



Supported by a grant from Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway through the EEA Financial Mechanism and Polish science resources 2008-2011

Hisp. Qu. 63

Binding:

Simple binding made of parchment, perhaps contemporary to the manuscript (15th/16th-century).

History:

The manuscript was the subject of previous detailed research, which resulted in the establishing of certain facts from its earliest history. In summary, the most important ones are: *letra gotica tardia* writing, the accepted period of the manuscript's creation is 1450-1525. The note made with a different hand on f. 42r°, *Soluj Minchecto scriptorj Maioricarum*, *pro presenti libro, solidos* 9, was identified as made by a copyist from Mallorca named Minchectus, who lived in the 16th century. In the 16th and 17th centuries, transcripts were made on the basis of the studied manuscript, currently held in the Biblioteca Publica in Palma: "A la Biblioteca Pública de Palma hi havia dues còpies fetes damunt d'aquest ms.: una feta l'any 1502 i avui desapareguda, i una altra de 1623 que encara hi és, amb la signatura 1001". Pages of the volume bear seals pointing to the Tegrimi collection in Lucca, Italy, as the place of origin. The manuscript was incorporated in the Berlin collection in 1885, having been purchased at a Franchi auction in Florence.

Content:

The manuscript consist of four texts by Ramon Llull, although in the case of manuscript III, Virtuts cardinals, the authorship is uncertain ("texto pseudoluliano"). The remaining texts are: Libro de primera e segona intenció (manuscript I), Llibre de consolacio d'ermita` (manuscript II) and Lo peccat d'Adam (manuscript IV). Manuscripts I, II and IV were examined in the pre-war period and manuscripts II and IV were included in critical editions of Llull's texts. Manuscript III was tied to the contemporary Seguí and Trobat edition, El devocionari medieval del fons Gabriel Llabrés.