for himself).

§ 255.—XXXVII, 88-96

88 šum-ma LID.GUD.ZUN 89 a-wi-lim a-na ig-ri-im 90 it-ta-di-in 91 u lu ŠE.ZIR iš-ri-iḳ-ma 92 i-na eklim la uš-tab-ši 93 a-wi-lam šu-a-ti 94 u-ka-an-nu-šu-ma 95 i-na ebu-riμ X GAN.E 96 LX ŠE.GUR i-ma-ad-da-ad

Appendixes and Reference Indexes
If (after) he (the hired one) gives to (for) rent the carrying and labor cattle boors (oxen) of the person [the man], and (even) let-it-be he steals the small ones of the grains (the seeds) and does not make exist [make appear] (grow) in the field, they shall seat [call] in that person [man] (the hired one), and he shall supply 60 Kur of grains (for every) 10 Qan'i (field sectors), in (at) harvest (time).

§ 256.—XXXVII, 97-100
97 šum-ma bi-ḫa-zu 98 a-pa-lam la i-li-i 99 i-na eklim šu-a-ti bi-na GUD.LID.ZUN 100 im-ta-na-kaššu

If (after) he (the hired one) cannot handle bearing his hardship (his punishment), they shall free (put) him in that field, in (with) the cattle of the carrying and labor boors (the oxen).

§ 257.—XXXVII, 101-XXXVIII, 4
101 šum-ma a-wi-lum 11 GIŠ.APIN i-na šattim 12 i-na-ad-di-iš-šum

If (after) a person rent (hires) a hand-laborer, he shall give him 8 Kur of grains in one (per) year.

§ 258.—XXXVIII, 5-9
5 šum-ma a-wi-lum 6 ŠÀ.GUD i-gur 7 VI ŠE.GUR 8 i-na šattim 9 i-na-ad-di-iš-šum

If (after) a person rent (hires) a cattle herdsman, he shall give him 6 Kur of grains in one (per) year.

§ 259.—XXXVIII, 10-15
10 šum-ma a-wi-lum 11 GIŠ.APIN i-na ugarim 12 iš-ri-iḳ 13 V šiḳil kaspim 14 a-na be-el GIŠ.APIN

If (after) a person steals a plow (wood) in (from) a field, he shall measure (and give) 5 Shiqil silver to the owner of the plow (wood).

§ 260.—XXXVIII, 16-20
16 šum-ma GIŠ.APIN.TUK.KIN 17 u lu GIŠ.GAN.UR 18 iš-ta-ri-iḳ 19 šiḳil kaspim 20 i-na-ad-di-in

If (after) a person steals a plow (wood) in (from) a field, he shall measure (and give) 5 Shiqil silver to the owner of the plow (wood).
§ 261.—XXXVIII, 21-27
21 šum-ma a-wi-lum 22 nākidam bā-na LīD.GUD.ZUN 23 u šēnê 24 ri-im i-gur 25 VIII ŠE.GUR 26 i-na šattim kām 27 i-na-ad-di-iš-šum
If (after) he steals a blade of a plow (wood), and (even) let-it-be a pestle (wood), he shall measure (and give) 3 Shiqil silver.

§ 262.—XXXVIII, 28-36
28 šum-ma a-wi-lum 29 alpam u lu immeram 30 a-na .................
If (after) a person [a man] rents (hires) an overseer to (for) tending the carrying and labor cattle boors (oxen) and sheep, he shall give him 8 Kur of grains in one (per) year.

§ 263.—XXXVIII, 37-43
37 šum-ma |alpam| bū lu immeram 38 ša in-na-ad-nu-šum 39 uḫ-ta-ši-iḵ 40 alpam ki-ma |alpim| 41 immeram ki-ma |immemim| 42 a-na be-li-[šu-nu| 43 i-ri-a-[ab|
If (after) a person [a man] loses the ox, and (even) let-it-be the donkey, that they gave him, this person [man] shall repay (replace) an ox like (with the same value of) the (lost) ox, a donkey like (with the same value of) the (lost) donkey to their owner.

