

HANDWRITTEN WORKS  
OF  
MIGUEL DE CERVANTES SAAVEDRA  
EDITION COMMEMORATING THE IV CENTENARY OF HIS DEATH  
1616-2016

Miguel de Cervantes digo que yo e  
compuesto un libro intitulado el in  
genioso hidalgo de la Mancha del qual  
hago presentacion a V. Magestad  
y suplico sea servido de dar me licencia  
y privilegio para imprimir e por vein  
tantos años atento al mucho estudio y tra  
vajo que he puesto en el dicho libro e  
gastado y ser de lectura agradable a v. Magestad  
y grande ingenio que en ello se contiene  
y tambien merced y para ello se  
Miguel de Cervantes

NATIONAL HISTORICAL ARCHIVE,  
COUNCILS, 44826-1(1)  
1604

WITH THE SUPPORT OF





**T**aberna Libraria, in its customary vein of producing commemorative editions and celebrating such a salient centennial, has brought together, in a singular facsimile edition, the handwritten works of Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, which are scattered across various institutions, namely: the General Archive of Simancas, the National Historic Archive, the Municipal Archive of Carmona, the Spanish National Library, and the Rosenbach Museum Library of Philadelphia.

Cervantes was fond of writing letters. This is accredited by Antonio de Guevara, in a reply sent by letter on 20th October 1588: “I have received all of the letters sent by you, and have not answered them for lack of...” It is a pity therefore that today we only conserve minute traces of such an extensive epistolary output. Besides faithful facsimile reproductions of all of the holographic documents, a separate volume features, for the first time, a complete palaeographic, orthographic and graphic-characterological study of the writing of Cervantes, also publishing the most famous falsifications, supervised by eminent specialists.



**M**iguel de Cervantes was a man of his day, one of the many men of the Spanish Golden Age who was a soldier as well as a man of letters, a man who, in spite of his fame in the latter years of his life, left behind mere documentary traces—over a hundred signatures at the bottom of all types of documents and a handful of handwritten papers. This testimonial scarcity and the greatness of his figure as the centuries went by gave rise to a small industry of autographs in which his life is remembered, the life he left written in the pages of his books, the life that never came to light in the texts penned by his own hand.

**JOSÉ MANUEL LUCÍA MEGÍAS**

Professor of Romance Philology at the Complutense University of Madrid  
Chairperson of the Association of Cervantistas

**A** rigorous transcription of the documentary corpus is the fundamental basis for the palaeographic study of the handwritten works of Cervantes published herein. This foundation will enable the archaeological reconstruction of the type of graphical education he received and of the process of defining his personal style. The analysis is completed with a diplomatic commentary of the testimonies.

**ELISA RUIZ GARCÍA**

Professor Emeritus of Palaeography and Diplomacy  
at the Complutense University of Madrid

Me. S.  
B. A. U. de Salamanca



8 A. U. de Salamanca - 1

El Secretario valmáada amoldado conmigo lo que yo de la que en me  
haya de saber espereava, pero ni su calicitud ni su diligencia pueden con  
tribuir a mi peccadilla la que oecuido en mi negocio es que el oficio que  
pedia no se provea para mi of. yansi se fiviere que aguarde alacasa  
vula de auto por verteray alguno de alguna vacante, que todas las  
que oca avia estanyagoviedas sepan me adios del valmáada  
ya con muchas veces se que adeseado saber algo que se pudiere  
pdr de lo buen de lo suplico a Vm. de el agrado de mi venencia  
mas que me sea solo por que entienda que no soy yo de aguarde  
en que me oca me en breves en vras. Ayalata que oca  
alav quidre a Vm. fiviere en estado algo creida  
ya a besar a Vm. la mano ya se acabó la comision de mi  
que ya no la abra cabido de. Pío V. la of. P. de Vm. fiviere  
puede quide y por parte de Madrid a 17 de. de. 1582

Me. S.

B. A. U. de Salamanca

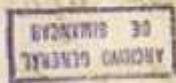
servidario servido

Alguacil de car. de Salamanca



961

Sena



Miguel de Urbaneja Saavedra digo que amir noticia a vellido que  
el Sr. de C. M. D. y Salvador de Toro piden a vellido de  
inanga Prouedor de las galeras de España que de su hacienda  
pague el valor de trigo y cebada que del dicho Salvador de  
Toro se tomo para el servicio de C. M. D. y que por ello  
sta executado y queriendo que el dicho trigo sea vendido  
Para particular apouca de mienos y se de conuerso en ser-  
uicio de C. M. D. y yo como Comisario del dicho Prouedor  
de trigo sa con amir noticia y entregar a los tenedores de dicho  
mieno y por ende en la ciudad de Malaga para que para de  
lo qual tengo la facultad para por ella dar cuenta y la  
cebada de quanto se pagar a la vellido y por ende  
me es todo cargo dello y tengo de dar cuenta de todo  
lo que se me da que es de mi cargo y no yo quedo  
dicho no ueda ni de mi sergencia para ser por ende como  
la que se opone ni que el dicho Prouedor sea en su m-  
mo letrado y para que se entienda en vellido me he co-  
adado en cada arte donde v. M. D. fuere seruido  
y de dar fianças para esto leges y a bonades de mar de las  
y tengo dadas al dicho Prouedor sobre esta para que se pagar  
y yo que seruido y v. M. D. de seruido y dadas las dadas  
franças y la cuenta con la dadas al dicho Prouedor ni ser bonas  
sea molestado por el no leuado y solo de lo de vellido  
otro ni a C. M. D. mande o sea, Miguel de Urbaneja Saavedra

