

**The history of the  
collection  
of Romance  
manuscripts  
from the former  
Preussische  
Staatsbibliothek  
zu Berlin,  
kept at the Jagiellonian  
Library in Kraków –  
the overall study**

**e-Fibula**



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# Wartime “wandering”

Before we move on to presenting generally how the collection of Romance manuscripts at the Royal Library of Berlin, and later at the Prussian State Library, the same one, only operating under a different name, had formed – this concerns only the manuscripts kept in the Berlin collection at the Jagiellonian Library in Kraków, the ‘Berlin collection’ (affectionately termed ‘Berlinka’ in Polish), which form the subject of research within this project,<sup>1</sup> let us make a short reminder of how and why the Berlin collection had found its way to Kraków in the first place. Beginning in the year 1941, in effect of bombardment of Berlin by the Allied Forces, 41 convoys of trucks had left the battered city transporting the most valuable collections from the Prussian State Library for deposit at their castles, monasteries and grottos, beforehand properly prepared, outside of the city. Possibly at that time one bomb could have sufficed to irreversibly destroy the priceless treasures of Europe’s and world’s cultural heritage. A part of this collection had made its way to the castle of Fürstenstein (today named Książ), and afterwards, in 1943, to Grüssau (today named Krzeszów). These localities had been part of the Third Reich at

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1 Detailed stories are presented in the descriptions of the individual manuscripts, available on the website of the Polish research group *Fibula*: [info.filg.uj.edu.pl/fibula](http://info.filg.uj.edu.pl/fibula), and in the books by Piotr Tylus, Roman Sosnowski and Jadwiga Miszańska..



that time, and they became Polish after the borders were altered in the year 1945. In effect of the 2nd World War and the Potsdam Agreement, which determined the new shape of Europe, areas to the West and North of the Polish border of 1939 became an integral part of Poland. These were, as is known, the Western territories, or the so-called 'Recovered Territories (in Polish – Ziemie Odzyskane). By Ordinance of the Minister of Education from December 1945, on the securing of abandoned or discarded book collections, a Delegate of the Ministry of Education was instated with the task of securing precisely such collections in the Recovered Territories, including, among others, in Lower Silesia. Dr Stanisław Sierotwiński was appointed to the post of Delegate. The recovered and secured book collections (thus perhaps even saved from destruction), including collections from Berlin, found after the war in Lower Silesia, were transported first to the monasteries of Vincentian Priests and Brothers and of Dominican Order, and then to the building of the Jagiellonian Library in Kraków,<sup>2</sup> where the Delegate had his seat. After the dissolution of the post of Delegate in 1951, the Ministry of Education had transferred to the Jagiellonian Library, as a deposit of the National Treasury, collections stemming originally from the Prussian State Library in Berlin. Because these goods were not confiscated, but actually found (already on Polish soil), thus the article 56 of the Hague Convention of 1907 does not apply here. According to law, these collections are currently in possession of the Treasury of the State of Poland, and the Jagiellonian Library is their depository. We had stressed several times already that the role of the scholar does not concern taking a stance in diplomatic matters. In the present situation, the best solution is to conduct research on this collection in order to share knowledge about it with the Polish and international society of scholars, as well as with all amateurs of old books who may be interested in this topic, which we had done in course of this project. Coming back, however, to the wartime fate of this collection, it is noteworthy that it was perhaps "good fate" that the Germans had transported this collection from Książ to Krzeszów, because the castle of Książ was burned down by the Red Army in Spring of 1945, and had the books been present there, this collection would not exist in the present day. And perhaps it was "fate" that made Dr S. Sierotwiński find and save this collection.

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2 For the details cf. Zdzisław PIETRZYK, "Zbiory z byłej Pruskiej Biblioteki Państwowej w Bibliotece Jagiellońskiej", in *Alma Mater* 100 (2008), p. 15.



Below may be found a table listing the present places of storage of the Romance manuscripts included in the collection of the Prussian State Library in 1939, taking into account wartime losses (collections: Manuscripta Gallica, Manuscripta Italica, Manuscripta Hispanica and Lusitana)<sup>3</sup>:

<b>Gallica in folio</b>	<b>gall. fol.</b>	<b>Italica in folio</b>	<b>ital. fol.</b>
in Berlin	1-120, 226, 234-272, 274-281	in Berlin	1-47, 47a, 50, 58-133, 136, 140, 141, 152, 159-161, 170, 172, 175-180
in Kraków	121-126, 128-141, 144-147, 150-153, 155, 157-159, 162-167, 169-176, 178-190, 192-197, 199-206, 208-211, 214-218, 221, 223, 224, 227-233	in Kraków	48, 49, 51-57, 134, 135, 137-139, 142-151, 153-158, 162-169, 171, 173, 174
lost during the war or at other libraries	142, 142a, 148, 149, 154, 168, 177, 191, 198, 212, 213, 219, 220, 225	lost during the war - or at other libraries	
<b>Gallica in quarto</b>	<b>gall. quart.</b>	<b>Italica in quarto</b>	<b>ital. quart.</b>
in Berlin	48, 56-77, 80, 93, 94, 103, 114, 117, 121, 122, 160-188	in Berlin	26, 79, 87-97
in Kraków	1-20, 22-34, 36-43, 45, 46, 49, 50, 52-55, 78, 79, 81-92, 95-102, 104-113, 115, 116, 118-120, 123-159	in Kraków	1-25, 27-53, 56-60, 62-69, 71-78, 80-86
lost during the war or at other libraries	21, 44, 47, 51	lost during the war - or at other libraries	54, 55, 61, 70
<b>Gallica in octavo</b>	<b>gall. oct.</b>	<b>Italica in octavo</b>	<b>ital. oct.</b>
in Berlin	41, 45-126	in Berlin	18-23
in Kraków	1-20, 22-25, 29, 32, 35, 37, 38, 43	in Kraków	1-15
lost during the war or at other libraries	21, 26-28, 30, 31, 33, 36, 39, 40, 42, 44	lost during the war - or at other libraries	

3 Based on data from the website of the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin Preussischer Kulturbesitz: <http://staatsbibliothek-berlin.de/handschriftenabteilung/recherche>

<b>Hispanica in folio</b>	<b>hisp. fol.</b>	<b>Lusitana in folio</b>	<b>lus. fol.</b>
in Berlin	38-42	in Berlin	-
in Kraków	1-10, 12-18, 20, 21, 23-37	in Kraków	1,3
lost during the war or at other libraries	22	lost during the war or at other libraries	2
<b>Hispanica in quarto</b>	<b>hisp. quart.</b>	<b>Lusitana in quarto</b>	<b>lus. quart.</b>
in Berlin	79-80	in Berlin	-
in Kraków	1-78	in Kraków	1
lost during the war or at other libraries	-	lost during the war or at other libraries	-
<b>Hispanica in octavo</b>	<b>hisp. oct.</b>	<b>Lusitana in octavo</b>	<b>lus. oct.</b>
in Berlin	4-6	in Berlin	-
in Kraków	1-3	in Kraków	-
lost during the war or at other libraries	-	lost during the war or at other libraries	-



.....  
[und-ressourcen/abendlaendische-handschriften/bestandsuebersicht.html](http://und-ressourcen/abendlaendische-handschriften/bestandsuebersicht.html) and  
own data.

Interesting is the fact that on this website the manuscripts of the Berlin collection of Kraków are listed as manuscripts kept in Kraków, whereas one mediaeval French manuscript kept at the Bibliothèque nationale de France – a fact known commonly in the research circles – is listed as a war loss.

# The contents of the collection

Let us recapitulate quickly, in general,<sup>4</sup> what are the contents of the Romance manuscript collection, in the Berlin collection kept at the Jagiellonian Library. These are manuscripts written in French, Italian, Spanish, Catalan and Portuguese.

This collection contains in many cases treasures unique for the entirety of world culture, from both the textological as well as iconographic point of view. These are manuscripts which had been created over the course of many centuries: 13<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century, and are quite numerous.

The described collection is quite diverse in character. The collection of modern and contemporary French manuscripts, spanning items from the 16<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries,<sup>5</sup> contains, among others, philosophic treatises,

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4 Details may be found on the website of the *Fibula* research group: [info.filg.uj.edu.pl/fibula](http://info.filg.uj.edu.pl/fibula) (see footnote 1).

5 French manuscripts from the middle ages of the Berlin collection of Kraków had been previously described by Piotr Tylus – see *Les manuscrits médiévaux français et occitans de la Preussische Staatsbibliothek et de la Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin Preussischer Kulturbesitz*, décrits par Dominique STUTZMANN et Piotr TYLUS, Har-

works by Voltaire, D'Alembert, Wolff, documents of war, e. g. from the Napoleonic campaigns, historiographical studies covering both local as well as world history (sometimes even from the dawn of the ages, half-legendary in character), diaries, heraldic documents, as well as descriptions of the court of the Polish king and the Sejm from a time before the partitions of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, for Poles very interesting, or descriptions of the Prussian court as seen through the eyes of French diplomats, in turn interesting for Germans. Very important are also diaries from travels to exotic lands (16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century) as well as geographic descriptions, morality works, educational works, and texts providing us with insight into the mentality of times past and into its development. Present are also 18<sup>th</sup>-century books covering affairs of the kingdom of France, battle plans, ancient military and scientific treatises (of mathematics, chemistry, physics, engineering, medicine, including veterinary science, pertaining to the art of healing horses), treatises devoted to the art of chess, collections of copies of letters, a proverb book from the 16<sup>th</sup> century, cookbooks (16<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century), interesting both from the cultural, as well as from the linguistic standpoint. In the collection may be found not only ordinary copies, but also autographs, executed by the authors or under their direct supervision.<sup>6</sup>

A large part of the Italian manuscripts are works of literature, e. g. Boccaccio (*Filostrato*, *Elegia di Madonna Fiammetta*), Brunetto Latini (an excerpt from the *Tesoretto*), biographies of Dante and Petrarch from the 15<sup>th</sup> century authored by Leonardo Bruni of Arezzo; translations of Latin writings into Italian stemming from the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, e. g. *De Consolatione philosophiae* by Boethius, *Historia de preliis*,

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rassowitz Verlag, Wiesbaden 2007. This unintelligible title, on which Piotr Tylus had no influence (the grant was German), requires several words of commentary: the manuscripts from the Preussische Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin are those which may be presently found in Kraków, because they stem from the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin Preussischer Kulturbesitz, which at that time bore the name "Preussische Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin", and the second part of the title refers to manuscripts kept in Berlin today – it is a pity that such a book attracts the attention of readers mostly due to its incomprehensible title; the introduction of the Jagiellonian Library to the title would make it much clearer and would reflect the actual state of affairs.

- 6 This same remark pertains also to Italian and Iberian manuscripts, described later.

commentaries on literary works, e. g. a commentary on Dante's *Paradise* authored by Benvenuto d'Imola. Among the Italian manuscripts may also be found passions and religious treatises authored by e. g. Domenico Cavalca and Simone Fidati da Cascia. A sizeable part of the mediaeval manuscripts are medical and veterinary treatises. Many Italian manuscripts, both from the middle ages as well as later ones, are historic and political in character (chronicles, treatises, travel diaries, diplomatic relations, advice to rulers, armorials); among them is the original manuscript of the Chronicle by Giovanni Villani, from the 15<sup>th</sup> century, chronicles of Venice from the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries as well as armorials<sup>7</sup>, a chronicle of Padua from the fifteenth century<sup>8</sup>, works by Tommas Campanella and Giordano Bruno. An interesting group is formed by Italian works created in Austria and related to the music scene of Vienna in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The collection of Iberian manuscripts, according to the linguistic criterion, can be broken down into three basic groups: the quantitatively dominant Spanish group, and the far smaller background groups of Catalan and Portuguese manuscripts. Apart from this, among the Iberian manuscripts may also be found texts written down in other Romance languages (French, Italian) or Latin, thematically related to Spain and Spanish-speaking countries. They form small collections made up of a few to several manuscripts of varying textological value.<sup>9</sup> The history of the oldest books in the collection can be traced back to the middle ages (fifteenth-century Catalan manuscripts and one Spanish manuscript), and the youngest, assigned in the library purchase register to a group referred to jointly as the "Spanisches Theater", count close to one hundred years, because they were created in the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The majority of the collection is formed by broadly understood historical manuscripts (i. e. copies of chronicles,

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7 On armorials from the Berlin collection of Kraków writes Magdalena BARTKOWIAK-LERCH, "Venetian books of heraldry in the Berlin collection at the Jagiellonian Library", in *Fibula* 2/2009 (3), pp. 7-20.

8 On this chronicle of Padua of the Da Carrara family cf. Roman SOSNOWSKI, "A recovered copy of *Cronaca Carrarese*", in *Fibula* 2/2009 (3), pp. 39-50.

9 For example: seventeenth-century poetry in Italian (ms. hisp. fol. 7a), an illuminated Latin-Catalan manuscript from the 15<sup>th</sup> century entitled *Liber precum latine et catalonice* (ms. hisp. quart. 24), or documents drawn up in French concerning the Napoleonic campaign in the Iberian Peninsula in manuscript hisp. fol. 14.

reports and other documents drawn up by high-ranking officials or diplomats, letters, diaries, deeds of ennoblement, copies of last wills of monarchs), literary manuscripts form a large part, these being mostly theatrical plays (mostly the so-called *teatro breve* from the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries), with works of scientific character and content far behind. Attention is drawn to the names of the authors, who may be ranked among the most eminent in the history of Iberian literatures: Ramón Llull, St. John of the Cross, Francisco de Quevedo, Pedro Calderón de la Barca or Lope de Vega, and to the titles of the works, which are presently considered to be the most important monuments and literary achievements of Iberian creators, such as a collection of Gallic and Portuguese poetry from the middle ages, the *Cancioneiro da Ajuda*. Among illuminated manuscripts two original genealogical documents from the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries stand out, characterised by a unique iconographic style, for which Spanish official documents of that time period are known. ¶

# Manuscripta gallica

French manuscripts, similarly to Italian and Iberian manuscripts, had 'wandered' to the Royal Library of Berlin (Königliche Bibliothek zu Berlin), and later to the Prussian State Library (Preussische Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin) along different routes. A large group is formed by manuscripts from private collections of book lovers. Here we find a most broad range of names. Let us begin with the most famous ones.

As is known, in the year 1887 the Royal Library of Berlin had bought a major part of the collection of a known English book-lover, one Sir Thomas Phillipps (1792-1872), among which were found many valuable mediaeval French manuscripts. Their signatures contain the component *Phill.* and function as such at the present Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin Preussischer Kulturbesitz: manuscripts from this purchase remained in Berlin. However, during our research it came to light that a part of the manuscripts of the Berlin collection of Kraków, of which signatures do not carry the component *Phill.*, but which however are ordinarily marked, as in all cases, by the component *Gall.*, stem precisely from the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps, whereby they had made their way to the Royal Library of Berlin by a different route than the manuscript group mentioned above. These are manuscripts bearing signatures gall. quart. 123-132. We are dealing here with two groups of texts. The first of these is made up of manuscripts gall. quart. 123-128, the



second one – of gall. quart. 129-132. In the first group we find six volumes comprising a collection of songs and vaudeville (*Recueil de chansons choisies en vaudevilles pour servir à l'histoire anecdotique*) from the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. They bear the signature from their previous collection, *Phillipps MS 5793*. They were sold at an auction in April of 1903<sup>10</sup> to an antiquary from Leipzig, one Karl von Hiersemann, who shortly afterwards sold them to the Royal Library of Berlin: entered into its accession registry on December 1st, 1904. Along that same path to this library had travelled the manuscripts gall. quart. 129-132, created in a similar period of time, also containing vaudeville and songs, illustrating historic events (*Recueil de vaudevilles et autres pièces servant à l'histoire du temps*), entered into the accession registry on January 16th, 1905. They contain a seal with the inscription: *Sir T. P [Middle Hill]*, accompanied by the signature 842. Middle Hill was the first place where Sir Thomas Phillipps' collection was located, before being transferred to Cheltenham in 1862.

Another foreign collector whose books had enriched the collection of Romance manuscripts at the Royal Library of Berlin was count Etienne de Méjan, a famed French booklover, who had died in the year 1846.<sup>11</sup> Among the French manuscripts these are gall. fol. 171 (*Philippiques* by Lagrange-Chancel and other poetry) and gall. oct. 19 (*Esquisse de faits pour servir à l'histoire du Prince Eugène*) – they both carry the count's bookplate: *BIBLIOTHEK DE M<sup>r</sup>. LE COMTE E. DE MEJAN* (gall. fol. 171)<sup>12</sup> and *Ex Bibl. Mejan* (gall. oct. 19), and are equipped with beautiful bindings, because count de Méjan had attached great importance to the aesthetic aspect of his books. Upon the death of the count his book collection was put up for sale, garnering much of interest from e. g. the British Museum or the king of Bavaria. In the end, the entire collection was bought by the Prussian king Frederick William IV (1795-1861), in the year

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10 Cf. *Bibliotheca Phillippica: Catalogue of a further portion of the classical, historical, topographical, genealogical, and other manuscripts and autograph letters of the late Sir Thomas Phillipps [...] which will be sold by auction by Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, [...] on Monday, 27<sup>th</sup> day of April, 1903.*

11 On this collector and his collections cf. *Verzeichniss von Incunabeln, Aldinen, Etiennes, Elzeviren und andern werthvollen Werken...aus der Königlichen und der Mejan'schen Bibliothek*, W. Hertz, Berlin 1851.