§ 264.—XXXVIII, 44-60
44 šum-ma |rē’um| 45 ša LīD.GUD.|ZUN| 46 u lu šēnê 47 a-na ri-im 48 in-na-ad-nu-šum 49 ID-šu mimma(?| hu(?)-ra-tim 50 ma-ḥi-ir 51 li-ib-ba-šu ṭa-ab 52 LĪD.GUN.ZUN 53 |uz|-zā-ḫi-[i]-r 54 šēnê 55 uz-za-ḫi-[i]-r 56 ta-li-id-tam būma-di 57 a-na pī ri-i-k²sā-tī-šu 58 ta-li-id-tam 59 u bi-il-tam 60 i-na-ad-di-in
If (after) a person [a man] ......... an ox, and (even) let-it-be a donkey .........
If (after) the shepherd whom they gave to (for) tending carrying and labor cattle boors (oxen) and (even) let-it-be the sheep, to (for) tending, whatever his (pay) rate choice (request) (was) chosen, his heart (was) pleased, (then) he reduces (the number of) the carrying and labor cattle boors (oxen), reduces (the number of) the sheep, scatters [reduces (the number of)] the newly born, he shall give (to the owner) the newly born (according) and the produce (of the oxen and sheep) (according) to the declaration (words) of his contract.

§ 265.—XXXVIII, 61-75

(temporal adjustments)

If (after) a rage of god (an act of god) exists [occurs] in the sheepfold, and (even) let-it-be a ferocious creature [a lion] kills (eats), the shepherd shall answer in front of a god, (and) the fallen (the casualty) of the sheepfold, the owner of the sheepfold shall face it (bear its loss).

§ 266.—XXXVIII, 76-81
76 šum-ma i-na tarbaṣim 77 li-bi-it i-lim 78 u lu UR.MAH id-du-uk brê'um ma-ḥar ilim 79 u-ub-ba-am-ma 80 mi-ki-it-ti tarbaṣim 81 be-el tarbaṣim i-ḫar-šu 82 šum-ma rê'um i-gu-ma 83 i-na tarbaṣim kaz-za-tam uš-tab-ši 84 rê'um hi-di-it kaz-za-tim 85 ša i-na tarbaṣim u-ša-ab-šu-u 86 LID.GUN.ZUN u şênê 87 u-ša-lam-ma 88 a-na be-li-šu-nu 89 i-na-ad-di-in

(temporal adjustments)

[Referencing §265] If (after) a rage of god (an act of god) exists [occurs] in the sheepfold, and (even) let-it-be a ferocious creature [a lion] kills (eats), the shepherd shall answer in front of a god, (and) the fallen (the casualty) of the sheepfold, the owner of the sheepfold shall face it (bear its loss).

§ 267.—XXXVIII, 82-89
82 šum-ma rê'um i-gu-ma 83 i-na tarbaṣim kaz-za-tam uš-tab-ši 84 rê'um hi-di-it kaz-za-tim 85 ša i-na tarbaṣim u-ša-ab-šu-u 86 LID.GUN.ZUN u şênê 87 u-ša-lam-ma 88 a-na be-li-šu-nu 89 i-na-ad-di-in
Appendices and Reference Indexes

§ 268.—XXXVIII, 90-92
90 šum-ma a-wi-lum alpam 91 a-na di-a-ši-im i-gur 92 20 KA šeʾim ID-šu

If (after) a person [a man] rents (hires) an ox for threshing its (rent) rate is 20 Qa (buckets) grains.

§ 269.—XXXVIII, 93-95
93 šum-ma imêram 94 a-na di-a-ši-im i-gur 95 10 KA šeʾim ID-šu

If (after) he rents (hires) a donkey for threshing its (rent) rate is 10 Qa (buckets) grains.

§ 270.—XXXVIII, 96-98
96 šum-ma lalâm 97 a-na di-a-ši-im i-gur 98 1 KA šeʾim ID-šu

If (after) he rents (hires) a male goat for threshing its (rent) rate is 1 Qa (bucket) grains.

§ 271.—XXXVIII, 99-XXXIX, 2
99 šum-ma a-wi-lum 100 LID.GUD.ZUN šumbam 101 u mu-ur-te-bdi-ša i-gur XXIX, 1 i-na ūmi Ikam CLXXX KA šeʾim 2 i-na-ad-di-in

If (after) a person [a man] rents (hires) carrying and labor cattle boors (oxen), transportation carriage, and its accompanier (its driver), he shall give 180 Qa (buckets) grains in one (per) day.
§ 272.—XXXIX, 3-7

If (after) a person [a man] hires a contracted worker, he shall give 40 Qa (buckets) grains in one (per) day.

§ 273.—XXXIX, 8-19

If (after) a person [a man] rents a transportation carriage in (by) itself (only) he shall give 40 Qa (buckets) grains in one (per) day once (from) the head of the year until (as long as) the fifth month, 5 grains of silver in one (per) day once (from) the sixth month until (as long as) the end of the year.

