

HISP. QU. 47

**Informe de la Causa y Proceso fulminado contra el Padre Maestro Fray Froilan Diaz de la Orden de Predicadores confesor del Rey Nuestro Señor D.<sup>n</sup> Carlos 2<sup>o</sup>. Con Noticia del Suceso de su Antecesor en el Ministerio el Padre Maestro Fray Pedro Matilla de la misma sagrada Religion. Estado del Gobierno y Negocios Universales de la Monarchia con otras Particularidades.**

Binding:

The binding, made of light-brown calf leather with a printed dark-brown pattern, is most likely the first binding of the manuscript. The origin of the binding is confirmed by the embossed plant motif in gold, ornamenting the spaces between the raised bands and typical for binding of the French type from the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries (cf. Devauchelle R., *La reliure en France*, Paris 1965, table IV-VI, *Dizionario illustrato della legatura*, p. 142). A similar type of binding is found in manuscripts Hisp.Quart.9 and Hisp.Qu.20. Pastedowns and protective cards were made of marbled paper with a Dutch pattern. The paper was created as a variant of one of the earliest and most popular combed patterns (Wolfe R., *Marbled Paper*, Philadelphia 1990, table XXIII, pattern 11).

History:

The manuscript contains a copy of a report on the trial of a Dominican priest named Froilán Díaz de Llanos (? - 1709) and the situation in Spain under the reign of Charles II (1661-1700). At the beginning of book II, on page 135r<sup>o</sup>, the date 1704 appears, allowing the supposition that the copy was created in or after 1704, most likely in Spain, considering the events and places mentioned in the text. The manuscript holds no information about its copyist or the successive owners. A lack of an accession number indicates that the manuscript reached the Berlin Royal Library before 1828, when the accession register was introduced.

Content:

The contents of the manuscript refer to events of the trial of Dominican Fray Froilán Díaz de Llanos, who was the official confessor of King Charles II. Fray Froilán Díaz de Llanos was

convinced that the king's poor health was a result of a spell cast on him. In 1698-1699, under the Head Inquisitor, Juan Tomás de Rocaberti's supervision, he performed a series of exorcisms over the king, after which he stated that Charles II was indeed under the influence of evil forces, for which various persons from the royal court were responsible, among others Queen Maria Anna of Neuburg. When the queen found out about the accusations against her, Froilán Díaz de Llanos was dismissed from the post of royal confessor and transferred to the diocese of the city of Ávila and subsequently arrested by the Tribunal of the Inquisition on charges of heresy. However, the Highest Tribunal decided that there was no basis for his detention. Froilán Díaz de Llanos fled to Rome, where he was again soon arrested by the Holy Inquisition and imprisoned in Madrid. After the death of Charles II in 1704, Froilán Díaz was released from prison and cleared of all charges previously brought against him. The text also refers to the figure of Dominican Pedro Matilla (?-1698), Froilán Díaz's predecessor as the royal confessor, dismissed for his excessive influence on the king and the refusal to take up the duties of a bishop. The situation of the Spanish monarchy under the reign of Charles II Habsburg is also described. Issue 14 of *Revista catalana d'història del Dret* (2009, p. 31) lists three works on the same topic, created on the basis of available manuscripts and published in the 18<sup>th</sup> century: *Proceso criminal fulminado contra el Rmo. P.M. Fray Froylan Diaz* (Madrid, 1787); *Apéndice al proceso criminal fulminado contra el R.P.M. Fray Froylan Diaz* (Madrid, 1788) oraz *Críticos documentos, que sirven como de segunda parte al proceso criminal que se fulminó al M.R.P.Fr. Froylan Diaz* (Madrid, 1788). The text of manuscript Hisp.Qu.47 is partially in keeping with the 1788 edition of *Proceso criminal*, available at [www.books.google.pl](http://www.books.google.pl). Other copies of the work can be found in the Biblioteca Nacional de España, pressmarks 2/65610(2); 3/26760(1); 3/26760(2) or 4/138241.