

## Prologue

(A i 1-30) ... [...] ba [...] bi [...] an  
[<sup>d</sup>Ur]-<sup>d</sup>Nam[ma nita ka]lag-g[a  
lugal] Ūri<sup>ki</sup>-ma lugal Ki]-en-[gi Ki-  
uri] dingir [...] bi [...] (about 8 lines  
broken) ... ka]lam<sup>2</sup>-ma-š[è ...] itu-da  
90 še-gur 30 udu 30 sila i-nun sá-  
dug<sub>4</sub>-še mu-na-ni-gar

(A i 31-42) ud An-né <sup>d</sup>En-lil-le  
<sup>d</sup>Nanna-ar nam-lugal Ūri<sup>ki</sup>-ma <sup>1</sup>mu-  
na-sum<sup>1</sup>-mu-uš-a-ba <sup>1</sup>ud-ba <sup>d</sup>Ur<sup>1</sup>-  
<sup>d</sup>Namma-ke<sub>4</sub> dumu tu-da <sup>d</sup>Nin-  
súna-ka <sup>1</sup>émedu<sup>1</sup> ki-ág-gá-ni-ir nig-  
si-sá-ni-še <sup>1</sup>nig-gi<sup>1</sup>-[na]-ni-še (A i 43-  
ii 74) [...] x [...] x [...] mu [...] x [...] x  
[...] a [...] a [...] x [...] (about 20 lines  
broken) ...] dingir [...] x x 7-bi hu-  
mu-un-da-an-<sup>1</sup>sum<sup>1</sup> (A ii 75-86)  
Nam-ḥa-ni énsi Lagaš<sup>ki</sup>-ke<sub>4</sub> <sup>1</sup>ḥé-mi-  
íl<sup>1</sup> ki-sar-ra má Mágan<sup>ki</sup>-na <sup>d</sup>Nanna á  
<sup>d</sup>Nanna lugal-<sup>1</sup>gá<sup>1</sup>-ta ḥé-mi-gi<sub>4</sub> Ūri<sup>ki</sup>-  
ma ḥa-ba-zálag

(A ii 87-92) ud-ba a-ša *ni-is-kum* i-  
gál-la-ám nam-ga-eš<sub>8</sub> má-laḥ<sub>4</sub> ga[1] i-  
gál-la-ám (A iii 93-103) [...] x-e [...] [gud]  
dab<sub>5</sub> [...] udu] dab<sub>5</sub> [...] -ám [...] x  
x [(about 7 lines damaged)]

(A iii 104-113) [ud-ba <sup>d</sup>Ur-<sup>d</sup>N]amma  
[nita kalag]-ga [lugal Ūri<sup>ki</sup>]-ma  
[lugal Ki-en-gi] Ki-uri [á <sup>d</sup>Nanna  
[lugal-g]á-ta [inim g]i<sup>1</sup>-na [<sup>d</sup>Utu(?)]-  
ta [nig-s]i<sup>2</sup>-sá<sup>2</sup> [kalam-ma(?)] ḥ]u-mu-  
ni-gar

(A iii 114-124) [...] x ḥé-mi-gi<sub>4</sub> nam-  
ga-eš<sub>8</sub> má-laḥ<sub>4</sub> gal útul-e gud dab<sub>5</sub>  
udu dab<sub>5</sub> anše dab<sub>5</sub> uri lú gi[r<sub>5</sub>-ra]  
Ki-en-g[i Ki-uri-a] šu ba-a[n-bar]

... Ur-Namma, the mighty warrior,  
king of the city of Ur, king of the  
lands of Sumer and Akkad ... he  
established 21,600 silas of barley,  
30 sheep, 30 silas of butter, per  
month, as regular offerings ... in the  
land.

When the gods An and Enlil turned  
over the kingship of the city of Ur  
to the god Nanna, at that time, for  
Ur-Namma, son born of the god-  
dess Ninsun, for her beloved  
house-born slave, according to his  
(the god Nanna's) justice and truth  
... gave to him ... I promoted  
Namhani to be the governor of the  
city of Lagash. By the might of the  
god Nanna, my lord, I returned  
Nanna's Magan-boat to the quay(?),  
and made it shine in the city of Ur.