12 Because of the German form *Bibliothek*, this note was certainly added already in Berlin.

1847, for the amount of 64 000 thalers, and immediately transferred by him to the Royal Library of Berlin – both manuscripts bear labels with the following inscription: *DONUM / FRIDERICI WILHELMI IV. / REGIS AUGUSTISSIMI / DIE 15. SEPT. 1847. / EX BIBLIOTHECA STEPH. MEJAN / COMITIS*.<sup>13</sup>

Another French collector whose books had found their way to the Berlin collection was one Charles Gérard (de Colmar). Notable is the fact that manuscripts containing copies of many old diaries and documents on the history of Alsace had made their way to Berlin in the year 1867, so – not long before the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871. These are the following nine manuscripts: gall. fol. 192-194, gall. quart. 97-100, gall. quart. 102, gall. oct. 24.<sup>14</sup> They all contain a notice on their origins, with the following content: *BIBLIOTHECA REGIA BEROLINENSIS. / DONO / WILHELMI / REGIS AUGUSTISSIMI / D. XVIII. IUN. A. MDCCCLXVII. / EX BIBLIOTHECA ALSATICA / D. GERARDI / COLUMBARIENSIS*. So, first they found their way to the Prussian king Wilhelm I (1797-1888), who immediately donated them to the Royal Library. Almost all of them bear accession numbers for this library related to their Alsatian owner, Charles Gérard: *Gér. 317* (gall. fol. 192), *Gér. 2185* (gall. fol. 193), *Gér. 113* (gall. quart. 97), *Gér. 214* (gall. quart. 98), *Gér. 510* (gall. quart. 99), and *Gér. 1232* (gall. quart. 100). The following notice on their origin can be found in the accession registry of this Library: “Elsässische Büchersammlung d. Advocaten [Charles] Gérard”. Charles-Alexandre-Claude Gérard was born in Longwy (Moselle), on January 24th, 1814, and had died in Nancy on August 24th, 1877. He was not Alsatian by birth, but by heart. His family had settled in Colmar when Charles was two years of age. Upon the annexation of Alsace he had settled in Nancy, in the year 1872. He was one of the most valued attorneys in Colmar, a politician and a literary man, and being devoted to Alsace, he mainly collected evidence about its past.<sup>15</sup> At the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin Preussischer Kulturbesitz may be found today a handwritten catalogue of the library of Charles Gérard: Cat. A. 464/35.

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- 13 The Italian manuscript bearing the signature ital. quart. 24 shares the same history.
  - 14 With respect to this group of manuscripts, see Piotr TYLUS, “Alsatian manuscripts in the Berlin Collection of the Jagiellonian Library”, in *Fibula* 2/2010 (5), pp. 52-57.
  - 15 Cf. Edouard SITZMANN, *Dictionnaire de biographie des hommes célèbres de l'Alsace*, tome I, Editions du Palais Royal, Paris 1973 [réimpression], pp. 584-585; see also *Dictionnaire critique des historiens de l'art actifs en France de la Révolution à la Première Guerre Mondiale*, INHA, 2009.

A great item of curiosity from the Polish point of view is the fact that one of the French manuscripts stems from the collection of a certain Polish noble family, and despite the fact that it is just one copy, it should be mentioned here specifically because of these Poland-related reasons: it is the manuscript gall. quart. 119, containing the *Portraits des ministres de la Cour du Roi de Pologne et Electeur de Saxe* ("Portraits of Ministers of the court of the king of Poland and the elector of Saxony"), authored by Johann Friedrich von Wolfframsdorf – an eighteenth-century manuscript, created with quite a degree of precision, containing a seal with the following inscription: *KSIĘGOZBIÓR ORDYNACYI RYDZYŃSKIEJ* ("the book collection of the fideicommiss estate of Rydzyna"<sup>16</sup>). This copy had belonged to the Sułkowski princely family. Rydzyna is located close to Poznań, on the territory of the then-existent Prussian partition. The manuscript in turn was kept in Leszno. Considering the fact that it had been entered into the Berlin accession registry on December 11th, 1897, it must have had left the library of the estate of Rydzyna (Ordynacja Rydzyńska) during the time of the last estate manager (Ordynat), Antoni Stanisław Sułkowski, deceased in 1909. It is hard to say whether it was bought from prince Sułkowski or purchased otherwise. The accession catalogue of the Royal Library only states, under number 1897. 71, that it was bought by the management, that it belonged to prince Sułkowski and that it was offered for sale along with four other manuscripts,<sup>17</sup> by Valentin von Bismarck. It is not known, however, how von Bismarck came into its possession.

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- 16 Ordynacja – (translator's note) a form of land property with its own statute (by-laws) and rules of inheritance. Emerged around the end of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, they gained popularity in Poland throughout the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The statute proposed by the owner or founder had to be approved by the Sejm of Poland, and were in certain terms contrary with state law. An ordynacja was governed by the principle heir, the Ordynat. The ordynacja could not be sold, given away or divided among several persons as inheritance, but in most cases was inherited by the eldest son. They were created in order to strengthen large noble families. The form of the ordynacja finally started to lose value in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, after the 1st World War, and they ceased to exist at the beginning of the 2nd world war. The equivalent French term is *majorat*, the English fee tail and German fideicommiss bears similarities as well.
- 17 These are two other French manuscripts which are not present in the Berlin collection of Kraków: gall. oct. 31 and gall. fol. 213, as well as two manuscripts in non-Romance languages: slav. fol. 35 and germ. fol. 1178.

Of course, among those whose handwritten books had enriched the collection of the Royal Library of Berlin the most strongly represented are German book collectors. Most importantly among these should be named Prussian monarchs. As is known, the present Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin Preussischer Kulturbesitz was founded in the year 1661 by Frederick William of Brandenburg as a princely and electoral library, renamed in the year 1701, by Frederick I of Prussia, to become the Royal Library. Ever since its founding the library had possessed a collection of French manuscripts. Frederick William had possessed two mediaeval manuscripts with the component *gall.*, both kept in Kraków. One of them is richly illuminated, and it might be that the prince-electoral had wanted to own this manuscript because of the illuminations – it is *gall. fol. 131* (a description of the funeral of Anne of Brittany authored by Pierre Choque). The second manuscript, which formed the basis of the collection of French mediaeval manuscripts in this book collection, is *gall. oct. 1* – it is an abridgement of French chronicles: the *Abrégé des Chroniques de France* of Noël de Fribois, completed in the year 1459 (these chronicles cover the period from the alleged Trojan heritage of the French until the year 1383). In the initial Berlin collection was also a third manuscript which should be named here: *lat. quart. 70*, but it contains for the most part Latin texts and only two French texts, among others specifically a clarification of the meaning of dreams. The prince-electoral was also in possession of modern-age French manuscripts, all signatures *gall. fol. from 1 to 120*, but none of them is in Kraków, because the signatures of Kraków, in case of modern-age manuscripts, begin with *gall. fol. 121*. Thus the French modern manuscripts kept today in Kraków do not form the actual basis of this collection. Concerning the later rulers of Prussia, we had mentioned Frederick William IV and William I above, who had enriched the collection of French manuscripts. Also named here should be Frederick William III (1770-1840),<sup>18</sup> from whom stem the following French manuscripts: *gall. fol. 167* (entered into the accession registry of the Royal Library on October 26th, 1844), *gall. fol. 169* (entered into the accession registry on February 11th, 1847), *gall. fol. 170* (entered into the accession registry on December 21st, 1846), *gall. quart. 79* (entered into the accession registry on October 29th, 1844), *gall. quart. 81* (entered into the accession registry on February 11th, 1847), *gall. oct. 14*

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18 Concerning Frederick Wilhelm II cf. *infra*.

(entered into the accession registry on December 7th, 1844). Almost all of the manuscripts named here are worthy of a ruler's attention: military treatises or other texts related to military matters (gall. fol. 167, gall. quart. 79, gall. oct. 14) as well as treatises devoted to the art of chess (gall. fol. 169, gall. quart. 81). Two French manuscripts, gall. fol. 134 and 135, stem from the collection of Karl Emil (1655-1674), the son of Frederick William I of Brandenburg; the prince had laid down his signature on manuscript gall. fol. 135, amending it with the date: *Carolus Aemilius 1668*. Both manuscripts contain the same text: *La Milice moderne* authored by duke De Beaufort.

A well known collection, this time neither royal nor princely, but that of a count, with a tradition far longer than e. g. Philipps' collection, is the library of the counts von Starhemberg, from which stem many of the discussed manuscripts of the Berlin collection. We will find here especially valuable items, such as gall. fol. 211,<sup>19</sup> however also less luxurious books were among the interests of the von Starhemberg family, and afterwards the management of the Royal Library of Berlin – these are for example the manuscripts gall. quart. 111-112 (both contain the writings of Johann Joseph Jörger), gall. quart. 113 (a treatise on the art of construction of fortifications) and gall. oct. 29 (excerpts from *L'homme content ou la conduite du sage enseignant l'art de bien vivre* by Jean-Puget de la Serre).<sup>20</sup> Certain manuscripts from this group bear the bookplate of Heinrich Wilhelm von Starhemberg (1593-1675): *Ex libris Ill(ustrissimi) et Excell(entissimi) D(omini) D(omini) Henrici Guilielmi S(acri) R(omani) I(mperii) Comit(itis) a(d) Staremb(erg)* [From the books of the most illustrious and most excellent Lord Heinrich Wilhelm of Starhemberg, count of the Holy Roman Empire]. Significant is the fact that in certain bookplates the part concerning the title of count of the Holy Roman Empire, which was in Heinrich Wilhelm's possession, but only beginning in the year

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19 Created in Burgundian Flanders after the year 1486, paper copy, despite being very meticulously prepared, the only surviving copy of the French translation of the *De dictis et factis Alphonsi regis* ["The Sayings and Deeds of King Alfonso"]; the author of the Latin original was Antonio Beccadelli, known as Panormitanus, commentary to the work was written by Aeneas Silvius Piccolomini (the future pope Pius II); author of the translation: Jean L'Orfèvre, a servant of the duke of Burgundy Philip the Good; the first owner of the manuscript was the known book collector Charles de Croy, count, later prince of Chimay.

20 Certain Italian manuscripts also stem from this source: ital. quart. 53 and 56.

1643, is missing, which allows one to conclude whether the said manuscript had found its way to his collection before this date or after it.

The remaining codices stem from markedly more modest private collections. Four French manuscripts had arrived at the Berlin library from the collection of one Christian Quix, residing in Aachen, deceased in 1846, whose collection had arrived at this library in the year 1847. These are the following manuscripts: gall. fol. 172-174 and 223. At the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin Preussischer Kulturbesitz may be found a handwritten catalogue, the *Bibliotheca Quixiana*: Cat. A. 484. Christian Quix was a historian, and the items listed here include copies of diverse documents of value for historic research.

French cookbooks comprise five volumes. Four of these appear one after another in the inventory: the signatures gall. quart. from 143 to 146, the fifth one is gall. fol. 220. All manuscripts were entered into the accession catalogue on February 8th, 1916, except for gall. quart. 146: entered on February 21st that same year. We find no short descriptions of these manuscripts in the Lemm catalogue,<sup>21</sup> nor any other mentions of them.<sup>22</sup> Initially, these items were part of one collection: they contain earlier signatures, written in one hand, moreover these are continuous numbers: *Fr. 87, Fr. 88, Fr. 89, Fr. 90* and *Fr. 91*.<sup>23</sup> Apart from this, all the copies, on the front endpaper, bear a label with the coat of arms and ex libris of a book lover named Dr. Georg Freund, and the above quoted signatures are inventory numbers from his collection, written down probably in his own hand. The bindings of these manuscripts are similar to each other, except for manuscript gall. quart. 146, containing

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21 The Lemm catalogue was published in Berlin in the year 1918 (Siegfried LEMM, *Mitteilungen aus der Königlichen Bibliothek*, herausgegeben von der Generalverwaltung, IV : *Kurzes Verzeichnis der romanischen Handschriften*), thus one could expect the manuscripts, which had found their way to the Royal Library of Berlin in 1916, to have been considered by this scholar. At that time, however, Lemm was not able to work on the manuscripts any more, as he was fighting in the trenches of the First World War, in effect of which he died. The mentioned catalogue, or rather just an inventory listing, very poor in information, is published post mortem. According to the author's design it was to be the beginning of a grand and detailed catalogue, which never came to light. One could say that Lemm's yearning was presently fulfilled by the *Fibula* team.

22 An exception is the article by Piotr Tylus, "Cookery books among the French manuscripts in the Jagiellonian Library Berlin Collection in Kraków", in *Fibula* 1/2009 (2), pp. 43-52.

23 For current signatures which successively correspond to each another.

a parchment binding with a flap. In case of manuscripts gall. quart. 144-145 the bindings are almost identical, but this is probably not accidental, as they contain one and the same text, and were perhaps both executed at the same workshop. There is nothing to suggest that the history of these manuscripts was identical (except for manuscripts gall. quart. 144-145), before they became part of the collection of Dr. Georg Freund. At the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin Preussischer Kulturbesitz may be found a handwritten catalogue of his collection: Cat. A. 516.

Two French manuscripts stem from the collection of a well-known protestant preacher by the name of Friedrich Jacob Roloff (1721-1788): gall. fol. 141 (*Actes des synodes des églises réformées de France 1594-1660*) and gall. quart. 33 (*Diatribes du Docteur Akakia, Medecin du Pape* by Voltaire), about which inform the ex libris included in them: *Ex bibl. Frid. Jac Roloff*. (gall. fol. 141) and *Ex bibl. Jac. Roloff* (gall. quart. 33). There exists a complete catalogue of the collection of Roloff: F. S. Augustin, *Bibliotheca Roloffiana*, J. F. Unger, Berlin 1789. Upon Roloff's death his collection was bought in its entirety by Frederick William II. When the latter died, it was transferred, in 1797, to the Royal Library.<sup>24</sup>

The manuscript bearing the signature gall. oct. 4, containing the *L'exercice de la picque*, stems from the collection of one Maximilian August Gans Edler Herr zu Putlitz (born in 1605).

In the manuscript gall. quart. 45, being a very interesting item, there is a catalogue of ancient, mostly Roman, medals, we find the note *Moehsen* – this most likely pertains to Johann Carl Wilhelm Moehsen / Möhsen (1722-1795). The library of doctor Möhsen, who was also a book lover and numismatist, was bought by the Berlin library in May of 1796: approx. 6500 volumes and approx. 800 maps, which had cost 3000 thalers.<sup>25</sup>

In the manuscript gall. oct. 37, containing a diary of a certain protestant pastor, we find *EX LIBRIS GVILELMI ERMAN* – this means one Wilhelm Erman, a professor in Bonn.

Two eighteenth-century medical manuscripts, gall. quart. 52 and gall. quart. 90, stem from the collection of Karl Asmund Rudolph (1771-1832), a

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24 Cf. Friedrich WILKEN, *Geschichte der Königlichen Bibliothek zu Berlin*, Berlin 1828, p. 114.

25 This same note, *Moehsen*, is found also in the Italian manuscript ital. fol. 52, containing 51 paintings showing different types of marble.



professor at the University of Greifswald – the second one is most likely an autograph written down by Rudolph. His library was bought for the collection of the Royal Library in 1833. Today's Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin Preussischer Kulturbesitz has its catalogue available: Cat. A. 416, covering his entire collection (in excess of 15 000 books).

In manuscripts gall. quart. 9-10 we find a printed ex libris: *Ex / libris / Viri Venerabilis / GOTTL. ERN. SCHMID / Sacror. Antist. Berol. / Regiae Bibliothecae / Dono / aut / minus commendabilium exemplorum / Permutationi / oblatis / MDCCCIII*. This concerns a protestant pastor from Berlin named Gottlieb Ernest Schmid (1727-1814), a member of the Geheime Mittwochsgesellschaft of Berlin, sympathising with the Enlightenment Age – thus it should not wonder the reader that in both these manuscripts may be found the theological writings of Marie Huber, considered to be the forerunner of liberal protestantism. The same bookplate is found today in many other books at the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin Preussischer Kulturbesitz, given to the Royal Library by Schmid in 1803.<sup>26</sup>

Two manuscripts: gall. quart. 25-26 (copies of the *Lettres à Mr La Croze*), contain a very rich ex libris, depicting a library's reading room with students inside, with an inscription above: *DULCES ANTE OMNIA MUSAE*, below another: *DEUS NOBIS HAEC OTIA PECIT*, noting the owner: *C. S. IORDANI, ET AMICORUM*. The same bookplate is found in manuscripts kept currently at different libraries, e. g. the university of Leyden. They point to the person of Charles-Etienne Jordan, born in Berlin on August 27th, 1700, in a French family, a scholar and a man of literature, a friend of Frederick II, deceased in Berlin on May 24th, 1745. The Royal Library was enriched by numerous manuscripts from his collection.

In the archives of the Berlin library, Acta III C 1 (fol. 105), we find a letter of one Herzler, dated August 17th, 1783, addressed to the librarian Stosch, in which said Herzler informs that he donates to the Royal Library four manuscripts, gall. quart. 21-24, which he had received from assessor Breton, and which stem from the collection of Ammon [Camerherr Ammon]. All these manuscripts were created over a short period of time: around the half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and are homogenous with respect to their contents: they speak of the affairs of the kingdom of France from that time period.

