

## **Hisp. Fol. 15**

### **Binding:**

Simple binding made of parchment, probably contemporary to the manuscript (approximate dating: 18<sup>th</sup> century).

### **History:**

The manuscript making up the volume carries no traces allowing identification of the copyists or a precise dating and location of the manuscripts' creation. On the basis of watermarks, the manuscripts were approximately dated to the 1760s or 1770s, accepting that they were probably made in Spain. One of the previous owners could have been one *Balde d[e] Ayala*, whose signature (or pen test) can be found on the inner pastedown of the front board of the binding. The manuscript was accessioned into the Berlin collection in 1845, with the remark that it was obtained by a purchase from one Brickt (this is most likely W. Brickt, a bookseller from Augsburg). A lack of any other markings in the manuscript, as well as any data in the German documentation, disallows the recreation of further details from the volume's history.

### **Content:**

Manuscript I, *Memorial ajustado del proceso de Antonio Pérez [...]*, is a copy of a historical work recounting the events (especially the inquisition trial) connected to the figure of Antonio Pérez (1540-1611), the secretary of King Philip II, involved in an intrigue which resulted in the murder of Juan de Escobedo (1530-1578), the personal secretary of Don Juan de Austria. The manuscript deposited in Krakow seems to be very close to 18<sup>th</sup>-century manuscript copies kept in the collection of the National Library in Madrid. Manuscript II is a transcript of *Grandes Anales de quince días*, one of Francisco de Quevedo's works. It was preserved up to the present times in several dozen manuscripts, corresponding to various stages of the work's editing by the author himself. In the case of the manuscript available in Krakow, we are probably dealing with a copy representing the last, i.e. third version of the work, most likely published by Quevedo between 1634 and 1639. The copy available in the Jagiellonian Library

lacks the fragment on Juan de Espin, relevant for the shape of this version of the text. Manuscript III is a copy of a different work by Francisco de Quevedo, entitled *Perinola* – a literary satire written as a response to Juana Pérez de Montalbán's work under the title *Para todos* (1632). Due to its great popularity, Quevedo's work circulated in numerous transcripts. Therefore, manuscripts preserved up to this day, as well as the work's editions, reveal various textological variants. The manuscript stored in Krakow is also one of such versions of the work.