At that time, the *nisku*-people had  
control of the fields, the sea-cap-  
tains had control of the foreign  
maritime trade. ... those who appro-  
priate(?) [the oxen] ... those who  
appropriate(?) [the sheep ...]

[At that time, (I)], Ur-Namma,  
[mighty warrior, lord of the city of  
Ur, king of the lands of Sumer and]  
Akkad, [by the might] of the god  
Nanna, my lord, [by the true com-  
mand of the god Utu(?)], I estab-  
lished [justice in the land(?)].

[...] I returned. I established free-  
dom for the Akkadians and foreign-  
ers(?) in the lands of Sumer and  
Akkad, for those conducting for-  
eign maritime trade (free from) the

sea-captains, for the herdsmen (free from) those who appropriate(?) oxen, sheep, and donkeys.

(A iii 125–134, C i 1-10<sup>2</sup>) ud-ba Akšak<sup>ki</sup> Mára-da<sup>ki</sup> Gir-kal<sup>ki</sup> Ka-zal-lu<sup>ki</sup> ù maš-gán-bi Ū-ša-ru-um<sup>ki</sup> níg An-ša<sub>4</sub>-an<sup>ki</sup>-a nam-arad hé-éb-ak-e á <sup>d</sup>Nanna lugal-gá-ta ama-ar-gi<sub>4</sub>-bi hu-mu-gar

(A iii 135–iv 149, C i 11-21) urudu ba-rí-ga hu-mu-dím 60 sila-àm hé-ge-en urudu ba-an hu-mu-dím 10 sila-àm hé-ni-ge-en urudu ba-an si-sá lugal-la hu-mu-dím 5 sila-àm hé-ni-ge-en na<sub>4</sub> 1 gín kù zag 1 ma-na<sup>1</sup>šē<sup>2</sup> hé-ni-ge-en zabar 1 sila hu-mu-dím 1 ma-na-àm hé-ni-ge-en

(A iv 150–161, C i 22-ii 29) ud-ba gú <sup>1d</sup>Idigna gú <sup>1d</sup>Burun gú id dù-a-bi add[ir si hé-em-mi-sá-sá] kas<sub>4</sub><sup>3</sup> šà [...] é hé-em-mi-in-[dù] <sup>8is</sup>kiri<sub>6</sub> [héb-]i-[b-gub] šandana lugal-e hé-éb-tuk

(A iv 162–168, C ii 30–39) nu-sig lú nig-tuku-ra ba-ra-na-an-gar nu-mu-un-su lú á tuku-ra ba-ra-na-an-gar lú 1 gín-e lú 1 ma-na-ra ba-ra-na-an-gar lú 1 udu-e lú 1 gud-ra<sup>5</sup> ba-ra-na-an-gar

(A iv 169–170, C ii 40-51) GIRNITA + GIRNITA-mu-ne ama-mu-[n]e šēš-šēš-mu-ne su-a-[su-a-ne]-ne ki ha-b[a-

At that time, by the might of Nanna, my lord, I liberated Akshak, Marad, Girkal, Kazallu, and their settlements, and Ušarum, whatever (territories) were under the subjugation of Anshan.

I made the copper bariga-measure and standardized it at 60 silas. I made the copper Seah-measure, and standardized it at 10 silas. I made the normal king's copper Seah-measure, and standardized it at 5 silas. I standardized (all) the stone weights (from?) the pure(?) 1-shekel (weight) to the 1-mina (weight). I made the bronze 1-sila measure and standardized it at 1 mina.<sup>3</sup>

At that time, [I regulated] the river-boat traffic on the banks of the Tigris River, on the banks of the Euphrates River, on the banks of all rivers. [I secured safe roads for] the couriers(?); I [built] the (roadside) house.<sup>4</sup> [I planted] the orchard, the king placed a gardener in charge of them.

I did not deliver the orphan to the rich. I did not deliver the widow to the mighty. I did not deliver the man with but one shekel to the man with one mina (i.e., 60 shekels). I did not deliver the man with but one sheep to the man with one ox.