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26 Cf. Fr. Wilken, *Geschichte ...*, op. cit., p. 155.

Two manuscripts stem from the collection of cardinal Barberini: gall. fol. 121 and gall. fol. 125, and had found their way to the Royal Library at the latest in the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Its old catalogue, Cat. A. 467, contains the following note concerning the origins of each of these: “Codex hic ex Bibliotheca Cardinalis Barberini nitide descriptus est Parisiis”. Both codices contain texts concerning mainly the history of France.

The manuscript gall. fol. 233, containing a very interesting description of the first experiments in balloon flight stems from the collection of Ludwig Darmstaedter (1846-1927), a collector of works related to the history of science, who had donated his books to the Berlin library (the manuscript was entered into the accession registry on December 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1933).

A separate category, albeit related to the first, is formed by heritage of certain persons. Along with certain heritages the Royal Library was also the recipient of a part of the French manuscripts. A good example here is the heritage of Karl-Richard Lepsius (1810-1884), an Egyptologist, serving on the post of Oberbibliothekar of the Royal Library of Berlin, which was donated to it after his death in 1886. Along with it a very interesting description of Egypt arrived at the library, drawn up in 1866, included in manuscript gall. quart. 109.<sup>27</sup>

A further category, related to the above two are donations made by living persons – these are neither gifts from collectors as such, nor are they purchases from living or deceased collectors (purchases of entire collections or large parts of collections), but individual gifts by persons bearing more or less famous names. The examples are quite diverse, here is the majority of these<sup>28</sup>:

- a gift by Heinrich Christian Friedrich von Pachelbel-Gehag (1763-1838): manuscript gall. fol. 163 (entered into the accession registry of the Royal Library in the year 1836);
- a gift by S. V. Klaatsch: manuscript gall. quart. 85 (entered into the accession registry on April 30th, 1850);
- a gift of councilwoman St. Paul, daughter-in-law of the author of the text (Guillaume de Saint-Paul) included in manuscript gall. fol. 180 (autograph; entered into the accession registry on July 20th, 1854);

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27 See handwritten catalogue at the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin Preussischer Kulturbesitz: Cat. A. 557, 8.

28 It would serve no purpose here to describe the contents of the manuscripts called upon, because they do not say anything about the interests of the management, curators or scholars from Berlin.

- a gift by lieutenant Mews of the police of Berlin: manuscript gall. fol. 199 (entered into the accession registry on June 26th, 1882);
- a gift of Shapiro Calvary: manuscript gall. fol. 200 (entered into the accession registry on August 22nd, 1882);
- from the mother of the deceased art dealer Arthur in Charlottenburg: manuscripts gall. quart. 133 and gall. quart. 136 (entered into the accession registry on December 21st, 1906);
- a gift by one Zacharzewski from Metz: manuscripts gall. fol. 221 and gall. quart. 147 (from the archives of Metz; entered into the accession registry of the Prussian State Library on January 14th, 1919);
- a gift by doctor A. Mayer of Wiesbaden, through the Landesbibliothek Nassau: manuscript gall. quart. 148 (entered into the accession registry on February 15<sup>th</sup>, 1921);
- a gift by doctor C. Kuntz: manuscript gall. quart. 155 (entered into the accession registry on March 18th, 1932).

A portion of these manuscripts stems from other libraries, mainly from the university library of Berlin (the manuscripts contain its seals),<sup>29</sup> e. g. manuscript gall. oct. 32 (entered into the accession registry of the manuscript department of the Royal Library on December 21st, 1897), or from the library of Erfurt (books obtained according to contract of September 2nd, 1908)<sup>30</sup>: manuscripts gall. fol. 218, gall. quart. 137-140 (entered into the accession registry on June 15th, 1909). As for the latter, the manuscripts were initially at the university library in Erfurt, which bore the name *Bibliotheca Academiae Erffurtensis Boineburgica*; in the year 1816, after closure of the university, they were taken over by the *Königliche Preussische Bibliothek zu Erfurt*; in 1908 the collection was divided, and a part of it (approx. 200 manuscripts, 700 incunabula, 5000 later prints) was transferred to the Royal Library of Berlin. The manuscripts gall. quart. 137-140 named here are not found in the manuscript catalogue from Erfurt, and no trace of their existence remains there.

Many of the manuscripts were bought from antiquaries, in Berlin, Leipzig, Frankfurt am Main, Stargard or Prague. Considering the fact that these were neither donations or entire collections of heritage (along which accidentally French manuscripts were transferred), nor collections bought in their entire-

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29 These are mainly Italian manuscripts: ital. fol. 164-165, ital. quart. 58-60, ital. oct. 6.  
 30 See Acta III D 5 Rel 8, at the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin Preussischer Kulturbesitz.

ty, it is thus even more worthwhile to mention the contents of manuscripts bought in this way, because these are separate occurrences, purchased consciously. And so, e. g. manuscript gall. oct. 13, containing various texts concerned mainly with descriptions of images of the Apocalypse (*Les Figures de l'Apocalypse*), created in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, was bought at the offices of the Berlin antiquarian Asher (entered into the accession registry on August 12th, 1842). Manuscript gall. quart. 110, containing works of Voltaire and those ascribed to him, was purchased from the antiquarian O. Harrassowitz in Leipzig (entered into the accession registry on February 7th, 1890). Manuscript gall. fol. 206, conveying an eighteenth-century (quite late) copy of a very interesting, known and critically studied voyage diary from the 16<sup>th</sup> century authored by Jean Chesneau: *Voyage de Monsieur d'Aramon dans le Levant* ("Mr d'Aramon's journey to the Levant"), was purchased at S. Glogau & Co, also in Leipzig. The manuscripts discussed above from Philipps' collection, gall. quart. 123-132, stem from the antiquary of Karl von Hiersemann, also in Leipzig. Manuscript gall. quart. 116, from the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, containing copies of memorials concerning Alsace and diverse documents related to this province,<sup>31</sup> was bought at Joseph Baer & Co. in Frankfurt am Main (entered into the accession registry on January 21st, 1896). Manuscript gall. quart. 150, which includes a text devoted to the old Benedictine monastery of Marchiennes, utterly destroyed by the Great French Revolution, was bought at the Buch-Antiquariat des Westens – Stargard (entered into the accession registry of the Prussian National Library on May 4th, 1927). In turn, the antiquarian Storch of Prague had sold manuscript gall. quart. 92, containing copies of memorials concerning the situation of provinces in the kingdom of France towards the half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century (entered into the accession registry of the Royal Library on April 10th, 1855). The most common name is T. O. Weigel from Leipzig. Manuscripts gall. fol. 196-197 mentioned here (entered into the accession registry of the Royal Library on February 27th, 1880). The first of these contains a diary from the session of the Sejm of the Kingdom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, October 3<sup>rd</sup> – November 14<sup>th</sup> 1746 (*Journal de la Diète Générale des Etats du Royaume de Pologne et du Grand Duché de Lithuanie*); the second in turn is made up of a collection of texts created in the circles of the Gallican church in France, in the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. And it is precisely at

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31 Thematically related to the group described above.

T. O. Weigel's where the heritage of prof. Karl Ritter was bought in January of 1867 – a printed edition of the sale catalogue was included in the accession catalogue. In this case it is not necessarily a conscious purchase of selected copies, but a purchase of heritage, including these and other Romance manuscripts. We find here the following French manuscripts<sup>32</sup>: gall. fol. 203-204, gall. quart. 105-107 (all of them entered into the accession registry of the Royal Library on January 28th, 1867).

Manuscripts bought at auctions form a different group. In certain cases they are related to the previous group, because e. g. Ritter's heritage was bought at an auction at the Weigel antiquary. Other examples:

- the very interesting manuscript gall. fol. 159, from the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, unique as to its contents (texts dealing with the *Epinette* holiday in Lille), purchased at a book auction in Paris at Duriez de l'Isle (entered into the accession registry in the year 1828);
- manuscript gall. fol. 161, created around the turn of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, dedicated to the rules of succession of the landgraves of Hesse, bought in December 1828; the following information accompanies it in the accession registry: "ex auctione librorum Pelissonii et Montagua m. Dec. 1828";
- manuscripts gall. oct. 15-18, containing an autobiography of general Charles François du Perrier du Mouriez (or Dumouriez) – autographs written down by the author, which were bought at an auction in Reinsburg (entered into the accession registry on May 8th, 1847).

The origins of a part of the manuscripts is uncertain. of course, there are similar or identical marks of prior ownership found in certain manuscripts, which means that they used to be part of the same collection, which can also be inferred from the short time between the signatures, but with no way to determine the source. Below a few examples:

- in case of two eighteenth-century manuscripts: gall. quart. 2 and 3 – the first one contains odes by Anacreon, and the second one – odes by Horatio, the front part of the binding has the letter *P* impressed on it; most certainly this is an initial of the first owner, however no conclusions may be drawn from this; this definitely does not denote manuscripts from the de Puys library – the manuscript catalogue of this library, currently kept

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32 Similarly manuscripts ital. quart. 44-45, from Ritter's heritage, purchased at the same antiquary, also in January of 1867.

at the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin Preussischer Kulturbesitz (manuscripts gall. fol. 107-108) contains only historical materials;

- the manuscripts gall. quart. 86-89, containing the French-language works of Friedrich von Gentz (1764-1832), a German publicist in the service of Austria and the Prussian king, were entered into the accession registry of the Royal Library with remarks as to origins: *Armbruster* – there were two Armbrusters: Carl Armbruster in Vienna and J. Armbruster in Leipzig; it is unknown which of these is referred to here;
- the manuscripts gall. fol. 152-153 contain similar texts, were created around the same time and place, on the same paper (similar watermarks), have identical dimensions, *mise en page* and bindings, and were transcribed by the same copyist – however despite efforts their origin still remains undetermined.<sup>33</sup>

A portion of the French manuscripts, as well as others from the Romance group, are ‘reclaimed’, meaning – they stem from bindings of other documents or other later manuscripts – these were sheets serving to strengthen these covers. They are valuable in this respect because they are fragments of thirteenth-century manuscripts (with one later exception): gall. fol. 176, 178, 217, gall. quart. 142. We do not know, from the binding of which book was taken the fragment currently constituting manuscript bearing the signature gall. fol. 176, because this had not taken place at the Royal Library – earlier the fragment probably belonged to a widely known German philologist, one Karl Lachmann, who had given it to Immanuel Bekker, and the Royal Library had bought it from one Dr. Göschen on June 21st, 1851. A similar story lies behind manuscript gall. fol. 178, containing two different handwritten fragments, and stemming most probably from the collection of Karl Hartwig Gregor von Meusebach.<sup>34</sup> In turn, the fragment forming manuscript gall. fol. 217 was taken, probably in the year 1910, from the

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33 It was also impossible to determine the origins of manuscript ital. quart. 46, which in Berlin, in the year 1885, was given the note *Unbekannter Herkunft. Gebunden 1885*, meaning “Unknown origin. Bound 1885.” This manuscript contains the Italian translation of a Greek text on a volcanic eruption on the island of Santorini in 1650.

34 To Meusebach belonged also the manuscript ital. oct. 3, which is a collection of proverbs in numerous languages (among them Italian), selected and copied by Karl Hemeling for his son.

cover of a book containing a work of Simon Verepaeus: *De epistulis latinis conscribendis*, and another unidentified work. Excerpts contained in manuscript gall. quart. 142 were discovered on February 22nd, 1916, in the binding of a 16<sup>th</sup>-century print, the *Christophori Longolii Orationes* (Paris 1530), and were taken out and moved to the manuscript department. ¶





# Manuscripta italica

Italian manuscripts which had earliest found their way to the Berlin library are related to politics, diplomatic relations or in turn issues of religion. We will find among them numerous reports by ambassadors, descriptions of European courts, the affairs prevailing there, finally diverse descriptions of the papal court and of the cardinals, often satiric in nature or simply critical of the papal office (e. g. *Giusta statera dei porporati* in manuscript ital. quart. 1).<sup>35</sup> These last ones are understandable considering the rivalry between the Pontifical States and North European countries, in which the Reformation prevailed; very important for each country was obtaining the most detailed information about their enemies and rivals, but also data on potential allies. This is the nature of the group of manuscripts purchased in the 17<sup>th</sup> century (1699) (currently ital. fol. 2-47 and 57) kept in Berlin,<sup>36</sup> which Wilken described

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35 The manuscript ital. quart. 1, despite lacking traces of origin linking to the library of duke von Croy of Pomerania (generally the books from this library were marked, in the years 1688-1698, when being rebound, with a special bookplate: *Ex Bibliotheca D[ucis] Croy*), probably stems from there, as suggested by remarks found in the "Catalogus librorum Ernesti Bogislai de Croy" [1684]. In old catalogues of manuscripts of Berlin we also find manuscripts ital. fol. 48-49 and ital. fol. 51, which, similarly to ms. ital. quart. 1, deal with issues of politics and history.

36 Cf. Hans LÜLFING, "Die Handschriftenabteilung", in *Deutsche Staatsbibliothek*.

as *Informazioni politiche*.<sup>37</sup> This interest had by no means waned later, because e. g. the manuscripts mss. ital. fol. 49, ital. fol. 148, and to a certain extent ital. Fol. 147 and ital. quart. 86, are similar in nature. The role of Venice, which until the 18<sup>th</sup> century was an important player in Europe's political scene, and the subjective geographic proximity had been the natural for the fact that a certain part of Italian manuscripts, dealing with politics and diplomacy of Venice, stems directly from there. Among the Venetian collections there is a chronicle present in the library already before the year 1828 (ms. ital. fol. 55), the story of which forms an important evidence of past Venetian-German relations. This anonymous chronicle was created in the 15<sup>th</sup> century (first half), and quite quickly (in 1459) came into possession of the patrician of Nuremberg, one Hans Tücher – a colourful and interesting personality, the author of a report from a journey to the Holy Land, entitled *Reisebuch*, which became a late middle-ages “bestseller”. Proof of ties with Venice is a large number of Venetian “duali”, books prepared by doges for the regents of the Republic of Venice, which are interesting from both the historical as well as the iconographic standpoint – these were usually luxurious books, richly decorated, often from workshops of known masters, and bound with great meticulousness (e. g. ms. ital. quart. 83, with its silver binding).

It would be impossible not to mention, when speaking of library relations between Italy and Germany, the ancient classics published in Italy in the 16<sup>th</sup> century (mostly by one Aldo Manuzio, otherwise known as Aldus Manutius), which were known in all of Europe, and which also may be found in the library of Berlin. Naturally these are not manuscripts, but through their number and value one can quite clearly see the intensity of German-Italian contacts, which cannot be conveyed by manuscripts alone. In any case, 16<sup>th</sup>-century publications of Manuzio, so-called “aldine”, were sought after in Europe to such an extent that bookbinders from Lyon had specialised in “counterfeiting” them (using present-day terms this could count as a classic act of “piracy”), and in European libraries one can currently find both Venetian copies as well as the “forgeries” of Lyon. Although the “aldine” at the Königliche Bibliothek stemmed mainly from Méjan's collection,<sup>38</sup> we are

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1661-1961, I, *Geschichte und Gegenwart*, Leipzig 1961, p. 371 (footnote 22).

37 Fr. Wilken, *Geschichte...*, *op. cit.*, p. 52

38 On Méjan turn to the part about Manuscripta gallica.

also dealing here with copies purchased earlier originating from collections which were incorporated earlier.<sup>39</sup>

A second important topical group, besides issues of politics and diplomacy, where a manuscript might be found (beginning in the 16<sup>th</sup> century print was the preferred form for works of fiction), was scientific literature. Contacts between Italian and German scientific institutions had not always taken place using the international language of science, that is Latin, and travels of German scholars to Italy were almost an obligatory component of education (this applies in particular to such branches as architecture or mechanics). Whereas official scientific publications had utilised Latin for the most part, notes in turn, unofficial writings, sketches or popular publications were often drawn up in national languages.

Additionally, the methodology of holding lectures at Italian universities had played a certain role. Whereby in theory, until the year 1754, Latin was the official language of universities,<sup>40</sup> in practice certain concessions in favour of Italian or local dialects became commonplace much earlier. In many cases a university lecture had taken the following form: the professor would begin the class in Latin, and use it for the first several minutes; afterwards the discussion would start, ending the 'proper lecture' part, where opinions of students were presented, etc., and here Latin was only one of the choices. Less official components of university classes (also by the professor) used to be "Italian". In such a case knowledge of Italian, as shown by many scholars or noblemen who had travelled to Italy to study there or merely to contemplate historical monuments and scenery, should not wonder – and this was the case both among inhabitants of Prussia as well as Austria, or perhaps foremost among the latter, because of the geographical proximity of these countries. A manuscript which with great possibility may be ascribed to the circles of scholars travelling to Italy, is ital. quart. 2 – a sketch of a treatise on

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39 E. g. Ald. Ren. 117, 6-1 – *Rhetoricorum ad C. Herennium libri III* – from the Spanheim family library. Most of Manuzio's prints are found today in Berlin; only 171 volumes, from a total number of 1448, are kept presently at the Jagiellonian Library in Kraków (*Im Zeichen von Anker und Delphin. Die Aldinen-Sammlung der Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin*, Leipzig 2005, p. 17), most of these forgeries from Lyon (e. g. no. 109, signature: Ald. Ren. 305, 2 – Juvenalis and Persius, Lyon, 1502).

