

HISP. QUART. 43

Papeles varios: Papel que desmiente a las historias · Carta de Francisco de los Cobos · Copia de una cédula de Su Majestad · Máximas de Luis 14 · Respuesta del Público · Aviso a príncipes · Nacimiento, vida, prisión, fuga de ella y varias aventuras · Copia de la carta que escribió a su General el P.^e fr. Manuel de S.ⁿ Joseph · Extracto en francés del libro *L'ami des hommes* · Correo de Canarias · Satisfacción del P.^e Garzés al Rey

Binding:

Original binding, probably from the 18th century, parchment, with a string fastening. This kind of binding is characteristic of many manuscripts from the 17th and the 18th centuries (cf. np. Hisp.Qu.6, Hisp.Qu.8, Hisp.Qu.61; cf. Miriello R., *Legature riccardiane*, Florence 2008, pp. 154-155, Bernardini M., *Medicea Volumina*, Pisa 2001, pp. 216-217).

History:

Ms.hisp.Qu.43 consists of eleven manuscripts which are copies made by four different copyists:

Manuscripts a (ff.6r^o–9r^o), b (9v^o–10v^o), c (10v^o–13v^o), e (ff.42r^o–137v^o), f (ff.138r^o–271v^o), g (ff. 272r^o–323v^o) and k (ff.452r^o–466v^o) were partly written by one copyist, on whom there is no information in the texts. The copies originate from Spain and were made in the 18th century, after 1764, because this is the latest date appearing in the colophons (cf. page 462r^o *11 de Julio de 1764*). The dating is confirmed by the eighteenth-century spelling. The place of making of the manuscripts was established on the basis of information in the colophons (e.g. f. 462r^o *Madrid*) as well as on the basis of watermarks of the same type as in other Spanish manuscripts from the 18th century (cf. Hisp.Qu.12, 20, 32, 39, 40, 58, 61). Part b (pages 9v^o, 10v^o) includes a statement saying that the manuscript is a copy. The other above mentioned parts were written by the same copyist, which allows us to assume that they are copies as well.

Manuscripts d (ff.14r^o–41v^o) and h (ff.324r^o–361v^o): Manuscript d was partly written by the same copyist as manuscripts a, b, c, e, f, g, and k (pages 14r^o–23v^o) and partly by another copyist (pages 24r^o–40r^o), who also made manuscript h. The date *30 de Mayo de 1737* on the title page of manuscript f (324r^o) and the fact that they were written by the same copyist allow us to assume that they were also made in the 18th century. The dating is confirmed by the

eighteenth-century spelling. The place of making of the manuscripts (Spain) was established on the basis of the same watermarks as in parts a, b, c, e, f, k and in many other Spanish manuscripts from the 18th century (cf. *Hisp.Qu.*12, 20, 32, 39, 40, 58, 61). Both manuscripts (pages 14r°, 324r°) include statements saying that they are copies. There is no information on any of the copyists in the manuscripts.

Manuscript i (ff.362r°–411v°): Is a summary of all the most important issues referred to in a work by Victor Mirabeau (1715-1789) and François Quesnay (1694-1774) entitled *L'ami des hommes* and published in Avignon in 1756 (cf. http://www.biografiasyvidas.com/biografia/m/mirabeau_victor.htm;

http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/François_Quesnay). The date 1756 also appears in the heading on page 363r°, therefore, the copy must have been written in or after 1756. The dating is confirmed by the eighteenth-century spelling. The place of making of the copy was established on the basis of watermarks of the same type as in parts a, c, d, e, and in many other Spanish manuscripts from the 18th century. The manuscript was written by one copyist about whom there is no information in the text.

Manuscript j (ff.412r°–451v°): Includes copies of articles from the *Correo de Canarias* magazine from 1763 concerning the war with England (cf. f. 412r° *Correo de Canarias* 1763). The dating and place of origin (Spain) were established on the basis of a colophon on page 451r° (*Madrid y Julio de 1763*), and they are confirmed by the eighteenth-century spelling and watermarks of the same type as in other parts. The manuscript was made by one copyist, on whom there is no information in the text.

