

Si algun fratri matara algun altre fratri ay en
valle. Et ab penes acordada. Sen deu es sap

книга судны и шары тавров

Si algun matara en defenſio dela ſua persona
cuna en alguna cosa no es reingit

Si hauna que fer carnal ment ab alguna mul
la cell ſeu mullerat ab ſuy deuen ſer ſer tot
apreſegat o agt dls que ſe acollas en
nien ſua donchs no hauna hant may por
ſeu ſi ſten p pena. Cuna acots ſegons ſun
pena del dls cen. acots no es ang deue
preſegat p pny hage hant muttr ocl

Si hauna que ſer ab forçina ab alguna o ab
ſeuol mayſada altra de mentie en po q
mullerat ſeu ſi ſten p pena. Cuna
zons cuna ena res menys de ſua ſua for
p endre per muttr o donar ac dach ſegons
ſegons q mana la cuna en aq ſeas

Si alguna ſaſtina en qual ſeuol loch forca
ſeu aqlla donar ac dach enor et menys
ſi ſten p pena. Cuna acots ella en po no de
quina ſella ſi ſten cas ſon por cada eſa
hi conſenpan caſta ſeu ſi ſten p pena
con ſegons cuna. Si donchs no pa dng en
engren dng no por ſeu ab loch

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КНИГА СУНЫ И ШАРЫ МАВРОВ

Перевод, комментарии и вступительная статья

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This is an edition of a legal code composed in Medieval Spain, known under the name of "Llibre de Cuna e Xara dels moros". The code was formed during the post-Reconquista period in the Crusader Kingdom of Valencia. It establishes the norms of Muslim law (sharia) and covers all aspects of public and private life in Muslim communities. Thus, the code provides for cases of civil and criminal law as well as for issues relating to the rules of religious life. In addition, the "Llibre" contains Christian legal norms concerning "mixed cases", i.e. those between Muslims and Christians.

This is a unique source, which allows us to analyse the history of the mudejares's community under Christian authority. Moreover, the "Llibre" gives us the opportunity to look at this history directly and not through the - often distorting - "eyes" of Christian sources. Finally, the fact that the "Llibre" has no known precedents either in Spain or in the eastern Muslim tradition adds even more to its importance.

The Spanish historian C. Barcelo transcribed, edited and published the code in Cordoba in 1989. The present publication is a translation from the Valencian dialect into Russian. It follows the structure of the text as it was proposed by C. Barcelo. The translation is supplied with an extensive commentary and introductory essay on the history of Valencia and Muslim law.

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