

## **Hisp. Qu. 42**

### **Binding:**

It was probably made in the Berlin Royal Library, after accessioning the manuscript into its collection between 1818 and 1828. Half binding type (spine covered with black leather, bookboards covered with black fabric). This type of binding is recurrent among other Spanish manuscripts in the studied collection, mostly among those of a miscellanea character.

### **History:**

The volume contains six manuscript texts of varied character and themes, created between the 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. With the exception of manuscripts II and III, they are anonymous copies. As far as location is considered, they were probably created in Spain (manuscripts II, III, V) or the Philippines (manuscript VI), in Italy (manuscript IV) and Germany (manuscript I). Manuscript I is a list of titles of manuscripts purchased by the Berlin Library in 1819 (therefore it must have been created after that date) from a member of the Salm family. The collected historical data allows the assumption that it could have been Don Pedro Alcántara Álvarez de Toledo y Salm-Salm XIII, Duque del Infantado (1768-1841), a Spanish aristocrat with German roots on the side of his mother, the German princess Anna Maria de Salm-Salm, or another member of this family. The list of purchases from the Salm library contains about 20 titles similar or, in some cases, identical with the titles of manuscripts in the studied collection. The manuscript may therefore come from the same purchase. Manuscript III from the Hisp. Quart. 42 volume may also belong to the abovementioned group of acquisitions. It is a copy of one of the three so called Family Compacts – 18<sup>th</sup>-century treaties between Spain and France. The Berlin transcript was made after 1761, that is after the third Family Compact. Manuscript II probably refers to the War of the Spanish Succession (1700-1713), as indicated by the repetition of the name of marquis de la Hinojosa, Íñigo de la Cruz Manrique de Lara (1673-1733), a Spanish soldier who distinguished himself during this military conflict. It is probably an 18<sup>th</sup>-century manuscript and could also be an autograph. It seems that manuscript VI should also be dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, due to the mention of the Swedish botanist's, Carl Linnaeus' name. The oldest manuscripts

in the volume (IV and V) mention 17<sup>th</sup>-century events. And so, manuscript IV is a copy of a letter to Andrés Pacheco (1550-1626), Grand Inquisitor of Spain, from Diego Serrano de Silva (1578-1630), assistant inquisitor (*inquisidor asistente*). A dating after 1623 was accepted for this manuscript. Manuscript V, a copy of the prophecies of Franciscan Francisco Monterón (1608-1685), was created after 1664. The Hisp. Quart. 42 volume entered the Berlin library catalogue between 1818 and 1828. Other historical data connected with it remains unknown.

#### Content:

Manuscript I, a list of titles of works purchased by the Berlin Library from the Salm family in 1819, has no textological value. Manuscript II contains a tactical analysis of possible military actions in Catalunya, presumably during the War of the Spanish Succession. The following manuscript from the volume (III) – a copy of the 1761 Family Compact - was compared with the printed version of the text, published in 1843. Both versions are very similar, which allows the supposition that the manuscript (earlier than the print) could be based on the same version of the text that was later used by the 19<sup>th</sup>-century publisher. Manuscript IV thematically refers to the so called *estatutos de limpieza de sangre* (certificates of the purity of blood), whose origin in Spain goes back to the 15<sup>th</sup> century. The manuscript deposited in Krakow refers to a later stage, i.e. after 1623, when certain amendments were introduced, leading to a limitation of the certificates' use. Francisco Monterón's prophecies (manuscript V) are available in a 1911 printed version, which is somewhat abridged. The manuscript deposited in Krakow is probably the full text of the prophecies. It is very close to the abovementioned edition, although some variants are present, probably resulting from the copyist's initiative. The last manuscript in the volume (VI) seems to be a part of a longer text, perhaps an account of travels across the Philippines. It contains several peculiarities of tropical botany. With reference to the manuscripts from Hisp. Quart. 42, cf. Lemm, p. 108.