

## LUS. QU. 1

### Binding:

It is probably an original binding with covers covered in marbled paper similar to the Tourniquet type, which was used since the 1820s, at the beginning only in France and then in the whole Europe. The established date of the binding is the 19<sup>th</sup> century (before 1885).

### History:

The manuscript is an anonymous copy of this work's edition from 1623. According to a German note (f. 2r) the Königlische Bibliothek in Berlin received the manuscript in April in 1885 via the Glogau & Co bookshop in Leipzig (Germany), which is confirmed by an entry to the accession register of the institution. The note also mentions one of previous owners of the manuscript who was identified as Wilhelm Johann Albert Freiherr von Tettau (1804-1894), a historian and German politician. The manuscript lacks any marks which would allow us to identify the copyist. However, the fact that he used paper with no watermarks seems to indicate that it is a copy made for personal use, whose scientific value for a person interested in history, such as von Tettau, was much bigger than its bibliophilic value. Popularisation of paper without filigrees in the 19<sup>th</sup> century allows us to establish that the manuscript was written in this century before 1885. However, we are not sure where the manuscript was made (Portugal? Germany?)

### Content:

CHRONICA DO CONDESTABRE DE PORTUGAL DOM NUNALVAREZ PEREYRA  
PRINCIPIADOR DA CASA DE BRAGANÇA. (5r<sup>o</sup>-10r<sup>o</sup>) > *Tabuada dos Capitulos da Chronica Do Conde estabre de Portugal. Dom Nunalurez Pereyra* < (12r<sup>o</sup> - 30r<sup>o</sup>) Texto > (132r<sup>o</sup>) Fe de errata > (133r<sup>o</sup>-134v<sup>o</sup>) Título completo de la crónica, licencia de impresión, dedicatoria.< The manuscript from Krakow is a faithful copy of the 1623 "Crónica do Condestabre de Portugal" edition. The only differences concern the organisation of the text by the copyist, however, they are negligible. The original text of the chronicle dates back to the 15<sup>th</sup> century (1431-1443), and its author remains unknown, because no reliable arguments

confirming the authorship of a Portuguese chronicler Fernão Lopes (c.1380 - c.1459), or the king of Portugal Dom Duarte (1433-1438) have been found

With reference to the manuscript, cf. Lemm, p. 112.