§ 274.—XXXIX, 20-44

If (after) a person [a man] hires a son of profession (a professional), he shall give 5 grains of silver (for) the (pay) rate of worker, 5 grains of silver (for) the (pay) rate of a (well) digger, 5 grains of silver (for) the (pay) rate of a (well) digger, 5 grains of silver (for) the (pay) rate of a (well) digger.
silver (for) the (pay) rate of a (saddle and mat) knitting worker, 5 grains of silver (for) the (pay) rate of a stone cutting worker, ... grains of silver (for) the (pay) rate of ...; ... grains of silver (for) the (pay) rate of a carpentry worker, 4 grains of silver (for) the (pay) rate of a (reed bunch) fence maker, 4 grains of silver (for) the (pay) rate of a bush collector (a bushman), ... grains of silver (for) the (pay) rate of a construction worker, in one (per) day.

§ 275.—XXXIX, 45-48

45 |šum-ma| a-wi-lum 46 |elippam| i-gur 47 i-na ûmi 48 III ŠE kaspim ID-ša

§ Referencing §275 | If (after) a person (a man) rents a boat, its (rent) rate is 3 grains of silver in one (per) day.

§ 276.—XXXIX, 49-52

49 šum-ma ma-ḫi-ir-tam i-gur 50 II½ ŠE kaspim bID-ša 51 i-na ûmi 52 i-na-ad-di-in

§ Referencing §275| If (after) he rents a boat, he shall give 2.5 grains of silver in one (per) day (for) its (rent) rate.

§ 277.—XXXIX, 53-57

53 šum-ma a-wi-lum 54 elippi LX GUR i-gur 55 i-na ûmi 56 IGIV.LGAL kaspim bID-ša 57 i-na-ad-di-in

§ If (after) a person (a man) buys a male slave, a female slave, (and) epilepsy falls upon him/her, (while) he/she does not complete his/her month, he shall return (him/her) to his/her giver (seller), (and) the buyer shall take (back) the silver he measured (and gave).

§ 278.—XXXIX, 58-66

58 šum-ma a-wi-lum 59 wardam amtam i-ša-am-ma 60 arḫi-šu la im-la-ma 61 bi-en-ni e-li-šu 62-63 im-ta-ku-ut a-na na-di-na-ni-šu u-ta-ar-ma 64 ša-a-a-ma-nu-um 65 kaspam iš-ku-lu 66 i-li-ki

§ If (after) a person [a man] buys a male slave, a female slave, (and) epilepsy falls upon him/her, (while) he/she does not complete his/her month, he shall return (him/her) to his/her giver (seller), (and) the buyer shall take (back) the silver he measured (and gave).
§ 279.—XXXIX, 67-71

If (after) a person [a man] buys a male slave, a female slave, (and) he/she settles in (brings in) challenge (legal claim), his/her giver (seller) shall take upon (the cost of) the challenge (the legal claim).

§ 280.—XXXIX, 72-87

If (after) a person [a man] buys a male slave, a female slave, of a person [a man] in an alien land (region), when he comes (back) to the land (region) of his heart (his region), (and) the owner of the male slave, and (even) let-it-be the female slave, knows about (finds out) [reaches to] his male slave, and (even) let-it-be his female slave, are descendants of the land (buyer's region), their freedom shall be set without (giving) silver.

§ 281.—XXXIX, 88-96

If (after) they are descendants of a second (another) land (region), the buyer shall answer [say] in front of a god the (amount of) silver he measured (and gave), (and) the owner of the male slave, and (even) let-it-be the female slave shall give the silver he measured (and gave), to the merchant (the buyer), (and) he shall make go without fear or guilt (shall release) [shall bring back] his male slave, and (even) let-it-be his female slave.

Referring to §279
§ 282.—XXXIX, 97-102

97 šum-ma wardum a-na be-li-šu 98 u-ul be-li at-ta 99 ik-ta-bi 100 ki-ma wara-zu 101 u-ka-an-šu-ma 102 be-el-šu u-zu-un-šu b-i-na-ak-ki-is

97 ثم وردّ أن بعل ذو 98ُ أَلْ بَعْلُي أَنْ 99ُ يَقْبَّي 100ُ كِيمَ وَرَدَ ذَوَةَ 101ُ يَكِنُ ذَوَمَ 102ُ بِعَلِ ذَوَ ذَوَةٌ 9َ يِنَكَّسُ [بِنَفْصَ]

بعد ان (إذا) عبد يقول لمالكه "أنت لست مالكي"، (مالكه) سوف يجلسه (يستدعه) كعبيد، (و) مالكه سوف يقطع أذنه (نفسه).

If (after) a slave says to his owner “you are not my owner”, he (the owner) shall seat [call] him in as his slave, (and) his owner (hims)