40 In the year 1754 the first official lecture in Italian was held in Italy – by prof. Antonio Genovesi, in Naples, for the opening of the new faculty of trade and mechanics.

mechanics, with notes concerning artillery, written down in Italian and German by an anonymous creator, around the turn of the 16<sup>th</sup> century (the German text is in most cases a form of gloss to the Italian text). Scientific relations had also caused other Italian manuscripts to emerge in Berlin, e. g. ms. ital. oct. 5, with notes on geometry by Domenico Chelini, or ms. ital. quart. 5, with a short discourse by Pietro Rossi. In this case scholars were the middlemen; in the first – the mathematician J. Dirichlet, in the second – an entomologist: baron H. von Block.

Back to chronology: the eighteenth century in the library meant slow and more often than not haphazard purchases.<sup>41</sup> In that period the library of Berlin had grown by several collections – the Spanheims, Guichard (Quintus Icilius, 1780), Roloff (Bibliotheca Roloffiana, 1789), Möhsen (1796). Only a part of these collections are manuscripts, and the Italian part of the collection is represented by only singular copies, e. g. ms. ital. fol. 51 from Icilius' collection and ital. fol. 52 from Möhsen's collection (cf. details on Möhsen in the chapter *Manuscripta gallica*).

A breakthrough period for the functioning of the library was the appointing of Friedrich Wilken to the post of general manager, in the year 1817, in general relation to the renewal and reforms of Prussia, which begun after 1806 – Wilhelm von Humboldt had played a key role in the areas of education and culture; he influenced the decision to bestow Wilken with this position.<sup>42</sup> It was Wilken's ambition to make of the Royal Library an institution which would serve university, and foremost scientific, tasks. In the years 1818-1828 the library was thoroughly reorganised, which also concerned the Italian manuscripts. The prior classification of manuscripts was replaced by new subdivisions, partially by topic, partially by language.<sup>43</sup> According to testimony of Wilken, who had greatly

41 Cf. H. Lülfiing, "Die Handschriftenabteilung", *op. cit.*, p. 323: "Diese Neuerwerbungen trugen Zufallscharakter".

42 *Ibidem*, p. 325; Eugen PAUNEL, *Die Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin: ihre Geschichte und Organisation während der ersten zwei Jahrhunderte seit ihrer Eröffnung, 1661-1871*, Berlin 1965, p. 160 and following.

43 Cf. H. Lülfiing, "Die Handschriftenabteilung", *op. cit.*, p. 332. Wilken had categorised manuscripts topically into theologica, genealogica, borussica, and linguistically into graeca, latina, germanica, gallica, italica, hispanica, etc. As part of each group he had distinguished subgroups according to format (in-folio, in-quarto, in-octavo). This system prevails until today.

broadened the collection, the assets of the Royal Library at Berlin in 1827 may be broken down as follows<sup>44</sup>:

4611 manuscripts and in excess of 250 000 printed books; among manuscripts in turn, the Romance are: a) gallica: in-folio – 157 pcs., in-quarto – 46 pcs., in-octavo – 10 pcs.; b) italica: in-folio – 55 pcs., in-quarto – 7 pcs., in-octavo – 1 pc.; c) hispanica: in-folio – 10 pcs., in-quarto – 51 pcs.

Soon after the reorganisation, the library had purchased further entire collections: of Nagler<sup>45</sup> (from there originate mss. ital. quart. 15 and ital. quart. 16<sup>46</sup>), Meusebach (ms. ital. oct. 3) and Méjan. The latter's collection, to a great extent gathered in a time when Etienne de Méjan was secretary of the vice-king of Italy in Napoleonic times – Eugène de Beauharnais, was purchased for the library by king Frederick William IV, in the year 1847.<sup>47</sup> During Méjan's tenure as secretary in Italy (1805-1813), a great number of valuable manuscripts emerged on the antiquarian market, in effect of the secularisation decrees of Napoleon (dissolution of the religious orders).

Still during Wilken's tenure, as part of the cooperation with scholars from German universities, an operation began to copy important monuments of the art of handwriting found in other libraries of Europe. In most cases this applied to achievements of old German literature, but among these may also be found a manuscript listed among the italica (actually being Occitan): ital. quart. 28 – a copy of the Waldensian Bible from the Trinity College library of Dublin. The cooperation of the Berlin library with the researchers lasted actually throughout the entire 19<sup>th</sup> century. Indirect, and sometimes direct influence on its directions of development exerted both Julius Friedländer<sup>48</sup>, with whom should be linked a part of the handwritten purchases on topics of numismatics (it was probably by his initiative that the epigraphical and numismatic writings of Bartolomeo Borghesi were copied – ms. ital.

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44 Fr. Wilken, *Geschichte ...*, *op. cit.*, pp. 165-166.

45 Carl Ferdinand Friedrich von Nagler (1770-1846), German politician, Prussian Minister of Post (Generalpostmeister).

46 Ms. ital. quart. 16 contains works of Boccaccio (*Filostrato* and *Filocolo*) as well as works of poetry by Tuscan authors: Leon Battista Alberti, Antonio di Guido, Mariotto Davanzati, Simon Serdini – cf. Jadwiga MISZALSKA, "The poems of 15<sup>th</sup> century Tuscan poets in the manuscript ital. quart. 16", in *Fibula* 2/2009 (3), pp. 32-38.

47 Cf. *supra*.

48 Friedländer's heritage reached the library, including e. g. ms. ital. quart. 43.

quart. 30) and the great Theodor Mommsen, an undisputed authority in German and European scientific circles.

Only modern times (from the 18<sup>th</sup> century) had awoken interest in the manuscript not only as a channel of transmission of text, but also as a monument of history, one unique and of value. Precisely then in the collection of the Berlin library begin to arrive Italian manuscripts purchased (from collectors, private individuals or antiquarians) not as documents (not because of the texts they contain, or at least not primarily because of the texts), but as collectors' items.

As the book of accession suggests, the Royal Library had cooperated in Italy mainly with the antiquaries Franchi (Florence), Olschki (first Verona, then Venice, finally Florence), Rosen (Padua), Rossi (Rome) and Dura (Naples), whereby the decisive majority of purchases was done at the antiquaries of Franchi<sup>49</sup> and Olschki<sup>50</sup>. Increased supply of mediaeval manuscripts on the antiquarian market of Italy was related, among others, to the dissolution of religious orders – by virtue of state decrees the books from the monasteries were to go to public libraries. However, the orders themselves had fought this, according to them, unjust law, and in many cases the manuscripts were hidden to be sold afterwards on the antiquarian market. Besides, the antiquarians themselves were in many cases unscrupulous businessmen, which allowed them to obtain books not always according to the letter of the law. In Italy widely known was the case of G. B. Rossi (he cooperated with the Royal Library), who was charged in a process concerning the theft from the Casanatense Library.

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- 49 Many interesting manuscripts originate from Franchi auctions: ital. fol. 154, containing, among others, Villani's chronicle; ital. fol. 155 – an accounting book from the Franciscan monastery of Siena; ital. fol. 156, containing the *De consolatione philosophiae*, earlier belonging to pope Pius VI; ital. quart. 47, containing works by Boccaccio, created by order of the Florentine family of Dell'Erede; ital. quart. 48 from collections of the Medici; ital. quart. 50, containing religious works from Dominican circles; as well as ital. quart. 69, containing a description of procedures and rates in force at the papal chancellery.
- 50 From auctions of the antiquary of Olschki originate: mss. ital. fol. 158 and ital. quart. 52 (both include translations of the medical work *Thesaurus pauperum* into the vernacular); ms. ital. oct. 10 which includes the statutes of a religious brotherhood from Pesaro. Through the Olschki antiquary, manuscripts from the collection of Manzoni (ital. quart. 62-66) had also reached Berlin – cf. infra.



That same Rossi – here already as a middleman – emerges during the sale of manuscript ital. fol. 149 to the Royal Library, in 1883.<sup>51</sup> This manuscript was previously lost, i. e. it was probably hidden by the Camaldolese and sold in the year 1870, when the library of the Camaldolese monastery of S. Gregorio al Monte Celio was supposed to be transferred to the National State Library of Rome, according to the secularisation decree of 1866.<sup>52</sup>

Italian manuscripts were on offer at German antiquaries (Rosenthal of Munich; Baer and Kauffmann of Frankfurt, Harrassowitz and Weigel of Leipzig, Breslauer, Ecke, Lamm, Röse of Berlin, and others), and even English ones (ms. ital. quart. 77 bought from Harry H. Peuch from Leicester, in 1907).

The Italian part of the collection (and the entire Berlin collection in general) was markedly strengthened by the purchase of the von Starhemberg book collection. Their library was quite universal in character, it was made up of over 220 manuscripts and 660 prints from the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries.<sup>53</sup> The Italian collection of the Starhemberg family clearly reflects the interests of Heinrich Wilhelm von Starhemberg (1593-1675), who collected works concerning the art of war written – in particular those concerning fortress construction – in various languages. The following are of this nature: mss. ital. quart. 56 (Giovanni Scala – *Delle fortificazioni*) and ital. oct. 7 (Raimondo Montecuccoli, *Tavole militari* – fragment on fortresses). Perhaps Heinrich Wilhelm's passion was related to his stay in Italy during the Austro-Venetian war (1613-1617). Other manuscripts of the Starhemberg family in the Manuscripta italica group are: ital. fol. 163, ital. quart. 53 (once belonging to Erasmus von Starhemberg, cousin of the mentioned Heinrich Wilhelm) and ital quart. 57.

The Italian collection was, however, most broadened through auction purchases of typically Italian collections, i. e. of Giacomo Manzoni and Carlo Morbio. Of course, these collections also included Latin manuscripts, e. g.

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51 In that same year the manuscript ms. ital. quart. 42 was bought from Rossi.

52 The Camaldolese had, in fact, experience in hiding their manuscripts. Already in 1810, after that period's decree ordering the dissolution of, among others, the monastery of San Michele di Murano (considered by the monasteries to be unjust), they surreptitiously transported a large part of their collection specifically to Rome – cf. Lucia MEROLLA, *La biblioteca di San Michele di Murano all'epoca dell'abate Giovanni Benedetto Mittarelli: i codici ritrovati*, Vecchiarelli, Roma 2010, p. 39.

53 Gerard ACHTEN, *Die theologischen lateinischen Handschriften in Quarto der Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz Berlin. Teil 2, Ms. theol. lat. quart. 267-378*, Wiesbaden 1984, p. 7.

theol. lat. quart. 275 and theol. lat. quart. 276 from the Manzoni collection, or e. g. theol. lat. quart. 283 and theol. lat. quart. 284 from the Morbio collection. That is why it's worth it to devote some space to these two nineteenth-century book lovers.

Giacomo Manzoni<sup>54</sup> war born in Lugo, close to Ravenna, in the year 1816. After initially learning from preceptors at the family estate, in 1830 he was sent to the college in Lucca, where he received solid, all-round education. It was then that his passion for books had emerged, because it was in Lucca where he brought together his first library. In 1835 he moved to Rome to study law, but quickly turned to mainly Hebrew, and focused on his literary and collector passions, which brought the effect that he never finished his law studies. In the years 1837-1840 he travelled a lot across Italy (Bologna, Naples, Venice), and this enabled him to greatly broaden his collection. In 1840 he returned to Lugo and took to managing his part of the estate, dealing in local politics and teaching Greek at the college of Trisi. He participated actively in social life both as a theoretician, publishing works concerning diverse local matters, as well as a practician – in 1848 he became a deputy, to later reach the post of member of the government in Rome. The pinnacle of his career was the post of minister of finance of the Roman Republic, taken on in the year 1849. After the fall of the Roman Republic, fearing repressions from the pope, Manzoni spent time in exile, first in different cities of Europe, and beginning in 1854 – in Turin. It was then that he devoted himself fully to his collector's passion. Already on the 1840s his library was vast, and the subsequent years only served to enrich it, however bringing along financial troubles. Searches and purchases of books weren't for Manzoni a goal in itself, but the basis of philological and bibliographical work. In 1856 he created an edition of the *Tesoro* by Brunetto Latini, and wrote the *Annali tipografici piemontesi del XV secolo (Casale Monferrato)*. In subsequent years he cooperated on the famous dictionary of Italian by Tommaseo. He broke this cooperation off in 1859, hoping to be able to return to active political life. However, though able to return to local politics, his attempts at joining the parliament of the Kingdom of Italy (1861-1865) were unsuccessful. In 1865 he returned to his home town of Lugo, however not giving up on expanding his library, among others, through the purchase of a part of the collection of Guglielmo Libri<sup>55</sup> and

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54 Biographical information on Giacomo Manzoni stems from the *Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani*, Roma 1960-, volume 69, pp. 328-331 (entry by F. Zavalloni).

55 The person of Guglielmo Libri (Guglielmo Libri Carucci, 1802-1869) deserves

diverse editions of works of printing masters of the Soncino family (he authored a monography on them). In 1879 he divided his assets among his sons, leaving to himself only his library numbering at that time in excess of 30 000 volumes, and returned to his historical and philological work, cooperating as an expert with various antiquaries (i. e. Franchi of Florence made use of his services). He died in 1889, and his valuable library was sold at auctions in the years 1892 and 1894.

Count Manzoni's collection put up for auction was made up of various purchases made by him over the span of approximately 60 years, and also of the Borghesi library (inherited from his uncle, the known numismatist and epigraphist).<sup>56</sup> The auction catalogue was prepared and published by Annibale Tenneroni in 1894.<sup>57</sup> In the group *Manuscripta italica* the manuscripts ital. quart. 62-66 originate from Manzoni's collection.

Carlo Morbio (1811-1881), an Italian collector and historian born in Novara, author of the monumental work *Storie dei municipi italiani*, collected mainly publications dealing with the history of northern Italy, but he also bought all other mediaeval manuscripts with pleasure, even if they were not directly related to his scientific interests. A large part of this collection was

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broader comment, albeit of the Berlin collection barely one manuscript was with certainty once in his possession (this is ital. oct. 11, cf. infra). An Italian mathematician, a professor of the Sorbonne, a member of the Collège de France, a man of many talents, valued by his circles, he was also a passionate book collector. During his stay in France (in 1841) he was appointed secretary of the committee for libraries and archives, which formed the basis of his later troubles. In the year 1846 he was accused (with good reason, as it emerged finally after his death) of theft of manuscripts and incunabula from libraries he had visited. He then sold his collection of manuscripts to Lord Ashburnham. In 1848 the accusation was formalised and a special investigation committee was formed. Thanks to the assistance of influential friends he managed just in time to flee to Great Britain, along with a part of his collection. A further part, the origins of which are very much legal, was returned to him in 1857. During his stay in London he sold his collection at auctions (ten auctions arranged by him in person in the years 1849-1865). In the year 1868 he returned to Italy. He died in September of the following year, and was buried at San Miniato. Cf. *Dizionario biografico degli italiani*, Roma 1960-, volume 65, pp. 60-64 (entry by L. Giacardi).

56 Cf. *Biblioteche nobiliari e circolazione del libro tra Settecento e Ottocento: atti del Convegno nazionale di studio, Perugia, Palazzo Sorbello, 29-30 giugno 2001*, Bologna 2002, pp. 251-256.

57 *Catalogo ragionato dei manoscritti appartenuti al fu Conte Giacomo Manzoni*, Città di Castello 1894.

bought by the Braidense library at an auction conducted in Leipzig in 1889 (mainly works related to the history of Lombardy), and a certain group of manuscripts found its way to Berlin. Among the Italian items were: ital. oct. 8 and ital. quart. 67, and in case of Latin ones also among others theol. lat. 283 and theol. lat. 284. The collection catalogue for the mentioned auction was prepared by H. Simonsfeld and W. Meyer.<sup>58</sup>

A separate issue, one broadly described in literature, were the purchases of collections of Hamilton and Philipps.<sup>59</sup> These purchases prove that in the 1880s and 1890s the Royal Library was one of the most important players on the antiquary market in Europe. This was a confirmation of the important role that Germany had in world science, in particular with respect to broadly understood humanism, and a confirmation of the growing political meaning of united Germany. Thanks to the purchase of the Hamilton collection, the Romance section of the Manuscripts Department of the Berlin library was enriched by, among others, such treasures as: Ham. 90 – an autograph of the *Decameron* by Giovanni Boccaccio (and three other manuscripts with Boccaccio's works), *The Divine Comedy* with illustrations by Botticelli (and other manuscripts with Dante's works), seven manuscripts of Petrarch's works, a codex with very old Venetian texts, published later by Tobler; three manuscripts which used to belong to Apostolo Zeno, and a range of others. One could go on listing them, because the Hamilton collection bought by the Royal Library contained in total 96 manuscripts in Italian. The Hamilton collection is currently kept in Berlin (manuscripts with the component *Ham.* in the signature). It is similar to the case of the collection of Philipps (manuscripts with signatures having the component *Phill.*).<sup>60</sup>

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58 *Verzeichnis einer Sammlung wertvoller Handschriften und Bücher [...] aus des hinterlassenschaft des Herren Cav. Carlo Morbio in Mailand*, Leipzig 1889.