The whole manuscript does not include any information on its subsequent owners. Lack of any accession number indicates that the manuscript reached the Königlische Bibliothek in Berlin before 1828, when the accession register was established.

Content:

Pages (4r°–v°) include a list of documents included in the manuscript.

I (ff.6r° – 9r°): The manuscript includes a copy of a court document from 1526 (cf. f. 7r° *En la villa de Simancas a 23 días de Marzo del año de 1526*) with a death sentence for bishop Antonio de Acuña (1453-1526, cf. http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antonio_de_Acuña) written at the order of Francisco de los Cobos (1477-1547, cf.

http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francisco_de_los_Cobos_y_Molina), king Carlos I's secretary of state. The bishop was sued for serious malfeasance he committed while performing the duties of the Main Captain during the king's absence.

II (9v^o-10v^o): Manuscript b includes a copy of a letter from Seville from the 28th of March 1626 sent by Francisco de los Cobos (1477-1547) to Alcalde Ronquillo (cf. http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rodrigo_Ronquillo). The letter concerns the sentence pronounced in connection with bishop Antonio de Acuña's trial and attempts at efforts to obtain pardon.

III (10v^o-13v^o): Manuscript c includes a copy of a letter written down in Seville on the 28th of March 1526 (cf. f. 11v^o) at the king's order by a secretary of state Francisco de los Cobos (cf. f. 11v^o) and addressed to Alcalde Ronquillo. The letter includes a commendation for Alcalde for his work connected with the trial mentioned in the first two manuscripts and a promise from a king to look into the pardon of bishop Antonio de Acuña.

IV (ff.14r^o-41v^o): Manuscript d includes a copy of mottos of Louis XIV of France, the author of the Spanish translation, according to the text is Manuel de Lyra (no information on the person have been found). As appears from the text (cf. f. 14r^o), the French version, on the basis of which the Spanish translation was made, belonged to Maria Luisa de Borbón (1662-1689, cf. http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/María_Luisa_de_Orleans), king Carlos II's wife. In the text Louis XIV extols queen's virtues and gives advice on how to act in the matters of national importance and in private matters. A copy of another collection of Louis XIV's mottos translated by Luis Quirante del Toboso (Cologne, 1689; catalogue numbers 2/48022 and 3/33222a) as well as its manuscript copy (SS/17525) are available at the Biblioteca Nacional de España.

V (ff.42r^o-137v^o): Manuscript e includes a copy of a commentary to a speech of the Presidente Conde de Oropesa Manuel Joaquín Álvarez de Toledo-Portugal y Pimentel holding his office during the rule of king Carlos II (1661-1700, cf. <http://www.ebrisa.com>; http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manuel_Joaquín_Álvarez_de_Toledo-Portugal_y_Pimentel) given in front of the king himself on the 29th of December 1699. The author of the text criticises Presidente's attitude, describes actions which led to rebellions against his person and criticises the content of the speech in which Presidente complains about insults he had been subjected to. The text was compared with a copy included in a manuscript volume *Papeles*

varios y curiosos, the 18th century, ff. 1r^o-127r^o (catalogue number MSS/12666; no significant differences between the texts).

VI (ff. 138r^o-271v^o) Manuscript f includes comments to the text and a copy of *Carta de el Cavallero Romano catholico, al Cavallero catholico Romano* written in Rome in 1728. The content concerns feelings and emotions such as friendship and love, religious and political matters, as well as activities of the Inquisition and is enriched in quotations of philosophical mottos in Latin (cf. ff. 148r^o-v^o, 151r^o, 178r^o). The author addresses an unidentified friend called Fabricio. The text was compared with the following manuscript copies available at the Biblioteca Nacional de España: *Papeles varios*, the 18th century: (ff. 153r^o-170v^o) *Carta de un caballero romano catolico a otro caballero catolico Romano* (catalogue number MSS/19385; no significant differences in the content of the letter, there are differences in the introduction *Al Lector*, according to a commentary on pages 270v^o-271r^o text in Hisp.Qu.43 lacks a couple of fragments); *Elucidación de la Carta de un caballero romano catolico a otro caballero catolico Romano* (catalogue number MSS/12963/66; no significant differences in the text).

