

Hisp. Qu. 33

Binding: Made of brown leather with simple, gold ornaments on the bookboards and spine. Probably the original binding, made in the 18th century.

History: The volume consists of six manuscripts, probably created by the same anonymous copyist. The latest date in the text is 1772 – it indicates the approximate period of the creation of the manuscripts in the volume. The manuscripts lack information allowing an exact location. It is assumed that it might be connected to Spain. The Berlin library documentation contains small bits of information on the volume. It appears in the *Alte Manuskripte Kataloge*, the Königlische Bibliothek in Berlin catalogue gradually prepared since 1818 (with notes from the 1820s and 1830s). Moreover, the volume bears no accession number to the Berlin collection, which means that it reached the Berlin Library before 1828, when the institution introduced the accession register. A short note in the abovementioned German catalogue gives no details of the volume's provenance. Due to a lack of other traces, a recreation of the volume's history before the Berlin phase is impossible.

Content: The volume contains manuscripts, mainly on historical topics. The first manuscript consists of two parts: the first is a document on the transfer of Church properties to the Spanish crown in 1553, recounting the phases of this process, while the second part is a copy of a letter by Rodrigo de Silva Mendoza y Sarmiento, Duque de Híjar (1600-1664), a participant of the plot against the reign of Philip IV. The aristocrat describes his sufferings during his imprisonment, hoping that the complaints will reach the king. Manuscript II contains a commentary on the political actions of Charles VI, the German Emperor (in the period preceding 1716) in the context of the complex political relations of the time. The next manuscript (III) recounts an event which took place in 1772, in the Peruvian port of Callao. It was an attempt at inciting a rebellion by the crews of several Spanish ships, cruelly subdued by Viceroy Manuel Amat y Juniet. The last manuscript is a text in verse, which could possibly

be a part of a polemic between two anonymous poets. Frequent references to Galicia with clearly marked regional accents in the work allow the supposition that the author might have come from that region of Spain. With reference to the manuscripts from the volume deposited in Krakow, cf. Lemm, p. 107.