59 Cf. e. g. Leandro BIADENE, "I manoscritti italiani della collezione Hamilton nel R. Museo e nella R. Biblioteca di Berlino", in *Giornale storico della letteratura italiana*, 10 (1887), pp. 313-355; Alfred SCHULZE, *Die romanischen Meerman-Handschriften des Sir Thomas Philipps in der Königlichen Bibliothek zu Berlin*, Berlin 1892; Valentin ROSE, *Verzeichniss der Lateinischen Handschriften der Königlichen Bibliothek zu Berlin, Erster Band: Die Meermann-Handschriften des Sir Thomas Philipps*, Berlin 1893; Helmut BOESE, *Die lateinischen Handschriften der Sammlung Hamilton zu Berlin*, Wiesbaden 1966; D. Stutzmann and P. Tylus, *Les manuscrits médiévaux français et occitans ..., op. cit.*

60 Concerning in turn the manuscripts of Philipps bought at a later time on auctions, they were included in the groups *Manuscripta gallica* and *italica* (e. g. mss.

There are of course many more sources of manuscripts: for example, a certain group (mss. ital. quart. 9-13) was bought from a teacher of Italian – one Valentini,<sup>61</sup> in the year 1830. Individual copies stem from donations or purchases from various persons, known or not. Notable is the case of manuscript ital. quart. 33. It used to belong to the Florentine Biblioteca Riccardiana, where it was part of the codex bearing the signature 1222.<sup>62</sup> Dozens of years after its disappearance it had surfaced in the Royal Library. Hilka, who in the 1930s had published a text included in the codex, had wondered how the manuscript could have found its way from Florence to Berlin, reaching, however, no explanation.<sup>63</sup> And because it arrived at the Royal Library with the heritage of Friedrich von der Hagen (1780-1856), we may assume that it was him who brought it to Germany from Florence (perhaps in the years 1816-1817) – what remains unknown is whether he did it knowing the library it originated from.

Finally, certain Italian manuscripts were recovered, that is – old parchment sheets were detached from the bindings of certain prints or other manuscripts. Two sheets of manuscript ital. fol. 150 were taken from the binding of manuscript germ. fol. 1019; in turn, ms. ital. quart. 27 contains two sheets from the binding of a printed book (a work of Hieronymus Cardanus, or Gerolamo Cardano, the *Libelli duo, unus de supplemento almanach, alter de restitutione temporum et motuum*), belonging to the princely-electoral library. It was similar in the case of manuscript ital. quart. 82, also made up of two sheets (taken out from the binding of another print), on which is found an excerpt from a copy of the treatise by Blessed Simon of Cascia (Simone Fidati da Cascia), the *Ordine della vita Cristiana*.<sup>64</sup> ¶

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gall. quart. 123-132 – cf. supra; or ms. ital. fol. 173, purchased in 1911).

61 This is most likely Francesco Valentini, a professor of the Italian language and Italian literature in Berlin, author of the Italian-German-Italian dictionary *Nuovo dizionario portatile italiano-tedesco e tedesco-italiano*, Berlin 1821; and the *Gran dizionario grammatico-pratico tedesco-italiano, italiano-tedesco*, Leipzig 1836.

62 Giusto GRION, *I nobili fatti di Alessandro Magno*, Bologna 1872, p. CLXXI.

63 Alfons HILKA, “Die Berliner Bruchstücke der ältesten italienischen Historia de preliis”, in *Zeitschrift für Romanische Philologie*, 41 (1921), p. 234.

64 The text was identified in course of the currently conducted research. Earlier, at the Preussische Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, the manuscript was considered to be an unidentified fragment of religious prose.



# Manuscripta iberica (hispanica and lusitana)

The majority of Iberian manuscripts is found in the catalogue of Siegfried Lemm<sup>65</sup>, which means that they had made their way to the Royal Library of Berlin before the First World War, and thus were included in the register prepared by this German scholar. As suggested by preserved German library documentation, during a later period, i. e. in the years 1926-1937, the Berlin library had received a group of several manuscripts, mostly concerning Spanish theatre. In turn, mentionable contributions to the collection had taken place in the years 1818-1819: German sources tie the manuscripts bought at this time to the Spanish grande (or grandee), the duke of Salm. The laconic entries do not allow clear identification of this person, though it may be assumed that this is presumably a part of the library collection of Pedro Alcántara Álvarez de Toledo y Salm-Salm XIII Duque del Infantado (1768-1841), or a different member of this Spanish noble family of long traditions. Pedro Alcántara Álvarez de Toledo had German roots on his mother's side, the German princess Maria Anna de Salm-Salm. He was noticeable not only

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65 S. Lemm, *Mitteilungen ...*, *op. cit.*

in public life in Spain as a politician and military man, but also thanks to his scientific, artistic, and literary interests, all an integral part of this nobleman's dynamic and colourful life. He had also amassed a broad library with rich and diverse contents, covering besides "present-day publications also rare and valuable manuscripts".<sup>66</sup>

The mentioned German-language notes on library purchases from the duke of Salm from the year 1818 include a list also naming manuscripts, which, however, remain unidentified.<sup>67</sup> Apart from this, Fr. Wilken underlines in his study the fact that in this same year, 1818, "the remainder of the valuable books of the duke of Salm, the grande of Spain, kept at the locality of Wallauf in the Rheinegau" ["wurde der sehr werthwolle (zu Wallauf im Rheinegau bis dahin aufbewahrte) Rest der dem Fursten Salm, Granden von Spanien, gesammelten Spanischen Bucher"] had arrived at the Berlin library.<sup>68</sup> This note, sadly, is accompanied by no list of titles or any further data on the purchases.

In the collection of Iberian manuscripts kept in Kraków, however, remains preserved a document proving the purchase by the Berlin library of manuscripts from the collection of the Salm dynasty in 1819: it is the manuscript hisp. quart. 42a, entitled *Indice de una colección de papeles curiosos comprada por la B. R.* [= Biblioteca Real – Königliche Bibliothek] *en el año de 1819 en la venta de la biblioteca Salm*. It includes a broad list of manuscripts, divided into 74 volumes, whereby it may be that it is unfinished, because its author had left almost 25 blank sheets at the end of the manuscript. This list is not a catalogue which would enable full identification of these works, much more a simplified list of manuscript titles, often in shortened form. Despite this, some of the inventory positions seem to correspond or even agree with the titles of the Spanish manuscripts making up the collection currently kept in Kraków. Noteworthy are a few examples: the listed *Copia*

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66 Adolfo CARRAZCO MARTÍNEZ, "El XIII Duque del Infantado, un aristócrata en la crisis del Antiguo Régimen", in *En la España medieval*, N° Extra 1, 2006 (Estudios de genealogía, heráldica y nobiliaria / coord. por Miguel Ángel Ladero Quesada), p. 317.

67 The archives of the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin Preussischer Kulturbesitz: Acta III B 15. Acta spec. betr. den Ankauf einer Sammlung spanischer Bücher des Grafen Salm 1818 [III.2.n.].

68 Fr. Wilken, *Geschichte ...*, *op. cit.*, p. 144.



de una carta de los Reyes D.<sup>n</sup> Fernando y D.<sup>a</sup> Isabel en vitela may correspond to manuscript *a* from the volume hisp. quart. 4, in Lemm's catalogue listed as *Un traslado fielmente sacado de una carta del rey y reyna Don Fernando y Doña Ysabel* (parchment copy). That same volume also includes manuscript *e*: *Prisión del Duque de Saboya (Victor II año de 1731)*, and this probably refers to a manuscript included in the directory of purchases from the Salm library of which the title is almost identical: *Prisión del Duque de Saboya en 1731*. A similarly high coincidence of titles pertains to *Escrito racional sobre la policía de Madrid, dirigido al Il.<sup>mo</sup> S.<sup>or</sup> Don Bernardo Cantero M. S. 1782* (item in inventory listing of the Salm library) and the *Escrito racional sobre la Policía en Madrid D.<sup>n</sup> Miguel de la Higuera dirigido al S.<sup>r</sup> D.<sup>n</sup> Bernardo Cantero, 1782* (manuscript hisp. quart. 45a). Based on the above examples it should thus be assumed that the "collection of peculiar documents" from the Salm library had enriched the Hispanica of the Berlin library in 1819, constituting a serious purchase of works mostly historic, partially scientific, and to a lesser degree literary in character. It is the traces of these purchases, in the form of at least several manuscripts coinciding with respect to title with the items from the list, which we find today among the Spanish manuscripts kept at the Jagiellonian Library.

In the year 1889 the Royal Library had bought the entirety of the collection of the von Starhemberg house of Eferding, to which also French and Italian as well as Spanish manuscripts belonged, currently forming the Berlin collection available in Kraków.<sup>69</sup> The group of five manuscripts (current signatures: hisp. fol. 23-26 and hisp. quart. 65) obtained in this way by the library is characterised by a common topical profile (history) with relation to military, genealogical or administrative and legal matters. They focus around such persons as colonel Francisco Verdugo (1537-1595/1597?), a Spanish military man who had distinguished himself in the war in Flanders during the reign of king Philip II of Spain (ms. hisp. fol. 23), Don Juan de Austria (ms. hisp. fol. 24), or Charles, Archduke of Austria (ms. hisp. fol. 26), proclaimed the king of Spain as Charles III at a certain stage of the war of Spanish Succession (1700-1713). In this last case we are dealing here with an original document, from the textological standpoint even a unique one: *Ordenanzas militares del Archiduque Carlos (Military ordinances of Arch-*

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69 Cf. supra.

duke Charles), an edition from 1711 (there is much to suggest that it was unknown to scholars until this point).<sup>70</sup> The volume hisp. fol. 24 in turn is a veritable corpus of eighteenth-century texts, mostly handwritten copies of letters and historic prints, thematically linked to the life and actions of Don Juan de Austria. The manuscript most probably stems from the monastery of Santa María de Meyá in the province of Lleida, in Catalonia; one Joseph de Jalpi y Juliá (1604-1678),<sup>71</sup> author of the commentary introducing the contents of the volume as well as of numerous notes on its pages, became the abbot of this monastery in 1633. The period of origin of this volume lies between 1670 and 1678: the first of these dates is found in the text, the latter is the year of the abbot's death.

When obtaining manuscripts through purchase, in case of certain transactions the Berlin library had conducted quite complex negotiations with the owners of the books.<sup>72</sup> The manuscript hisp. fol. 20 (vol. 1-2) may serve as an example – a nineteenth-century copy of the *Recordación Florida, Historia de Guatemala*, one of the most important works for Guatemalan historiography, written by Francisco Antonio de Fuentes y Guzmán (1643-1700). From an analysis of German documentation from the years 1859-60 may be

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70 Full identification of the text, as well as a correction of the dating, was done during the research on this collection conducted by the *Fibula* team. The Lemm catalogue lists this manuscript with a date 40 years later (1751), which would alter the interpretation of the historic context of its creation – cf. S. Lemm, *Mitteilungen ...*, *op. cit.*, p. 97.

71 On this person see Josep Maria PONS I GURL, “Roig y Jalpi y el prior de Meyá”, in *Anales del Instituto de Estudios Gerundenses*, CSIC, Diputació Provincial de Girona, vol. XIV, pp. 39-84.

72 German materials concerning the purchases of Iberian manuscripts from individuals often limit themselves to very terse notes, as is the case of ms. hisp. fol. 17, entered into the accession registry on December 15th, 1845, with the information that it was bought from a person named Röse. Considering the historical topics covered by this manuscript (it contains copies of historical works and documents related to the period of rule of the Catholic Monarchs, Ferdinand and Isabella), one may infer that this is Bernhard Röse (1795-1857), a German historian. In other cases entries from the accession registry do not say whether a particular case was a purchase or a donation from a private collection. For example, two manuscripts on a dialect of the Catalan language, the mallorquín (hisp. oct. 3<sup>1</sup> and hisp. oct. 3<sup>2</sup>) were made part of the Berlin collection on January 16th, 1914, with a note, beside the date, of only the name of the prior owner, one prof. dr. F. Jungfer of Charlottenburg.

concluded that this manuscript, from the collection of the count of Salm from Hannover, was sold to the Berlin library by its owner via one doctor Klee, who had contacted this institution via letters with regard to the transaction.<sup>73</sup> The mentioned middleman, most probably doctor Julius Ludwig Klee (1807-1867), philologist and lecturer of the university of Leipzig, had for quite a time exhibited interest in the manuscript, i. e. since 1856, as suggested by the contents of the letter attached to volume I of this manuscript deposited in Kraków. This letter, signed with the name Hoeck, applies to the scientific value of the manuscript. Its author is most likely Karl Friedrich Christian Hoeck (1794-1877), a German philologist, Hellenist, librarian, and, since 1845, head of the university library in Göttingen. The correspondence concerning the sale transaction of this copy of Fuentes' work to the Berlin library is completed by one more letter, preserved at the archives of this institution, and written by the owner of the manuscript, count Salm from Hannover. Its addressee is Georg Heinrich Pertz (1795-1876), participating in the negotiations on the library's side. The letter contains, among others, a confirmation of the authorisation issued by the count to doctor Klee, as well as statements on the material value of the manuscript, completing the sale process.<sup>74</sup> Ultimately the manuscript reached the Berlin collection in February of 1860.

The name Salm, appearing in relation to this purchase, brings forth associations with transactions completed by the Berlin library over forty years earlier (1818-1819), when buying manuscripts from this aristocratic family as was described above. Archive materials available presently do not allow the determination, however, whether there existed, with respect to the purchases, continuity of contact of the library with the Salm family, which had both Spanish as well as German lines.

Among the Iberian manuscripts are also books given to the Berlin library by virtue of will of their initial owners, in many cases illustrious persons, who thanks to their activities in various fields had earned themselves a place in the history of German or even European culture. One of these is Ludolf Karl Adelbert von Chamisso (1781-1838), a German poet, botanist and traveller.

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73 The letters are kept at the archives of the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin Preussischer Kulturbesitz: Acta III C 37.

74 *Ibidem*.

In the years 1815-1818 Chamisso had participated in a scientific expedition around the world headed by Otto von Kotzebue (1787-1846), a Russian of German roots, an officer of the Navy and a traveller, captain of the frigate "Rurik". Wilken<sup>75</sup> says that the books and manuscripts collected during the sea voyage were used as supplementary material for the preparation of a report from the journey, itself published in Weimar in 1821<sup>76</sup>, and which two years later were donated to the Berlin library as a gift from Chamisso. Two manuscripts kept presently in Kraków form a part of this gift: the *Carta edificante o Viage a la Provincia de Taal, y Balayan [...]*, authored by Pedro Andrés de Castro y Amoedo, also known as Agustín María de Castro (1740-1801), a Spanish Augustinian and missionary in the Philippines (hisp. quart. 50), and the *Arte de la lengua bisaya y Vocabulario de lengua sugbunana compuesto por fr. Thomas de San Geronimo de los descalzos de San Agustín de Filipinas* (hisp. quart. 44). The pages of both manuscripts contain almost identical notes allowing the determination that they were in Chamisso's ownership in 1818, thus becoming part of the voyage in which he participated (the Philippines were also along the route). A short while after the publication of the books prepared based on the experiences of the participants, as mentioned, Chamisso had donated the manuscripts to the Berlin library (1823).<sup>77</sup> Thanks to documentation available in the archives of this institution known are also Hawaiian prints from Chamisso's collection, which made their way to the Berlin library in 1837.<sup>78</sup>

When speaking of the Philippines, one should mention one more manuscript from the Berlin collection, namely the anonymous *Memoria sobre la*

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75 Fr. Wilken, *Geschichte ...*, op. cit., p. 145.

76 Otto von KOTZEBUE, *Entdeckungs-Reise in die Süd-See und nach der Berings-Strasse zur Erforschung einer nordöstlichen Durchfahrt: Unternommen in den Jahren 1815, 1816, 1817 und 1818, auf Kosten Sr.*, Gebrüder Hoffman, Weimar 1821.

77 Another publication related to this journey, also mentioned in German-language notes found on the pages of manuscript hisp. quart. 50, was drawn up by an illustrator accompanying the institution, Ludwig Choris: *Voyage pittoresque autour du monde, avec des portraits de sauvages d'Amérique, d'Asie, d'Afrique, et des îles du Grand Océan; des paysages, des vues maritimes, et plusieurs objets d'histoire naturelle; accompagné de descriptions par m. le Baron Cuvier, et m. A. de Chamisso, et d'observations sur les crânes humains, par m. le Docteur Gall. Par m. Louis Choris, peintre*, Imprimerie de Firmin Didot, Paris 1822.

78 Archives of the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin Preussischer Kulturbesitz – Acta III F 6: "das Vermächtniss des Dr. A. von Chamisso (Charles Louis Adelbert von Chamisso) von 1837".

