

Hisp. Fol. 6

Papeles varios

Binding:

19th-century cardboard binding from the Königliche Bibliothek in Berlin. The binding's origin is evidenced by bookboards decorated with marbled paper with a pattern typical for bindings of the Königliche Bibliothek in Berlin, as well as the super ex libris on the front bookboard. On the upper part of the spine, a piece of white paper is found with the partially legible title in black ink [...] *Hispanica*, and the current pressmark, also in black ink.

History:

The manuscript is a collection of nine documents from the 18th century. The documents are copies created by various copyists. The manuscript lacks any certain information on owners earlier than the Königliche Bibliothek in Berlin. A lack of an accession number indicates that the manuscript reached the Berlin Royal Library before 1828, when the accession register was introduced. It was most likely a group of individual documents bound in the Königliche Bibliothek in Berlin.

Content:

I (1r^o-70av^o) ANÓNIMO: LINAJE, Y DESCENDENCIA DE LOS DUQUES DE MEDINA-SYDONIA, CONDES DE NIEBLA, DEL LINAGE DE LOS GUZMANES.

According to information in the colophon on page 70r^o-v^o, the manuscript contains a transcript from a 15th-century document, made in Madrid in the 18th century, in/before 1774 (*Concuerta con su original, que se halla desde el folio 294 asta el 311 de un Libro de diversos Nobiliarios M.S^{tos} que da principio por uno que al parecer escribió el Principe D.ⁿ Carlos 4^o de Navarra, en el año 1454. Los quales son de la Libreria vinculada por los Ex.^{mos} S^{res} Marqueses de Villena, y Agiular que hoy posee el Ex.^{mo} S.^{or} D.ⁿ Pedro de Alcantara de Guzman Pacheco y Manrique, Duque de Medina Sydonia, Marques de Aguilar, [...] Madrid y Septiembre 24 de*

1774). The original of the text belonged to a collaborative work *Libro de diversos Nobiliarios M.S^{tos}*, beginning with a text written in 1454 by prince Charles IV himself. The work belonged to the collection of the princes of Medina-Sidonia. The text describes the origins of the Medina-Sidonia family going back to the Guzmán family. The colophon was added by the copyist, as indicated by similarities in handwriting. The text lacks any further information about the copyist.

II (71r^o-72v^o) ANÓNIMO: HISTORIA DE LA CASA DE MEDINA-SIDONIA, SACADA DE LAS NOTICIAS, QUE EXISTEN EN ESTA CIUDAD, Y EN LA DE SN. LUCAR, DONDE LOS POSEEDORES DE ELLA, TUBIERON SU DOMICILIO, Y A SIENTO SIGLOS ENTEROS; DE LAS CHRONICAS DE LOS REYES DE ESPAÑA; DE N[UEST]RO ANNALISTA ZUÑIGA, ASI IMPRESO, COMO M.S. Y DE VARIOS PLEYTOS, QUE HA SEGUIDO [...] CASA CON ESTA CIU^D. Y CON LOS PUEBLOS DE SU ESTADO, EN DIFERENTES TRIBUNALES.

The manuscript contains a copy of a fragment of the work *Historia de la Casa de Medina-Sidonia*, describing the history of the Medina-Sidonia family, for whose creation information was collected from various sources mentioned on page 71r^o, e.g. royal chronicles, annals by a chronicler named Zúñiga, or inhabitants of specific cities. The copy was most likely made in Spain in the 18th century, as indicated by the typically 18th-century orthography and the fact that the manuscript was placed in the same volume with other 18th-century copies. The text lacks any information about the copyist.

III (73r^o-106av^o) ANÓNIMO: RAZONES EN QUE SE FUNDA LA GRANDEZA DE PRIMERA CLASSE QUE EL MARQUES MI S.OR DE VILLENA TIENE P[O]R MARQ.S DE AGUILAR

The manuscript recounts the story of the family of Marquises de Aguilar, as well as the reasons for which the family is exceptional and worth of praise. The copy was probably created in the 18th century, as indicated by the fact that the heading on page 73r^o contains the remark that the title belonged to Andrés Luis Fernández Pacheco, who lived in the years 1710-1746. On page 106v^o, there is a dedication made with a different hand *A L.P. de [...] su mas rendido criado, Dⁿ Pedro de Galanoba*. Perhaps it contains the name of one of the successive owners of the manuscript, *Pedro de Galanoba*.