VII (ff. 272r^o-323v^o): Manuscript g includes a copy of a satirical description of historical events from 1735 – 37 concerning a fictional character El Duende Político, who also appears in some other manuscripts from the period (cf. Hisp.Qu.51). *El duende* appears in the Spanish press as a critical voice of an observer of political and economic situation, who often speaks in rhymes. His task is to relate Spanish and European political events. *El duende* describes himself as a ‘defender of the truth’ and reports on such matters as his escape from prison, Spanish and Portuguese political relations and military activities on the Iberian Peninsula from 1735-37. It turned out that the author of the texts was a Portuguese, Manuel Freyre de Silva, a captain sent to Spain during the Succession War. He left the army to enter a Carmelite monastery and took the name Fray Manuel de San José. He was apprehended on the 17th of March 1736 and put in a prison in Madrid from which he escaped on the 17th of March 1737 (cf. Pedro Gómez Aparicio, *Historia del periodismo español*, Editora Nacional, Madrid 1967, pp. 31-33). The Hisp.Qu.51 manuscript includes copies of the *El Duende Político* weekly magazine, whereas the described part of Qu.43 concerns the life of Manuel Freyre de Silva. The text is similar to the *Historia de la vida, prisión, y fuga de ella de don Manuel Freyre de*

Silva, Imprenta de Don Joseph Doblado, Madrid 1788 edition, available at the Biblioteca Nacional de España (catalogue number 2/51421) and with a manuscript copy making up a volume *Papeles varios y curiosos*, the 18th century, (catalogue number MSS/12666). Among the available sources I have also found Inmaculada Urzainqui's *Autocreación y formas autobiográficas en la prensa crítica del siglo XVIII*, in which the author describes different satirical and critical magazines with the *el duende* figure in the title and modelled after English press of the kind.

VIII (ff.324r°–361v°) Manuscript h includes a copy of Manuel de San Joseph's manifesto in the form of a letter to "his General" (deprived of formulas written at the end, typical of Spanish letters of the period). The letter was written on the 17th of March 1737 (cf. f. 324r) and includes a description of his stay at and escape from a prison. The text is also similar to the following edition *Historia de la vida, prisión, y fuga de ella de don Manuel Freyre de Silva*, Imprenta de Don Joseph Doblado, Madrid 1788 available at the Biblioteca Nacional de España (catalogue number 2/51421) and a manuscript copy included in the volume *Papeles varios y curiosos*, the 18th century (catalogue number MSS/12666).

IX (ff.362r°–411v°): Manuscript i, in French, includes a short version of a work by Victor Mirabeau (1715-1789) and François Quesnay (1694-1774) entitled *L'ami des hommes* and published in Avignon in 1756 (cf. http://www.biografiasyvidas.com/biografia/m/mirabeau_victor.htm; http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/François_Quesnay). The copy must have been made in or after 1756. Subsequent editions of the work date back to 1758, 1762 and 1764 (published in Hamburg) (cf. <http://books.google.com>). The text was compared with an edition from 1758 available at the Biblioteca Nacional de España (catalogue number 2/37114 i 2/37115). The short version refers to all the most important parts of the work and includes similar expressions.

X (ff.412r°–451v°) Manuscript j includes copies of articles from a magazine entitled *Correo de Canarias* from 1763 (cf. f. 412r° *Correo de Canarias 1763*) concerning political and economic relations between Spain and England, as well as the war with England. The copy was made in Spain in/after 1763 and has the form of a letter with unidentified sender and addressee.

XI (ff.452r^o–462r^o): Manuscript k includes a copy of a document written by Antonia Garzés (no information on the person has been found) directed to the king, in which the author criticises rules of conclusion of commercial agreements and proposes new solutions beneficial for Spanish trade. The document includes such elements as summaries of sermons on the subject given by father Garzés.

I have not found any more information on the texts making up the Hisp.Qu.43 manuscript in the available sources.