*Junta de Aranceles en las Islas Filipinas, presentada al Vice-presidente de la misma* (ms. hisp. quart. 76). According to the note in the accession registry of the Berlin library, this manuscript, from the Philippine Library of Ferdinand Blumentritt (1853-1913) of Litoměřice (currently in the Czech Republic), was included in the collection in March of 1932. Blumentritt, a secondary school teacher, was friends with José Rizal (1861-1896), a doctor and Philippine national hero. Despite the fact that Blumentritt never reached the Philippines, he had written many praised articles and books on the history and ethnography of this archipelago. The Berlin manuscript is but a fragment of the rich as well as scientifically and materially valuable heritage left by Blumentritt. It was made up both of a library collection (i. e. prints and manuscripts, notes and materials used by Blumentritt during research work, correspondence with José Rizal, and maps), as well as works of art. It is hard to precisely determine today how the manuscript *Memoria sobre la Junta de Aranceles en las Islas Filipinas...* reached the Berlin library. Accession of the manuscript had taken place before the year 1935, during a period when Blumentritt's collection remained with his son. Further fate of this collection had turned out to be restless: in 1935 a part of it reached Manila, and the rest, initially in possession of the family, was split apart during and after the Second World War. Its large part is currently deposited at the South Czech Museum in the České Budějovice.<sup>79</sup>

A dynamic task was undertaken by the German historian Gustav Adolf Bergenroth (1813-1869), who in the 1860s had conducted a query and research at the Archivo General de Simancas (at that time unavailable to persons without a special permit, which was issued to Bergenroth as an exception), as well as in other Spanish, French and Belgian archives. The research goal set by Bergenroth was to collect materials topically related to the history of English-Spanish relations during the rule of the Tudors. This work had fruited in the publication of a thirteen volume work entitled *Calendar of Letters, Departures, and state papers relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain preserved in the archives at Simancas and elsewhere published by G. A. Bergenroth*.<sup>80</sup> In eleven volumes of Bergenroth's manuscripts (hisp.

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79 Cf. Jindřich TOMAS, *José Rizal, Ferdinand Blumentritt and the Philippines in the New Ages*, Oswald, Praha 1998, p. 49.

80 The works were published in London, in the years 1862-1868. On the biography

fol. 27-37) deposited at the Jagiellonian Library are found both full copies as well as excerpts from documents and notes in different languages made based on them. According to the will of the first owner of this collection, they were to reach and had reached the Berlin collection (in October of 1896), donated by Paul Friedmann, a German philanthropist, who, similarly to Bergenroth, had published a history of the Tudors. It is worth stressing that the volumes kept in Kraków are a part of a much larger whole of handwritten materials of Gustav Bergenroth, currently available at several institutions throughout Europe, such as the British Library or the Public Record Office in London.<sup>81</sup>

Among the donors of Spanish manuscripts to the Berlin library is found also Alexander von Humboldt, donor of the manuscript marked with the signature hisp. quart. 64. Most of this manuscript comprises copies, done in Paris around the year 1833, of two Spanish-language reports from journeys from the period of geographic discoveries and overseas expansion of Spain.<sup>82</sup> Doubtless the topics of both these works were in accordance with the research goals of the German scholar, who had completed a scientific journey across America in the years 1799-1804. Interest for manuscript hisp.

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and scientific work of G. A. Bergenroth cf. William Cornwallis CARTWRIGHT, *Gustave Bergenroth: a memorial sketch*, Edmonston and Douglas, Edinburgh 1870.

- 81 The British Library possesses twenty-six volumes of Bergenroth's materials (signatures: Additional MSS. 28572-28597), whereas the collection of the Public Record Office in London has volumes containing copies of documents from Simancas, Madrid, Barcelona and other locations in Spain (signatures: PRO 31/11/2-7; PRO 31/11/8; PRO 31/11/11; PRO 31/11/13-14; PRO 31/11/9-11; PRO 31/11/12), worked on by Bergenroth and Pascual de Gayangos y Arce (1809-1897). Gayangos, a valued Spanish Orientalist, historian and book lover, had undertaken the task of cataloguing the Spanish manuscripts at the British Library in London, including Bergenroth's materials deposited at this institution upon the latter's death in 1869.
- 82 The first of the mentioned manuscripts is an excerpt from a report on the journey of Spanish emissary Diego Rodríguez de Figueroa to the Inca ruler Titu Cusi Yupanqui, which had taken place in the year 1565: *Relaçion del camino e viaje que Diego Rodrigues hizo desde la ciudad del Cuzco a la tierra de guerra de Mango Ynga que esta en los Andes alçado contra al servicio de Su Mag.<sup>d</sup>, y de las cosas que con el trató por modo y manera de paz, y tambien para que recibiese la dotrina evangelica de Nuestro Senor JesuXpo, que es la relacion siguiente*. The second manuscript relays the voyage of Álvaro de Mendaña in search of New Guinea (1567-1569): *Relacion breve de lo sucedido, en el vieje, que hizo Alvaro de Mendaña, en le demanda de la nueva Guinea, la qual estava descubierta por Inigo Ortiz de Retes, que fue con Villalobos, de la tierra de la Nueva España en el año de 1548*.

quart. 64 both as a whole, i. e. as a handwritten item with its own history, as well as with respect to the copies of Spanish works contained in it, was also exhibited by other researchers, as mentioned in French- and English-language scientific studies from the years 1910-1913.<sup>83</sup>

Peter Christian Wilhelm Beuth (1781-1853), a German state servant holding high posts, engaged in economic and educational activities also deserves a mention. In the year 1820 he had donated to the Library of Berlin a valuable gift: the 15<sup>th</sup> century manuscript *Liber precum latine et catalonice* (ms. hisp. quart. 24), illuminated and decorated with gold.<sup>84</sup> The route of this item to Beuth's collection remains still unknown, however, despite attempts at its recreation.

A large number of manuscripts in the Iberian group stems from antiquary purchases. Concerning these volumes we shall only rarely find notes on their previous owners from a time before they had reached the book trader, and afterwards the Berlin library. Among these rare exceptions is manuscript lus. quart. 1<sup>85</sup>; in the German-language note on its sheets we will find some information on the prior belonging of this manuscript to the collection of Wilhelm Johann Albert Freiherr von Tettau (1804-1894), a German historian and politician. The later fate of this volume is linked to the antiquary of S. Glogau & Co. in Leipzig, from where it found its way directly to the Berlin collection, in April of 1885. Among the antiquarians from whom the library of Berlin had bought Spanish manuscripts, in the years 1845, 1885

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83 Cf. e. g. Pedro de CIEZA DE LEÓN, Clements Robert MARKHAM, *The war of Quito*, University of California, 1913, pp. 168-169.

84 The style of the miniatures seems related to the style seen in manuscripts from the 15<sup>th</sup> century originating in Valencia, where the master Domingo Crespí, and in particular his son Leonardo, is notable. The artistic work of the latter is related to the period of greatest flourish of the art of book illumination in Valencia, the beginnings of which reach back to the year 1430. Doubtless the manuscript hisp. quart. 24 requires a more thorough study by art historians. On the masters from the house of Crespí and their works, cf. Nuria RAMÓN MARQUES, *La iluminación de manuscritos en la Valencia gótica (1290-1458)*, Generalitat Valenciana, Texto i Imatges, S. A., Valencia 2007, pp. 91-111 (in particular pp. 98-108).

85 A nineteenth-century copy of a Portuguese work of history, the *Crónica do Condestabre de Portugal*. The original text of the chronicle stems from the 15<sup>th</sup> century (1431-1443). Currently the work is considered anonymous, because no fully reliable arguments concerning the supposed authorship of Portuguese annalist Fernão Lopes (c. 1380 - c. 1459), or the king of Portugal Dom Duarte, could be found.

and 1926-27, are also: W. Brickt of Augsburg (?), Adolf Asher of Berlin, Joseph Baer & Co. of Frankfurt am Main, or Karl or his son Anton von Hiersemann, antiquarians in Leipzig. It is from the latter that the library had made a large purchase of several hundred prints designated "Spanisches Theater". Among them were also eight manuscripts of theatre plays by Spanish playwrights (hisp. quart. 67-74), bought by the Berlin library between September of 1926 and January of the following year.

A further source of manuscripts for the Royal Library of Berlin were foreign auctions. The Iberian group, however, includes but singular manuscripts from auction purchases, in relation to which only sparse data remains in the accession registry. For example, concerning manuscript hisp. quart. 52, entitled *Apuntamientos para el diccionario geográfico de pueblos de España, con que había de finalizar la Historia de las Lenguas de España*, in the accession registry, beside the date – June 1830 – only a short note on the origin from London's auction was left, not allowing, sadly, any more complete identification of the transaction.

More meaningful had turned out to be the entry concerning manuscript hisp. quart. 63, bearing the general title *Opera Raimundi Llulii*: Franchi auction, Florence, February 1885. This denotes that same Florentine bookseller, Ulisse Franchi, active towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, from whom the Berlin library had bought many Italian manuscripts currently kept in Kraków.<sup>86</sup> The history of the manuscript *Opera Raimundi Llulii* carries one more trace linking it to Italy: this interesting copy, among the oldest of the Iberian group, estimated to be from the 15<sup>th</sup> century, used to belong to the collection of the Italian house of Tegrini, as conveyed by the seal with the inscription *DI CASA MINUTOLI TEGRIMI*. This collection was created by the Italian humanist Niccolò Tegrini (1448?-1527) of Lucca, and thus can be traced back to the 15<sup>th</sup> century.

As may be inferred from catalogue and archival entries of the Berlin library, this institution had entered lasting ties with certain persons (military men, diplomats), who intermediated purchases or personally donated manuscripts to its collection. A distinguished person in this group may be considered Andreas Daniel von Schepeler (1780-1849), a Prussian officer who had joined the Spanish army in 1809, and reached the rank of colonel dur-

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86 Cf. supra: Manuscripta italica.



ing the Iberian campaign of the Napoleonic wars. In Friedrich Wilken's study on the contacts of von Schepeler with the Royal Library of Berlin, we read: "Aus Spanien wurde im Jahre 1819 und den folgenden Jahren die Schepeler [...] mit bedeutenden Erwerbungen bereichert" ("the library had bought valuable Spanish books, in the year 1819 and in the following years, in Madrid, through colonel Schepeler").<sup>87</sup> It was thanks to this officer that two volumes, purchased in 1825, had found their way to the collection kept in Kraków<sup>88</sup>: the *Historia de la vida y hechos del yncito poderoso monarca, amado y sancto rey D. Phelipe III deste nombre*, by Gil González de Avila (ms. hisp. fol. 8) and the *Obras históricas de Fr. Bartolomé de las Casas* (ms. hisp. fol. 9). In both cases we are dealing with works of history – a topic in which von Schepeler must have surely been well-versed, as proven by his historic and literary interests.<sup>89</sup> Further proof of this is provided by a group of six volumes entered into the collection of the library of Berlin in May of 1832 and in 1833, as bought specifically from colonel von Schepeler. These volumes, *miscellanea* in character (mss. hisp. fol. 13-14, hisp. quart. 53-56), contain broad, very diverse and rich materials on the time of the Napoleonic invasion of the Iberian Peninsula (the years 1808-1814). It seems probable that von Schepeler had used the mentioned materials during his work on the opus entitled *Geschichte der Revolution Spaniens und Portugals und besonders des daraus entstandenen Krieges*,<sup>90</sup> inspired by his personal experience gained during the military operations against the Napoleonic army. This work had been published in the years 1826-1827, whereas the handwritten materials had reached the collection in the Berlin library a few years later in effect of the ties and cooperation of the colonel with this institution.

Two of the manuscripts which had found their way to the Berlin collection thanks to von Schepeler are related by a common trace in their prior history. The pages of the volume entitled *Obras históricas de Fr. Bartolomé*

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87 Fr. Wilken, *Geschichte ...*, op. cit., pp. 141-142.

88 Cf. Cat. A. 557,12 – *Handschriftenkataloge der Königlichen Bibliothek und Preussische Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin. Dienstkatalog 8: Codices manuscripti hispanici*.

89 On the person of colonel von Schepeler and his historic works cf. Hans JURESCHKE, "El Coronel von Schepeler. Carácter y valor informativo de su obra historiográfica sobre el reinado de Fernando VII", in *Revista de Estudios Políticos*, N° 126 (Número especial sobre la Constitución de Cádiz).

90 The three-volume work was published in Berlin, by the publishing house of Wilhelm Dieterici.

*de las Casas* (ms. hisp. fol. 9) and the manuscript entitled *Diario de las operaciones del Exercito de Galicia*, a part of a larger volume bearing signature hisp. quart. 53 (manuscript *d*), exhibit notes signed by one Isidoro de Antillón y Marzo (1778-1814), a Spanish politician, historian and geographer. Despite the inclusion of these manuscripts in the Berlin collection at different dates – the former in the year 1825, the latter in 1832 or 1833 – at one stage of their history they remained in possession of the same person, they both went through the hands of von Schepeler, to finally arrive in the collection of the library of Berlin.

A certain consequence in the actions for the benefit of the Royal Library is noticeable also in case of Friedrich Hermann Herbert von Gülich (1820-1903), general consul and trade representative of Prussia, who in the years 1854-1868 was on diplomatic service in various South American countries. The documents from the archive of the Berlin library list a catalogue item informing about a purchase by von Gülich for this institution done in 1854 in Buenos Aires,<sup>91</sup> however the documents themselves confirming the transaction didn't survive until our time. From the years 1860 and 1865 stem entries in the accession registry of the Royal Library concerning two Spanish-language manuscripts donated by von Gülich. The first one, the *Ojeada sobre la historia de la literatura hispano-americana* (hisp. oct. 1) is a compendium of the most important data from the history of Latin-American literature, with numerous quotes and references. Its author, one Juan María Gutiérrez (1809-1878), a distinguished figure of the political as well as literary and cultural life of Argentina, was also a close friend of von Gülich. The other manuscript given to the Berlin library by the Prussian consul, in turn (which had taken place in December 1865, i. e. five years after the first donation) currently bears the signature hisp. quart. 60. It belongs to a group of Iberian manuscripts dealing with linguistic topics, not large in numbers in the collection kept in Kraków, and thus seems quite a bit more interesting. The manuscript of which we speak is the *Vocabulario de lengua guaraní compuesto por el P. Blas Pretovio de la Compañía de Jesús*, authored by Padre Blas Pretovio, a Jesuit missionary, born in Sicily, whose real name was Pablo

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91 Cf. archive of the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin Preussischer Kulturbesitz: Acta III D 27b – Acta betr. Die Ankäufe durch den Königl[iche] General-Consul von Gülich in Buenos Aires 1854.

Restivo (1658-1740). The cleric had spent almost fifty years of his life in Paraguay, devoted to evangelisation and education of Indians, as well as teaching of the Guaraní language to missionaries and catechets. During this time he had completed a few works, including the *Vocabulario de lengua guaraní*, which we may describe as a dictionary of Spanish and Guaraní with some elements of grammar.<sup>92</sup>

One cannot exclude that Friedrich von Gülich also remained in the background of the process of introduction in the Berlin collection of the manuscript entitled *Información de Vicente Saraiva para Guillermo Rawson sobre Gran Chaco* (hisp. fol. 21). According to the note on origin in the accession book, the manuscript was entered into the resources of the Berlin library on February 27th, 1866 as a gift of Juan María Gutiérrez, with whom von Gülich was befriended, as we said above.<sup>93</sup> This textologically interesting manuscript is composed of two parts: a letter addressed to one Guillermo Colesbery Rawson (1812-1890), a minister and acknowledged Argentine doctor, as well as an excerpt from a travel diary with interesting and practical information on regions of Argentina which at that time were still fairly weakly colonised. The story of the manuscript, however, seems relatively short: considering the dates included in the texts, it was drawn up in the first decade of March of 1865, in Corrientes, Argentina, and less than a year later it arrived at the Berlin library. Certainly it never ventured outside of the circle of persons whose names we find in the manuscript itself, both in the letter as well as in the excerpt from the travel diary, and also in the accession registry of the Royal Library of Berlin. We mean here the following figures: letter author – Vicente Saraiva, addressee – Guillermo Rawson, manuscript donor – Juan María Gutiérrez.

An additional historical circumstance, in light of which one may view von Gülich's ties to the Berlin Library, as well as the mentioned manuscripts and their journey to this institution's collection, are the then-current practices

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92 See article concerning this manuscript by Natalia CZOPEK, "The Guaraní language in the Manuscripts of the Berlin collection of the Jagiellonian Library", in *Fibula* 1/2008 (1), pp. 25-29.

93 On the biography and activities of von Gülich in South America cf. Thomas DUVE, "Friedrich von Gülich, el »Zollverein« y el Tratado de Amistad, Comercio y Navegación con la Confederación Argentina", in Thomas DUVE, *El tratado argentino-alemán de Amistad, Comercio y Navegación de 1857*, Estudios histórico-jurídicos, Instituto de Investigaciones de Historia del Derecho, Buenos Aires 2007, pp. 107-146.

of the Prussian government with respect to German emigration travelling to Argentina with colonisation in mind. Von Gülich, due to the posts he had served on, as well as personal beliefs, remained actively engaged in them, i. e. through signing of the *Tratado de Amistad, Comercio y Navegación con la Confederación Argentina* (1857),<sup>94</sup> or through staying in touch not only with the Geographic Society of Berlin (*Geographische Gesellschaft zu Berlin*), for which he had prepared publications and to which he had sent books and cartographic materials, but also with the zoo of Berlin. These activities were aimed at publicising broadly understood knowledge concerning Argentina which was supposed to prepare the ground ahead of colonisation.<sup>95</sup> The topics of all manuscripts which had found their way to the Berlin library thanks to this Prussian diplomat or thanks to his contacts, especially the issues raised in manuscript hisp. fol. 21, fit in precisely with this stream of activities, and this veritable mission of von Gülich.