I settled (in independent settlements?) my generals, my mothers, my brothers, and their families; I

ni-gar]-re-eš á-[ág-gá-ne]-ne-a ba-ra-  
ba-[gu]b-bé-en kin ba-ra-[b]a-ni-gar  
nig-érim nig-á-zi i-<sup>d</sup>Utu ug-gu hē-ni-  
dé nig-si-sá kalam-ma hu-mu-ni-gar

(C iii 52) ud-ba

did not accept their instructions(?),  
I did not impose orders. I elimi-  
nated enmity, violence, and cries  
for justice. I established justice in  
the land.

At that time:

### Laws

(C iii 52-54) tukum-bi lú-ù sag-giš  
bi-in-ra lú-bi i-gaz-e-dam

¶ 1 If a man commits a homicide,  
they shall kill that man.

(C iii 55-56) tukum-bi lú-ù sa-gaz-šē  
in-ak in-gaz-e

¶ 2 If a man acts lawlessly(?), they  
shall kill him.

(A iv 195, C iii 57-60) tukum-bi lú-ù  
hēš<sub>5</sub>-šē in-ak lú-bi en-nu-gá i-ti-le 15  
gin kù-babbar i-lá-e

¶ 3 If a man detains(?) (another),  
that man shall be imprisoned and  
he shall weigh and deliver 15  
shekels of silver.

(A v 196-198, C iii 61-64) tukum-bi  
arad-dē géme á-áš-a-ni in-tuk «x x»  
arad-bi ama-ar-gi<sub>4</sub>-ni i-gá-gá é-ta nu-  
ub-ta-è

¶ 4 If a male slave marries a female  
slave, his beloved, and that male  
slave (later) is given his freedom,  
she/he will not leave (or: be evicted  
from?) the house.

(A v 205-215, C iii 65-75) tukum-bi  
arad-dē dumu-gi<sub>7</sub> in-tuk dumu-nita  
l-àm lugal-a-ni-ir in-na-an-gub-bu  
dumu lugal-a-ni-ir in-na-ab-gub-bu-  
da nig-ga é ad-da-[na] BAR-bi é-gar<sub>8</sub>  
é [...] dumu dumu-gi<sub>7</sub> lugal-da n[u-  
me-a] nam-arad-d[a<sup>1</sup>-šē] la-ba-an-  
[ku<sub>4</sub>-re]

¶ 5 If a male slave marries a native  
woman, she/he shall place one  
male child in the service of his  
master; the child who is placed in  
the service of his master, his pater-  
nal estate, ... the wall, the house,  
[...];<sup>6</sup> a child of the native woman  
will not be owned by the master, he  
will be pressed into slavery.

(C iv 76-80) tukum-bi dam guruš-a  
a nu-gi<sub>4</sub>-a nig-á-gar-šē lú in-ak-ma a  
bi-in-gi<sub>4</sub> nita-bi i-gaz-e

¶ 6 If a man violates the rights of  
another and deflowers the virgin  
wife of a young man, they shall kill  
that male.

(A v 225-231, B i 1-10, C iv 86-927)  
tukum-bi dam guruš-a ní-te-a-ni-ta

¶ 7 If the wife of a young man, on  
her own initiative, approaches a

lú ba-an-ús-ma úr-ra-né ba-an-ná  
munus-bi i-gaz-e nita-bi ama-ar-gi<sub>4</sub>-  
ni i-gá-gá

(A v 232–235, B i 11–19, C iv 81–85)  
tukum-bi géme lú-ù a nu-gi<sub>4</sub>-a nig-á-  
gar-šè lú in-ak-ma a bí-in-gi<sub>4</sub><sup>9</sup> 5 gín  
kù-babbar i-lá-e

(B i 20–24, C iv 93–97) tukum-bi lú-  
ù dam nitadam-a-ni in-tag<sub>4</sub>-tag<sub>4</sub> 1  
ma-na kù-babbar i-lá-e

(A vi 246–249, B i 25–29, C iv 98<sup>10</sup>)  
tukum-bi nu-ma-su i-tag<sub>4</sub>-tag<sub>4</sub> ½  
ma-na kù i-lá-e

(A vi 250–254, B i 30–36) tukum-bi  
nu-ma-su dub ka-kéšda nu-me-a lú  
úr-ra-na ba-an-ná kù nu-lá-e

(A vi 267–269, B i 37) tukum-bi  
[(gap of about 10 lines) ...] x x [x] x  
bi lú x x x x