Orthography, as the social usage that it is, reveals many things about individuals: the education they received, their care and thoroughness, allegiance to a given school of grammar (several books of orthographic rules had been published in the Golden Age, some of which prescribed revolutionary changes), etc. As a result, the study of Cervantes' handwritten works is bound to be extremely useful also to shed light on a number of issues which as of today still remain a matter of debate (his orthographic consistency, how he solved the use of groups of consonants, etc.). It has normally been contended that Cervantes was quite careless in this particular; only a comprehensive analysis of the testimonies brought down to us can settle the discussion definitively. It is not a trivial matter for any writer, even less so in our most universally known author.

**JUAN GIL**

Professor of Latin Philology  
Member of the Royal Spanish Academy

“The soul's tongue speaks through the pen,” says Don Quixote, unaware that the written word is also the soul's mirror. This study in graphology purports to discover precisely the naked soul of Miguel de Cervantes, via a profound analysis of the psychology of his writing. Graphology is the scientific technique that studies personality by analysing the graphical gesture, discovering features of character and conduct, intellectual abilities, volitional and motivational qualities, living skills and attitudes, and also the emotions of the human being, at the time of writing. Through graphology we can see Cervantes 'naked', to get to know the very person of the writer, that great unknown. How did he think? What were his strengths and weaknesses? What did the author of *Don Quixote* feel? What impassioned him? Each one of the twelve handwritten works present herein tells us what Cervantes was like, in his entirety and in each of the stages of his life when he penned them, ranging from the ages of thirty-four to fifty-six. It is likewise fascinating to discover, through graphology, the emotional factor in each of the handwritten works, as well as the evolution of his writing, from the younger Cervantes to the famous author of *Don Quixote*. In summary, we have embarked on a voyage towards the discovery of the intimate personality of Cervantes, well beyond the universal writer known to all.

**SANDRA MARÍA CERRO JIMÉNEZ**

Graduate in Law, graphologist, Expert Calligrapher & Writer  
Director of & Lecturer at the Sandra Cerro Centre of Graphology

## CHRONOGRAM OF DOCUMENTS

1

1582, 17<sup>th</sup> February. Madrid.  
Valladolid, AGS, War & Navy, leg. 123, 1

3/1

1590, 12<sup>th</sup> February. Carmona.  
Carmona (Seville), Municipal Archive,  
Petitions & memorials, no signature.

4

1590, 7<sup>th</sup> October. Seville.  
Valladolid, AGS, General Accounts, leg. 1745 c. 156.

5/2

1592, 1<sup>st</sup> December. Madrid.  
Valladolid, AGS, EXH, leg. 516, 213

6/2

1592, 3<sup>rd</sup> - 4<sup>th</sup> December.  
Valladolid, AGS, EXH, leg. 516, 220

8

1593, 17<sup>th</sup> January. Seville.  
Valladolid, AGS, General Accounts, leg. 1745 c. 184.  
& Philadelphia (Pennsylvania), C2 f. C419 Ms. 3 (a-b)

10/1

1594, before November 28<sup>th</sup>. Málaga.  
Valladolid, AGS, Treasury Council & Meetings, leg. 324, 1.

11/1

1598, before 31<sup>st</sup> March ? Seville.  
Valladolid, AGS, CMC, first period, 1784, 1-2

12/1

1604, 20<sup>th</sup> July. Valladolid.  
Madrid, AHN, Councils, leg. 44,826-1(1)

2

1582, 6<sup>th</sup> February.  
Philadelphia (Pennsylvania), C2 f. C419 Ms. 2

3/2

1590, 12<sup>th</sup> February. Carmona.  
Carmona (Seville), Municipal Archive,  
Petitions & memorials, no signature.

5/1

1592, 8<sup>th</sup> August. Seville.  
Valladolid, AGS, EXH, leg. 516, 213

6/1

1592, before December 3<sup>rd</sup>.  
Valladolid, AGS, EXH, leg. 516, 219

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1593, 4<sup>th</sup> January– 4<sup>th</sup> February.  
Philadelphia (Pennsylvania), C2 f. C419 Ms. 1

9

1594, 26<sup>th</sup> August  
Valladolid, AGS, General Accounts, leg. 1745 c. 3.  
Madrid, BNE, Res 262-180

11/1

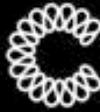
1598, before 31<sup>st</sup> March ? Seville.  
Valladolid, AGS, CMC, first period, 1784, 1-2

11/2

1598, 31<sup>st</sup> March. Seville.  
Valladolid, AGS, CMC, first period, 1784, 3-4

12/1

1604, 11<sup>th</sup> September. Valladolid.  
Madrid, AHN, Councils, leg. 44,826-1(2)



IV CENTENARIO  
DE LA  
MUERTE DE  
CERVANTES

DEDICATED TO H.M. KING PHILIP VI

PREFACE BY MR. DARÍO VILLANUEVA  
DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL SPANISH ACADEMY  
& CHAIRPERSON OF ASALE

*Handwritten Works*  
*of*  
*Miguel de Cervantes*  
*Saavedra*

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