Among German diplomats – donors of the Iberian manuscripts found in the discussed collection, may also be found one Karl Hermann von Thile (1812-1889), a donor of two manuscripts to the Royal Library: one Spanish and one Portuguese. The first of these is the *Relaciones de Antonio Pérez Secretario de Estado, que fue, del Rey de España D.<sup>n</sup> Phelipe II. de este nombre* (hisp. quart. 61), donated to the library in April of 1881. The second manuscript, in turn, entitled *Cancioneiro inédito em portuguez Galliziano, que parece ser obra do século XIII* (lus. fol. 1), is a copy of one of the most important works of Iberian literatures, a songbook containing mediaeval Galician and Portuguese poetry: the *Cancioneiro da Ajuda*. Researchers were for a long time aware of the existence of this copy of the *Cancioneiro*, not knowing, however, of the place where it was presently stored.<sup>96</sup> Many a scientific study will contain information on the presumed history of the manuscript

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94 Concerning the definition of this type of treatise see *ibidem*, p. 117: “obligaciones recíprocas entre dos países con el fin de aumentar y promover las relaciones comerciales y de navegación, cuyo efecto jurídico era afirmar jurídicamente y a largo plazo entre las partes contratantes el goce de la libertad de comercio. [...] La firma de estos acuerdos respondía también a una política de fomentar y estabilizar el comercio”.

95 *Ibidem*, pp. 122-123.

96 Cf. Carlo PULSONI, Mariña ARBOR ALDEA, “Il «Cancioneiro da Ajuda» prima di Carolina Michaëlis (1904)”, in *Critica del Testo*, Roma 2004, n° 2, p. 721.

from the period before it arrived in the Berlin collection. For example, let us quote a fragment from an article by Harvey L. Sherrer from the year 2004:

“Hoy se desconoce el paradero de una de las dos transcripciones completas del Cancioneiro, hecha cuando el códice todavía pertenecía al Real Colégio dos Nobres de Lisboa. Lo copió el Reverendo Herbert Hill, capellán de la Feitoria Inglesa de Lisboa. Esta copia pasó a la biblioteca particular de Robert Southey, sobrino de Hill, y fue vendida en 1844”.<sup>97</sup>

Apart from this, the manuscript served as the basis for the printed edition of the book, published in Paris in 1823, by one of its further owners, Charles Stuart (1779-1845), a British diplomat. Sold yet again in the year 1855, it arrived in the hands of Karl Hermann von Thile, who four years later donated it to the Royal Library of Berlin.<sup>98</sup> As we know, the manuscript is currently deposited in Kraków. It is here that Italian scholars became interested in it, while identifying what it is and giving some new details about its history.<sup>99</sup>

In the group of Iberian manuscripts one may also find items of which history may not be fully recreated, but which vividly refer to particular streams of Spanish-German relations in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Such was the fate of one large volume made up of 14 quires, bearing the general title *Memorias y descripciones de las Islas Filipinas* (ms. hisp. quart. 75). Historic research had allowed the determination that it is most probably a part of the materials (including maps) prepared by Spanish forestry engineers (Ingenieros de Montes), active in the Philippines since the year 1863. Based on codicological data it was assumed that these are autographs, created in the Philippines in the years 1874-1879. According to German library documentation the volume had made its way to the collection in Berlin in the beginning of the 1930s. Its fate in the dozens of years between these dates remains unclear due to the lack of unequivocal historical information. One can only surmise that at one point it had arrived at the Spanish Ministerio de Ultramar, because that

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97 “Estado actual de los estudios sobre el «Cancioneiro da Ajuda»”, in *O «Cancioneiro da Ajuda», cen anos depois*, Actas do Congresso realizado pola Dirección Xeral de Promoción Cultural en Santiago de Compostela e na Ilha de San Simón os días 25-28 de maio de 2004, Santiago de Compostela 2004, p. 43.

98 The front endpaper of the binding bears an ex libris with a coat of arms and the inscription: *EK MEPO[...]Σ ΓΙΝΩΣΚΟΜΕΝ. / Ex Libris / Carol. Herman. de Thile.*

99 Carlo Pulsoni and Mariña Arbor Aldea – see footnote 96.

is where similar materials drawn up by the Ingenieros de Montes were sent.<sup>100</sup> It might have arrived in Germany thanks to existing Spanish-German scientific ties in biology, in particular in relation to research on forest areas and their utilisation. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Germans were the forerunners, and at the same time, European leaders in forestry, and the Spanish were seeking education and made use of their experience, studying at German universities or basing on research methods created by Germans, among which was also the cartography of forest areas. In Germany known were results of botanic works of Spanish forestry engineers working in the Philippines, on which wrote one Heinrich Moritz Willkomm (1821-1895), an acknowledged German botanist and geographer, author of works concerning Iberian botany, until today highly valued.<sup>101</sup> These materials, rich in important, at that time often breakthrough, information concerning tropical biology, may have formed one of the plane of exchange of ideas between specialists from Spain and Germany (tropical botany, forestry), maintaining rich contacts at that time.<sup>102</sup>

Upon the manuscripts from the broad and diverse group of theatre plays, forming the collection deposited in Kraków<sup>103</sup> one should look considering the interest in Spanish dramatic theatre in general and the ideas spreading in relation to it in the circles of German critics until the year 1830.<sup>104</sup> In particular, on the break of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, meaning, in the period covering Ger-

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100 Cf. María Belén BAÑAS LLANOS, Ignacio PÉREZ-SOBA DÍEZ DEL CORRAL, "«Un sueño roto». La brillante labor de los Ingenieros de Montes españoles en Filipinas (1855-1898)", in *Revista Española del Pacífico* 8 (9) 1998, pp. 261-292.

101 *Grundzuge der Pflanzenverbreitung auf der iberischen Halbinsel*, Verlag von Wilhelm Engelmann, Leipzig 1896, pp. 18-19.

102 Cf. Erich BAUER, *Los montes de España en la historia*, Fundación Conde del Valle de Salazar, Madrid 2003, pp. 321-342.

103 A general characteristic of this group of manuscripts may be found in the article by Anna RZEPKA, "A Note on Spanish Drama and Theater in the Berlin Collection in the Jagiellonian Library in Kraków", in *Fibula* 1/2010 (4), pp. 32-43.

104 See Małgorzata LEYKO, "«Nowa sztuka pisanie komedii» i dramaturgia Lopego de Vega w świetle poglądów Ludwiga Tiecka i innych krytyków niemieckich do roku 1830" [«The New Art of Writing Plays» and dramatic plays of Lope de Vega in light of views of Ludwig Tieck and other German critics until the year 1830], in «*Nowa sztuka pisanie komedii w dzisiejszych czasach*» *Lopego de Vega w czterechsetlecie wydania 1609-2009* [«The New Art of Writing Plays in Present Times» of Lope de Vega on the four hundredth anniversary of its publication, 1609-2009], ed. Urszula Aszyk, Warszawa 2009, pp. 101-121.

man romanticism, we may find a broad selection of opinion-leading comments concerning Spanish drama, as well as related plans with respect to translations and publications. Ludwig Tieck (1773-1853) as well as August Wilhelm Schlegel (1776-1845) and his brother Friedrich (1772-1829) are key figures engaged in such initiatives, which concerned mostly, although of course not exclusively, the works of Lope de Vega and Calderón. In the earlier period, approximately beginning around the 1750s, also Gotthold Ephraim Lessing (1729-1781) had exhibited interest in Spanish literature, had been learning Spanish, and had attempted translations of Calderón's *Life is a dream*, let himself be inspired by the works of this Spanish author in his drama theory, and apart from this "had published reviews and discussions of Spanish works which were published in German translations [...] and had made a collection of Spanish comedies [...]"<sup>105</sup> Apart from this, in the 1820s, two series of German translations of Spanish dramatic plays were published. All of the presented circumstances suggest a great increase in interest concerning the reception of Spanish theatre in Germany in the mentioned period.<sup>106</sup>

Placing against this background the manuscripts of theatrical plays deposited in Kraków, spanning twenty-two catalogue entries, mostly classified as *miscelánea de manuscritos*, one should note the fact that a great majority of these are copies made in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, which is confirmed by dates found in the texts, codicological and/or historical data. Numerous volumes in this group bear no accession number (among these are hisp. quart. 13-17, hisp. quart. 22, hisp. quart. 35), which means that they had made it to the Berlin library before the year 1828, when the accession registry of purchases for this institution was established.<sup>107</sup> Among these may be found, among others, anonymous copies of theatre plays related to Calderón (ms. hisp. quart. 13). Due to the lack of historical information it is impossible today to state the prior owners of the manuscripts making up the said volumes. An exception are several manuscripts (hisp. quart. 12, hisp. quart. 15d, hisp.

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105 *Ibidem*, pp. 104-105.

106 About these and other activities of German intellectuals, proving literary ties between Spain and Germany, writes also Gerhart HOFFMEISTER, *España y Alemania. Historia y documentación de sus relaciones literarias*, Editorial Gredos, Madrid 1976.

107 The Berlin library catalogue Cat. A. 473 (*Alte Manuskripte Kataloge*), in creation since 1818, only lists Spanish manuscripts bearing signatures hisp. quart. 1-50 and hisp. fol. 1-10 not providing any additional details.

quart. 18i, hisp. quart. 16b, o, p, q, v, w, ab, af, al) signed by the name *Vidaurre*. These are probably autographs created by one Antonio Benito Vidaurre y Orduña (1724-1780), a Spanish playwright and imitator of Calderón. Despite the fact that the route of these manuscripts to the Berlin library remains unknown, they seem to fit in the general atmosphere of openness and interest concerning Spanish theatre in Germany before the year 1830. Their presence in the Berlin collection may thus be assumed to be a sign and reflection of these tendencies.

On the example of Iberian manuscripts we also see certain activities to which handwritten monuments were subjected upon their introduction into the Berlin collection. Many of the manuscripts were bound at this institution, and in a few cases German-language notes left behind on their pages point to the person who had processed them for entry into the catalogues of the Royal Library of Berlin. One of these persons was most certainly Johann Karl Eduard Buschmann (1805-1880), a linguist and librarian, who had participated in the process of introduction into the Berlin library of two Spanish-language manuscripts, bearing the signatures hisp. fol. 20 (vol. 1-2) and hisp. quart. 64.

The last of the mentioned manuscripts, a gift of Alexander von Humboldt, as mentioned earlier, attracted the interest of another employee of this institution dozens of years after its accession into the library. We are speaking here of Richard Pietschmann (1851-1923), a German Orientalist, Egyptologist and librarian, among others employed on a managerial post at the Royal Library of Berlin, in the year 1902, and beginning in 1903 also at the University Library of Göttingen. It was thanks to him that this manuscript, containing a report from the mission of Diego Rodríguez de Figueroa to the Inca ruler (part *a* of the manuscript) was published in print in the year 1910.<sup>108</sup> This German-language edition functions until today in scientific circles as the basic source of information for publications thematically related to the occurrences described in that work.<sup>109</sup>

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108 Richard PIETSMANN, *Bericht des Diego Rodriguez de Figueroa über seine Verhandlungen mit dem Inka Titu Cusi Yupanqui in den Anden von Villcapampa, mitgeteilt von Richard Pietschmann*, extr.: "Nachrichten der K. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen Philologisch-historische Klasse".

109 Pietschmann's edition is referred to by i. e. Edmundo GUILLÉN, "Titu Cusi Yupanqui y su tiempo. El estado imperial y su trágico final en 1572", in *Revista de*



Analysing the titles of the works contained in the Iberian manuscripts deposited presently in Kraków, and following the traces of various activities of the Berlin library thanks to which the collection of manuscripts from this group was systematically broadened, one could conclude that the creators of the collection, as well as their followers, had striven to achieve as diverse a selection as possible, and thus to create a collection most universal in character. Concerning antiquary or auction purchases, negotiations conducted with owners of books which had attracted the interest of the library, as well as more lively contacts of this institution with certain individuals such as colonel Andreas Daniel von Schepeler and consul Friedrich von Gülich, we are definitely dealing with very conscious activities, aimed at development of the collection. The mentioned persons, in light of German archival materials, gain the air of active co-operators of the Royal Library of Berlin. The fact that they were both active in Spain and Argentina respectively suggests that the library valued new purchases also outside of Germany, not only in Europe, but also in South America. Transactions in overseas auctions were sporadic. In turn, concerning antiquarian purchases, the library had mainly used German antiquaries, meaning – tried and proven sources from which it also bought French and Italian manuscripts.

Apart from this, analysing the whole against the backdrop of the entirety of the Iberian collection distinguished may be two small groups of manuscripts in languages of the Iberian peninsula other than Spanish – Catalan and Portuguese. What is important is that their presence in this collection is decisive for its universal character, in relation to the Iberian region. According to notes of origin, both these groups were shaped mostly through antiquary purchases made by the library, supplemented by gifts of individuals. It is also noteworthy that specifically among Catalan manuscripts we will find today the oldest items of the Iberian collection deposited in Kraków, created in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. They entered the collection in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, specifically in the years 1820 and 1885.

The information gathered on the history of Iberian manuscripts, their “wandering” and “adventures” – figures, dates, places, facts – lead us to diverse collections: both very well known book lover collections, such as the Starhemberg library, as well as thematic collections, such as the Philippine

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*Historia y Cultura*, Lima, 1981 (13-14), pp. 1-46.

library of Ferdinand Blumentritt of Litoměřice, and to other large private collections, created mainly by historians, philologists, politicians or German diplomats with a passion for collecting. The undertaken publication initiatives of translations into German of certain works forming the Berlin collection, as well as information concerning the inclusions in it of broad groups of certain particular types of texts at certain periods (e. g. Spanish drama before the year 1830), are traces proving areas of interest within Iberian culture and spheres of its reception in Germany.

The contents of the collection of Iberian manuscripts deposited in Kraków allow us to conclude that the Berlin library had accepted items concerned with very diverse subject matter, character as well as value, both scientific and material. Certainly one had tried to consider present reader requirements, at the same time hinting at new research areas, especially in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, in the period of shaping of German Spanish studies based on Romance philology.

With certainty the Iberian collection of the Berlin collection kept presently at the Jagiellonian Library in Kraków forms a valuable fragment of handwritten heritage spread across different libraries and deserves much deeper attention than was exhibited until now, not only from philologists, but by specialists from many fields. ¶

# Historical catalogues of the Royal Library

Apart from the accession registry of the Berlin library, which had been in use since the year 1828, consulted were also its historic manuscript catalogues.<sup>110</sup> The first manuscript catalogue of the Berlin library was put together in the year 1668, authored was the library's creator, Johann Raue (1610-1679): *Catalogus Manuscriptorum Bibliothecae Electoralis Brandenb. Colon. Anno 1668* (Cat. A. 465). Other example manuscript catalogues:

- Cat. A. 466: *Catalogus manuscriptorum bibliothecae regiae berolinensis* [author: M. la Croze, beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century];
- Cat. A. 467: *Catalogus manuscriptorum....verfasst zwischen 1713 und 1740* [drawn up between the years 1713 and 1740, it includes numbers which were afterwards entered into the manuscripts as well as information concerning their origins];
- Cat. A. 318: *Catalog von Kupferwerken, Zeichnungen, Handschriften etc. in der Kurf. Bibliothek zu Berlin Saec XVIII* [created after the year 1713];

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<sup>110</sup> The search was conducted by Dr Monika Jaglarz.

- Cat. A. 470: *Catalogus manuscriptorum bibliothecae regiae berolinensis*, Bd. 3 [author: Frederic Wilhelm Stosch, d. 1794; Stosch's catalogue was created divided into categories];
- Cat. A. 359 : *Catalogue de la Bibliothèque de Son Altesse Royale le Prince Henry de Prusse* [drawn up in 1803];
- Cat. A. 473: *Alte Manuskripte Kataloge* [in creation since 1818 with notes by Kiessling from the 1820s and 1830s];
- Cat. A. 557, 8: *Handschriftenkataloge der Königlichen Bibliothek und Preussischen Staatsbibliothek Berlin*;
- Cat. A. 356: *Catalog der mit der Königl. Bibliothek in Berlin vereinigten Möhsenschen Bibliothek*;
- Cat. A. 416: *Bibliotheca Caroli Asmundi Rudolphi* [1833]. ¶

# Example histories of selected items

Below are presented shortened example stories of certain manuscript monuments forming the Romance part of the Berlin collection kept in Kraków – individual cases selected after the general study of this collection. We are hopeful that this will entice the readers to acquaint themselves more fully with the results of the research done by the *Fibula* team.<sup>111</sup>

## **Ms. gall. fol. 156**

This manuscript was part of the collection of the Manderscheid-Blankenheim family for several centuries; it was actually created for this family: it bears their family crest and a later bookplate from the seventeenth century: *Bibliotheca Blanquenheimiensis*. What is interesting and surprising is that on two pages we find a seal with the inscription *BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE*. This of course denotes the National Library of Paris. This form of seal was used in the years 1792-1802, which we find out about from the special

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111 See footnote 1.

repertory available at the Bibliothèque nationale de France, which includes all types of seals used at this library, with information on the dates of their use (cf. Josserand-Bruno, n° 17): not only is the inscription in the seal important for the determination of the manuscript's story, but its shape is also noteworthy. Thus it is precisely in this period that the manuscript had found its way to the collection of the National Library of Paris. How did it arrive there? It was the revolution army, and later the Napoleonic army, who had plundered many a time private collections in Germany or present-day Belgium, as well as in France itself. The books were deposited at the National Library of Paris, but not only there. Specifically this manuscript was removed by the revolutionary army from the Blankenheim library in the département of Sarre after the year 1794. Many previously robbed manuscripts had been returned on the provisions of the Congress of Vienna, similarly to manuscript gall. fol. 156, many remain in France until today.