(A vi 270–vii 280, B ii 1–2) tukum-bi  
nam-x-x lú lú-ra in-da-ab-lá <sup>q</sup>Íd-lú-  
ru-gú-šè in-túm <sup>q</sup>Íd-lú-ru-gú um-  
dadag lú in-túm-mu (...) 3 gín kù<sup>11</sup>  
i-lá-e

(B ii 3-12) tukum-bi dam guruš-a-da  
úr-ra ná-a lú i-da-lá Íd-dè ù-um-  
dadag lú i-da-lá-[a] ⅓ ŠA [kù] i-[lá-  
e]

(B ii 13-23) tuk[um-bi] mí-ús-[sa tur]  
é ú-[úr-ra-na-ka] i-[in-ku<sub>4</sub>] ú-ù[r  
dam-a-ni] ègir-[ni-ta] lú [ku-lí-ni-ir]

man and initiates sexual relations  
with him, they shall kill that  
woman;<sup>8</sup> that male shall be released.

¶ 8 If a man acts in violation of the  
rights of another and deflowers the  
virgin slave woman of a man, he  
shall weigh and deliver 5 shekels of  
silver.

¶ 9 If a man divorces his first-rank-  
ing wife, he shall weigh and deliver  
60 shekels of silver.

¶ 10 If he divorces a widow, he shall  
weigh and deliver 30 shekels of sil-  
ver.

¶ 11 If a man has sexual relations  
with the widow without a formal  
written contract, he will not weigh  
and deliver any silver (as a divorce  
settlement).

¶ 12 If [...]

¶ 13 If a man accuses another man  
of ... and he has him brought to the  
divine River Ordeal but the divine  
River Ordeal clears him, the one  
who had him brought (i.e., the  
accuser) (...<sup>12</sup>) shall weigh and  
deliver 3 shekels of silver.

¶ 14 If a man accuses the wife of a  
young man of promiscuity but the  
River Ordeal clears her, the man  
who accused her shall weigh and  
deliver 20 shekels of silver.

¶ 15 If a son-in-law [enters] the  
household of his father-in-law but  
subsequently the father-in-law

ba-a[n-na-sum] nig-[dé-a in-túm-a-  
ni] a-rá [2-kam-ma] i-[na-lá-e]

(B ii 24-34) tuk[um-bi] x [...] x [...]  
ba-[...] ki-[...] i-[...] x [...] lú [...] x x  
[...] 2 gín [kù] i-n[a-lá-e]

(A vii 314-323) [tukum-bi ...] géme  
[...]a ki-sur-ra uru-na-ka íb-te-bal lú  
im-mi-gur lugal sag-gá-ke<sub>4</sub> lú im-mi-  
in-gur-ra [x] gín kù-babbar i-lá-e

(A vii 324-viii 330, B ii 35-41<sup>13</sup>)  
tukum-bi [lú lú-ra ...]-a-ni [gi]ri-ni  
in-ku<sub>5</sub> 10 gín kù-babbar i-lá-e

(A viii 331-338) tukum-bi lú lú-ra  
<sup>8</sup>is tukul-ta gir-pad-du al-mu-ra-ni in-  
zi-ir 1 ma-na kù-babbar i-lá-e

(A viii 339-344, B ii 42-47) tukum-  
bi lú lú-ra x-x-ta kiri<sub>4</sub>-ni in-ku<sub>5</sub> <sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>  
ma-na kù-babbar i-lá-e

(A viii 345-349, B ii 48-54) tukum-  
bi [lú lú-r]a [...t]a [in-ta]-ku<sub>5</sub> [...] -  
àm [x gín kù-à]m [i-lá]-e

(B ii 55-iii 4) [tukum]-bi [lú lú-ra ...-  
t]a z[ú-ni] i[n-...] 2 g[in kù-àm] i-[lá-  
e]

(B iii 5) tu[kum-bi ...]

[gives his wife to his (the son-in-  
law's) comrade], he (the father-in-  
law) shall [weigh and deliver to him  
(the jilted son-in-law)] twofold (the  
value of) the prestations [which he  
(the son-in-law) brought (when he  
entered the house)].

¶ 16 If [...], he shall weigh and  
deliver to him 2 shekels of silver.

¶ 17 If [a slave or(?)] a slave woman  
[...] ventures beyond the borders of  
(his or) her city and a man returns  
(him or) her, the slave's master shall  
weigh and deliver [x] shekels of sil-  
ver to the man who returned (the  
slave).