IV (107r^o-116v^o) ANÓNIMO: MEMORIAL DADO AL REY

The manuscript contains a copy of a report written for the king himself, whose contents are connected with the appointment and activities of the Consejo de la Suprema y General Inquisición. As suggested by the information at the end of the text (*Junio de 1744*), the copy was probably created in Spain in/after 1744. The text lacks any information about the copyist.

V (117r^o-v^o) CARTA ESCRITA DE PUÑO PROPRIO POR EL S.^{OR} REY D.^N PHELIPE 3.^O À LEON XI. CON MOTIVO DE SU ASUMPCION AL THRONO PONTIFICIO, QUE POR HAVER LLEGADO À ROMA DESPUES DE SU MUERTE, SE QUEDÓ EN PODER DEL S.^{OR} DUQUE DE ESCALONA, EMBAJADOR EN AQUELLA CORTE P.^R. LA DE ESPAÑA.

The manuscript contains a transcript of a letter written by King Phillip III (1578-1621) to Pope Leo XI (1535-1605) on the occasion of the beginning of his pontificate. The heading on page 117r^o reveals that the letter reached Rome after the pope's death and was passed to prince Escalona, holding the post of ambassador of Spain. The letter was written in Valladolid, in May 1605, and the copy was probably created in Spain in the 18th century, as possibly indicated by the fact that the manuscript was placed in the same volume with other 18th-century copies. The text lacks any information about the copyist.

VI (118r^o-120v^o) ANÓNIMO: NOTICIAS GENEALOGICO-HISTORICAS DEL EX.^{MO} S.^R DUQUE DE HUESCAR, LA QUE ESTÀ CERCA DE BARA, MAYORDOMO MA.^{OR} DEL REY N.S.

The manuscript is most likely a copy created in Spain in the 18th century. The dating is confirmed by dates appearing in the text, e.g. 1733 or 1749. The manuscript lacks any information about the copyists. The content refers to the genealogy and history of the family of Prince Huescar Fernando de Silva Álvarez de Toledo (1714-1776).

VII (121r^o-v^o) ANÓNIMO: DECRETO DE PROHIVICION DE LOS FRANMASONES.

The manuscript contains a transcript of a letter (cf. f. 121r^o *Copia*) from a bishop presiding over the high council of the Inquisition, describing the causes and circumstances of publishing the royal decree forbidding gatherings and activities of freemason brotherhoods

in Spain. The letter was written in Aranjuez in 1751, therefore the copy most likely comes from Spain, also from the 18th century (in/after 1751). The text lacks any information about the sender of the letter or the copyist. On card 121v^o, there is a quatrain added by a person who made the copy (similarities in handwriting).

VIII (122r^o-130v^o) ANÓNIMO: FRAGMENTO DE UN MEMORIAL.

The manuscript contains a copy of a report fragment on the situation and rights of Spanish peasants. The text is incomplete, the beginning and ending are missing. The original document was created in Spain in 1764, as can be deduced on the basis of information in the text, on page 124r^o (*Ayer 18 de Mayo, el corriente año de 1764, estubieron conmigo dos conocidos*). Therefore, the copy was most likely created in Spain, in the 18th century (in/after 1764). The text lacks any information about the copyist. The added card 130r^o-v^o contains a fragment in Latin.

IX (131r^o-170v^o) ANÓNIMO: DESCRIPCIÓN DE LOS TERRITORIOS ESPAÑOLES EN AMÉRICA

The manuscript contains a copy of a document describing Spanish territories in Latin America. The text is divided into chapters 3 through 25; chapters 1 and 2, as well as a part of chapter 3 and the ending of chapter 25 are missing. The text was most likely created in Spain in 1725, as indicated by information in the text on page 146r^o (*el ano pasado de 1724*). Therefore, the copy was most likely also created in Spain, in the 18th century (in/after 1725). The text lacks any information about the copyist.