

of [free] daughters; *i.e., those rights of verse 10*).

|10| If he take him another, her food, her covering of clothing, and her onah (conjugal rights) shall he not deprive.

|11| And if he does not perform these three unto her, then shall she go out free without kesef.

|12| He that strikes down an ish, so that the ish die, shall be surely put to death.

|13| And if he lie not in ambush, but HaElohim deliver him into his yad, then I will appoint thee a makom (*i.e., city of refuge*) where he shall flee there.

|14| But if an ish come premeditatedly upon his re'a, to murder him by guile; thou shalt take him from Mine Mizbe'ach for capital punishment.

|15| And he that striketh down his av, or his em, shall be surely put to death.

|16| And he that kidnaps an ish, and selleth him, or if he be found in his power, the kidnapper shall surely be put to death.

|17| And he that curseth his av, or his em, shall surely be put to death.

|18| And if anashim quarrel, and one strike another with an even (stone), or with his egrof (fist), and he die not, but is bedfast;

|19| If he rise again, and walk around outside upon his staff, then shall he that struck down him be absolved; only shivto yiten (he shall give for his lost time), and shall provide for him to be thoroughly healed.

|20| And if an ish strikes his eved, or his amah, with a shevet (rod), and he die under his yad; he shall be surely avenged.

|21| Notwithstanding, if he continue a yom or two, he

shall not be avenged; for he is his kesef.

|22| If men fight, and hurt an isha harah (pregnant woman), so that she gives birth prematurely but not with any injury; he shall be surely punished, according as the ba'al haisha will assess a fine upon him; and he shall pay as the judges determine.

|23| And if any ason (harm, fatality) follow, then thou shalt take nefesh for nefesh,

|24| Ayin for ayin, shen for shen, yad for yad, regel for regel,

|25| Burn for burn, wound for wound, chaburah (stripe laceration) for chaburah.

|26| And if an ish strike the ayin of his eved, or the ayin of his amah, that it perish; he shall let him go free for his ayin's sake.

|27| And if he strike his eved's shen (tooth), or his amah's shen; he shall let him go free for his shen's sake.

|28| If an ox gore an ish or an isha, that they die; then the ox shall be surely stoned, and his basar shall not be eaten; but the ba'al hashor (owner of the ox) shall be exempt from punishment.

|29| But if the shor habitually from mitmol (yesterday) gored, and its ba'al has been warned, and he hath not kept it in the bull pen, and it hath killed an ish or an isha; the shor shall be stoned, and his ba'al also shall be put to death.

|30| If there be laid on him a kofer (atonement payment, ransom), then he shall give for the redemption of his nefesh whatsoever is assessed upon him.

|31| Whether he have gored a ben, or have gored a bat, according to this mishpat shall it be done unto him.

|32| If the ox shall gore an eved or an amah; he shall give unto their adon sheloshim

shekalim kesef, and the ox shall be stoned.

|33| And if an ish shall open a bor (pit), or if an ish shall dig a bor and not cover it, and an ox or a donkey fall therein;

|34| The ba'al habor shall make restitution, and give kesef unto their ba'alim; and the carcass shall be his.

|35| And if the shor ish (ox of a man) hurt the ox of a neighbor, that it die; then they shall sell the shor hachai (live ox), and divide the kesef of it; and the carcass also they shall divide.

|36| Or if it be known that the shor hath habitually from mitmol (yesterday) gored, and his ba'al hath not kept it in the bull pen; he shall surely pay ox for ox; and the carcass shall belong to him.

22 (21:37) If a ganav takes a shor, or a seh, and slaughter it, or sell it; he shall restore five cattle for an ox, and the seh.

|2(1)| If a ganav be caught breaking in, and be struck down so that he die, there shall be no guilt of bloodshed for him.

|3(2)| If the shemesh be risen upon him, there shall be guilt of bloodshed; the ganav should make full restitution; if he have nothing, then the ganav shall be sold to make restitution for his theft.

|4(3)| If the theft be certainly found in his yad chayyim, whether it be ox, or donkey, or seh; he shall pay back double.

|5(4)| If a man shall allow livestock to graze over a sadeh or kerem (vineyard), or he lets it loose and it graze over the sadeh of