¶ 18 If [a man] cuts off the foot of  
[another man with ...], he shall  
weigh and deliver 10 shekels of sil-  
ver.

¶ 19 If a man shatters the ...-bone of  
another man with a club, he shall  
weigh and deliver 60 shekels of sil-  
ver.

¶ 20 If a man cuts off the nose of  
another man with ..., he shall weigh  
and deliver 40 shekels of silver.

¶ 21 If [a man] cuts off [the ... of  
another man] with [...], he shall  
weigh and deliver [x shekels of sil-  
ver].

¶ 22 If [a man knocks out another  
man's] tooth with [...], he shall  
weigh and deliver 2 shekels of silver.

¶ 23 If [...]

(gap)

(B iii 34–44) [tukum-bi ...]-a ḥa-ba-túm-mu tukum-bi géme nu-tuku 10 gín kù-babbar-àm ḥé-na-lá-e tukum-bi kù nu-tuku níg-na-me «nu» na-ab-sum-mu

(B iii 45–51) tukum-bi géme lú nin-a-ni-gin<sub>7</sub> dí-ma-ar áš i-ni-dug<sub>4</sub> 1 sila mun-àm ka-ka-ni i-sub<sub>6</sub>-bé

(B iii 52–55) tukum-bi géme lú nin-a-ni-gin<sub>7</sub> dí-ma-ar in-ni-ra [...]

¶ 24 [If...], he shall bring [a slave woman]; if he has no slave woman, he shall instead weigh and deliver 10 shekels of silver; if he has no silver, he shall give him whatever of value he has.<sup>14</sup>

¶ 25 If a slave woman curses someone acting with the authority of her mistress, they shall scour her mouth with one sila of salt.<sup>15</sup>

¶ 26 If a slave woman strikes someone acting with the authority of her mistress, [...].

(gap)

(B iv x–33) [tukum-bi ... x] x x x

(B iv 34–40) tukum-bi lú lú-ki-inim-ma-šè ib-ta-è lú ní-zuḥ ba-an-ku<sub>4</sub> 15 gín kù-babbar-àm i-lá-e

(B iv 41–46) tukum-bi lú lú ki-inim-ma-šè ib-ta-è nam-erim-ta e-gur nig-di-ba en-na-gál-la íb-su-su

(B iv 47–v 1) tukum-bi <sup>a</sup>ša<sup>a</sup>ša<sup>a</sup> lú ní-g-á-gar-šè lú i-ak ba-an-uru<sub>4</sub> dí bí-dug<sub>4</sub> gú in-ni-šub lú-bi á-ni íb-ta-an-e<sub>11</sub>-dè

¶ 27 [If ...]

¶ 28 If a man presents himself as a witness but is demonstrated to be a perjurer, he shall weigh and deliver 15 shekels of silver.

¶ 29 If a man presents himself as a witness but refuses to take the oath, he shall make compensation of whatever was the object of the case.

¶ 30 If a man violates the rights of another and cultivates the field of another man, and he sues (to secure the right to harvest the crop, claiming that) he (the owner) neglected (the field)—that man shall forfeit his expenses.

(B v 2-7) tukum-bi <sup>a</sup>ša<sup>a</sup>ša<sup>a</sup> lú lú a-da bí-GUB a-ša 1 iku 3 še-gur i-ág-gá

¶ 31 If a man floods(?) another man's field, he shall measure and deliver 900 silas of grain per 100 sars of field.

(B v 8–17) tukum-bi lú lú <sup>a-sa</sup>aša<sub>5</sub>  
apin-lá-šè i-na-sum nu-un-uru<sub>4</sub> šà-  
su-ga i-gar 1 iku 3 še-gur i-ág-gá

¶ 32 If a man gives a field to another man to cultivate but he does not cultivate it and allows it to become wasteland, he shall measure out 900 silas of grain per 100 sars.

(B v 18–20) tukum-bi lú lú [...]a  
[(break of about 25 lines)]

¶ 33 If a man ... another man ...

(gap)

(B vi 1) [...] i-na-lá-e<sup>16</sup>

¶ 37 [...] he shall weigh and deliver to him.

(remainder broken)