### **Ms. gall. fol. 209**

Manuscript created in the third quarter of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, with additions from the last quarter of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, perhaps in the region of Ile-de-France. It contains the old French *Roman de la Rose*. We find in it various later notes of its individual owners: initials, information on the date of its creation (imprecise), or data as to its contents – traces of history, however traces not allowing the determination who had left them: it is hard to draw any conclusions based solely on initials. However, one of the notes provides much information on its history: *ce manuscrit a été acheté par moi, le 25 Juin 1855, de Mr. Francisque Michel qui m'a dit qu'il provenait de la bibliothèque de Mr. Pankouka. JH.* [this manuscript was bought by me, on June 25<sup>th</sup>, 1855, from Mr Francisque Michel, who had told me that it originates from Mr Pankouka's library]. For a Romance philologist this is an exceptional piece of information: Francisque Michel (1809-1887) was one of the first mediaevalists, discovering the secrets of old French literature, a true pioneer; it was he who, as a young man, had discovered the oldest, Oxford version of *The Song of Roland*. Earlier this manuscript had belonged to a man of literature bearing the name Charles-Louis-Fleury Panckoucke (1780-1844). One Julius Halle was the person who had bought it from Francisque Michel; as an antiquarian from Munich, he then sold it to the Royal Library in the year 1892.

## Ms. gall. fol. 211

This manuscript was created in Burgundian Flanders, after the year 1486. It bears a unique binding, a magnificent combination of leather and gold. The final page, just below the text, contains a note on its origin (probably done right after the creation of the copy), clearly distinguished from the body of the text: *C'est le livre des dis du roy Alphonse lequel est à mons(eigneur) Charles de Croy, prince de Chimay* [This is a book on the words of king Alphonse (actually on his deeds and words – the author of the note had only kept a part of the title), which belongs to Mr Charles de Croy, prince of Chimay], signed: *Charles*. Charles de Croy was at that time a known book lover. Important here is the precise information: *prince de Chimay* [prince of Chimay]. As we know, the county of Chimay was made into a principality during the life of Charles de Croy, and he himself, earlier count of Chimay, became the prince of Chimay on April 9<sup>th</sup>, 1486, so the note was included after this occurrence. So, the manuscript must have been created after April 9<sup>th</sup>, 1486. In addition, in the top margin of the initial page one can see a seventh-century note: *Ex libris Ill(ustrissimi) et Excell(entissimi) D(omini) D(omini) Henrici Guilielmi S(acri) R(omani) I(mperii) Comitis a(d) Staremburg* [From the books of the most illustrious and excellent Lord Heinrich Wilhelm, a count of the Holy Roman Empire of Starhemberg]. Heinrich Wilhelm von Starhemberg (1593-1675) received the title of count of the Holy Roman Empire in the year 1643, so after this date the manuscript became his possession. It was bought by the Royal Library from the counts von Starhemberg on April 4<sup>th</sup>, 1889.

## Ms. gall. quart. 100

(erroneous signature in the manuscript states gall. oct. 100)

An example of a short history. The copy based on the manuscript kept presently at the Bibliothèque nationale et universitaire de Strasbourg: ms. 517, which earlier belonged to a clergyman named Antoine-Georges Zimmerlin, created by the daughter of the first owner, Charles Gérard (de Colmar), a lawyer, literary man, interested in the history of Alsace (the manuscript contains reminiscences and documents concerning religious matters in Alsace during the great French revolution), by name of Flora, as we are informed of by this

note: *Copie faite par ma fille Flora, en 1857, sur un mss. que m'a communiqué l'abbé Zimmerlin, curé d'Orschwihl* (fol. IIv<sup>o</sup>). In the year 1867, the Prussian king Wilhelm I (1797-1888) becomes the owner of this manuscript, and immediately donates it to the Royal Library, along with other manuscripts on similar topics, from the library of Charles Gérard, of which the following ex libris, found inside, clearly informs: *BIBLIOTHECA REGIA BEROLINENSIS. / DONO / WILHELMI / REGIS AUGUSTISSIMI / D. XVIII. IUN. A. MDCCCLXVII. / EX BIBLIOTHECA ALSATICA / D. GERARDI / COLUMBARIENSIS.*

### **Ms. gall. quart. 119**

The manuscript contains the *Portraits of Ministers of the court of the King of Poland and the Elector of Saxony* (*Portraits des ministres de la Cour du Roi de Pologne et Electeur de Saxe*) – a small work, whose author was Johann Friedrich von Wolfframsdorf. It is a copy from the eighteenth century. The identity of the first owner is not to be established, however the further story of the manuscript is quite mysterious. It contains a seal with the inscription: *KSIĘGOZBIÓR ORDYNACYI RYDZYŃSKIEJ* (the book collection of the fideicommiss estate of Rydzyna). Rydzyna is located close to Poznań, in Greater Poland, which at that time was part of the Prussian partition. This copy had belonged to the Polish prince Sułkowski family, and was kept at the library in Leszno. It was entered into the Berlin accession registry on December 11<sup>th</sup>, 1897, thus it must have left the library of the estate of Rydzyna (Ordynacja Rydzyńska) during the tenure of the last estate manager (Ordynat), prince Antoni Stanisław Sułkowski, deceased in the year 1909. The accession catalogue of the Royal Library states precisely that it was purchased by the management, had belonged to prince Sułkowski and was offered for sale, together with four other manuscripts, by Valentin von Bismarck. We do not know, however, how it was that von Bismarck came into possession of the work – the stories of these manuscripts are the stories of Europe, in microscopic scale.

### **Ms. ital. fol. 149**

The coat of arms which would have helped to identify the first owner of the manuscript was scraped away by later owners. In the year 1779 the manuscript was kept at the St. Michael Camaldolese monastery on the island



Murano in Venice. It was at that time described by Giovanni Benedetto Mittarelli, and the way it looked like differed slightly from the way it looks presently. What is most important is that it had had a protective sheet at that time, which had contained information about its fifteenth-century owner: *Iste Frontinus est Francisci Barbari, quo a strenuo Christophoro de Urceis donatus est* ("This Frontinus is the property of Francisco Barbaro, to whom it was donated by the valiant Cristoforo degli Orzi"). At a later time, perhaps during the preparation of the binding, the protective sheet was removed. But this was not the end of the "adventures" of the manuscript. First it made its way from Venice to Rome, to a different Camaldolese monastery, to become "lost" after the year 1866, (i. e. after the secularisation decree of the Italian government), i. e. It was stolen from the St. George monastery – whereas it should have been transferred to the National State Library of Rome. Other manuscripts from this collection shared the same fate. They were later found on the antiquarian market and were purchased by different institutions and collectors. Among the *Manuscripta italica* is also another manuscript from the Murano monastery – ital. quart. 72.

### **Ms. ital. quart. 62**

This manuscript (a collection of medical treatises from the fourteenth century) bears traces which may be linked to presence in the collection of the marquises of Terzi (ex libris from their library including a kind of signature – an indication of the physical location within the library, where the book was kept in the 18<sup>th</sup> and the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> centuries). In the 19<sup>th</sup> century the manuscript had found its way into the collection of count Giacomo Manzoni. Finally, in the year 1894, it was bought (along with others) by the Royal Library of Berlin. Manuscripts ital. quart. 63-66 of the group *Manuscripta italica* also stem from Manzoni's collection.

### **Ms. ital. quart. 77**

As we find out reading the copyist's colophon, the manuscript was created in Rome in the year 1455. For a long time (from the 15<sup>th</sup> until the 18<sup>th</sup> century), it was in ownership of the Florentine house of Gazzetti,

as stated by a note of one of the first owners: *Antonii Nicolai Gazzetti, quis invenit hunc reddat propter amorem, deinde apud me erit bonus socius et utar diligentia. VALE*, and subsequent notes of origin (one of these states the address of the Gazzetti family – Maggio street, opposite the Ridolfi palace). From Florence the manuscript had made its way to Great Britain, where a new binding was executed and where it was sold at an auction. In the year 1907 it made its way to the Royal Library of Berlin.

### **Ms. ital. oct. 6**

In the year 1893, a part of the manuscripts from the university library of Berlin was transferred to the Royal Library, among them manuscript ms. ital. oct. 6: a collection of medical prescriptions from the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The first written sheet contains a seal of the university library (*Ex Biblioth. Universitatis Frider. Guil. Berolin.*) and a special square seal confirming the transfer of the collection from that location (*Abgegeben von der BERLINER UNIVERSITÄTSBIBLIOTHEK*). Other manuscripts from among the Manuscripta italica transferred from the university library are: ital. fol. 164-165 and ital. quart. 58-60.

### **Ms. ital. oct. 11**

The manuscript was a gift from the author (Bornio da Sala) for duke Borso d'Este. Upon the duke's death, the book had made its way to the St. Christopher monastery in Ferrara (from there stems the note of origin on the first sheet: *Iste liber est domus sancti cristofori ordinis cartusiensis prope ferraria*), and later – to the library of marquis Costabili. From that period (from the year 1836 specifically) stem notes on the protective sheets at the back of the manuscript, written down by the librarian, Girolamo Negrini, pertaining to the author of the work and the text itself. Later (in the year 1858) the manuscript was put up for auction and was purchased by Guglielmo Libri (1802-1869), an Italian mathematician and book lover. Finally, in 1915, it arrived at the Royal Library of Berlin through the antiquarian Martin Breslauer.

## Ms. hisp. fol. 26

Charles, Archduke of Austria who at one stage during the war of the Spanish Succession (1700-1713) was proclaimed king of Spain as Charles III, in the year 1706 had set forth a military code of conduct (*ordenanzas militares*). This text was preserved until our time in one handwritten copy kept at the Archivo Histórico Nacional in Madrid. The manuscript entitled *Ordenanzas militares del Archiduque Carlos* deposited in Kraków is a later version, greatly diverging in content from the Madrid manuscript, reworked and amended with numerous comments by members of the Military council of the Archduke: general Josep Boneu, Conde de Elda (i. e. Francisco Coloma Pujades y Borja), Roque Stella and Andrés de Molina. The process of introduction of corrections and editing of this version of the text must have been completed before July 27<sup>th</sup>, 1711, because of the date found in the letter bound together with the manuscript, informing of the completion of the work on the text by the mentioned persons. The manuscript, created in Barcelona, was meant for the Archduke, which may be inferred from the meticulous and beautiful binding of the volume. It was purchased by the Royal Library of Berlin from count von Starhemberg on April 4<sup>th</sup>, 1889.

## Ms. hisp. quart. 64

A gift of Alexander von Humboldt for the Royal Library of Berlin. According to the will of the donor, the manuscript was to be given to this institution after his death (note on fol. 1r<sup>o</sup>: [...] *MSS nach meinem Tode der Kön. Bibliothek zu schenken. / Humboldt*). The manuscript had made its way to the collection in Berlin most certainly before March 31<sup>st</sup>, 1868, which may be inferred from the German-language library note (fol. Iv<sup>o</sup>). The manuscript, made up of two independent texts, is accompanied by a letter in French, of which the author is one Eugène Vincent Stanislas Jacquet (1811-1838), a Belgian Orientalist. Jacquet had enjoyed the opinion of an uncommonly gifted researcher in terms of languages, and despite young age (he had died being just 27 years old) was highly valued by both Wilhelm and Alexander von Humboldt, with whom he exchanged letters on topics of science. The contents of the letter, written in Paris on December 12<sup>th</sup>, 1833, allow the determination of details from the earliest history of the manuscript: copies of both texts were

done by Jacquet himself, based on originals kept at that time at the National Library of Paris (current signature: Paris, BnF, esp. 325; anc. Saint-Germain 1588), to later be sent (along with the letter) to Alexander von Humboldt. As noted above, the manuscript was transferred directly from the collection of the German scholar to the Royal Library, between the years 1859 (date of death of the owner of the manuscript) and the year 1868.

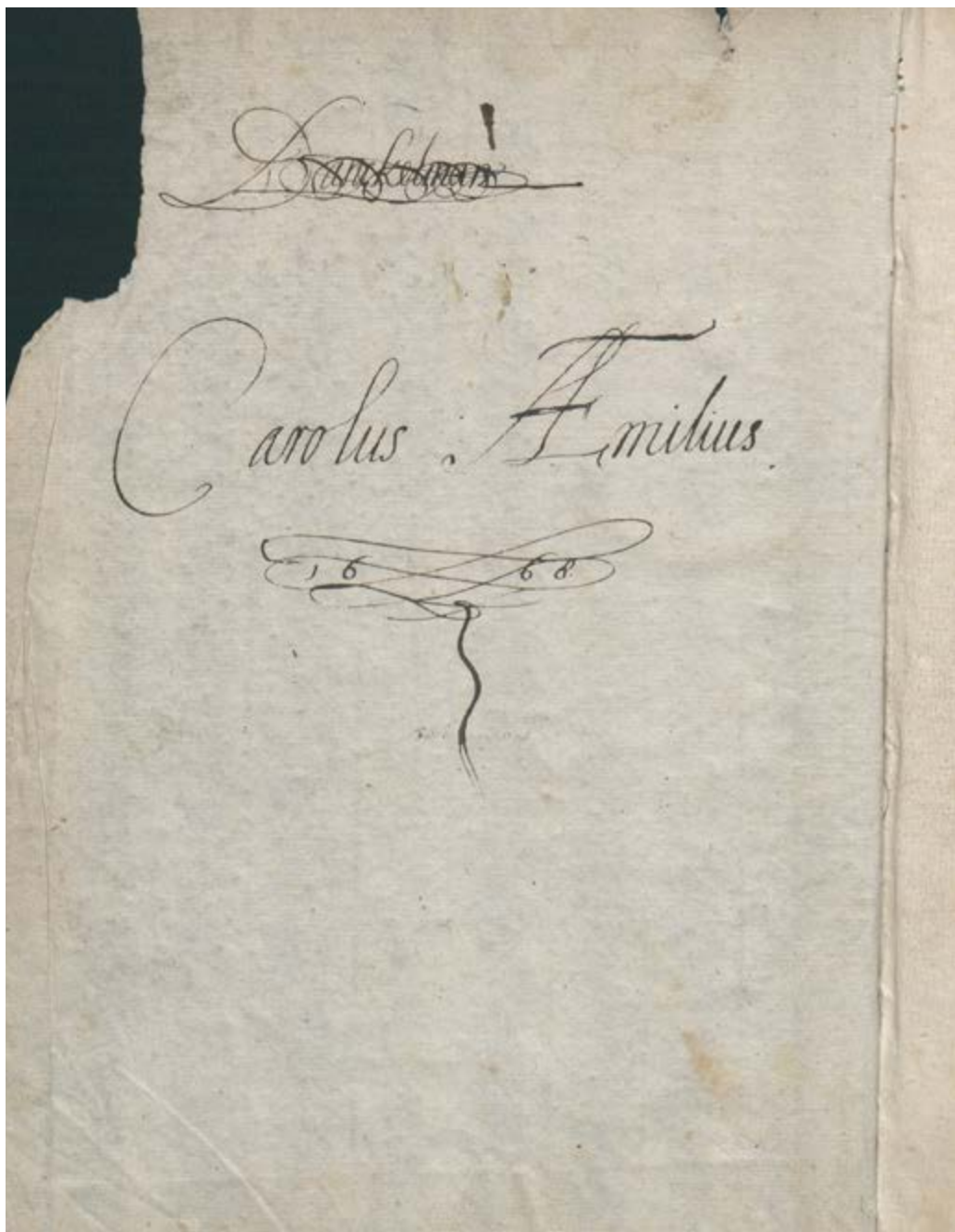
### **Ms. hisp. oct. 1**

The manuscript *Ojeada sobre la historia de la literatura hispanoamericana* is an autograph drawn up around the year 1856, in Parana, by Juan María Gutiérrez (1809-1878), an Argentine politician and literary man. The manuscript was a gift for a Prussian diplomat: Friedrich von Gülich – befriended with the author – which is confirmed by the dedication note (fol. IIIv<sup>o</sup>): *Recuerdo de amistad, dedicado al Sñr: von Gülich, Encargado de Negocios de S.M. el Rey de Prusia por Don Juan Maria Gutierrez, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de la Confederación Argentina Parana 1856*. Von Gülich had sent a copy of the manuscript, until that time not published in print, to a German literary magazine edited by Adolf Ebert and Ferdinand Wolf, the *Jahrbuch Für Romanische Und Englische Literatur*, with its publication in mind. Issue III-IV of this magazine (1861) contains Gutiérrez' text translated into German (*Beiträge zur Geschichte der spanisch-amerikanischen Literatur*, pp. 177-195 and 245-267). The original, donated by von Gülich to the Royal Library of Berlin, was entered into the accession book of this institution in May of 1860. ¶

# Pictures and coments







ms. gall. fol. 135

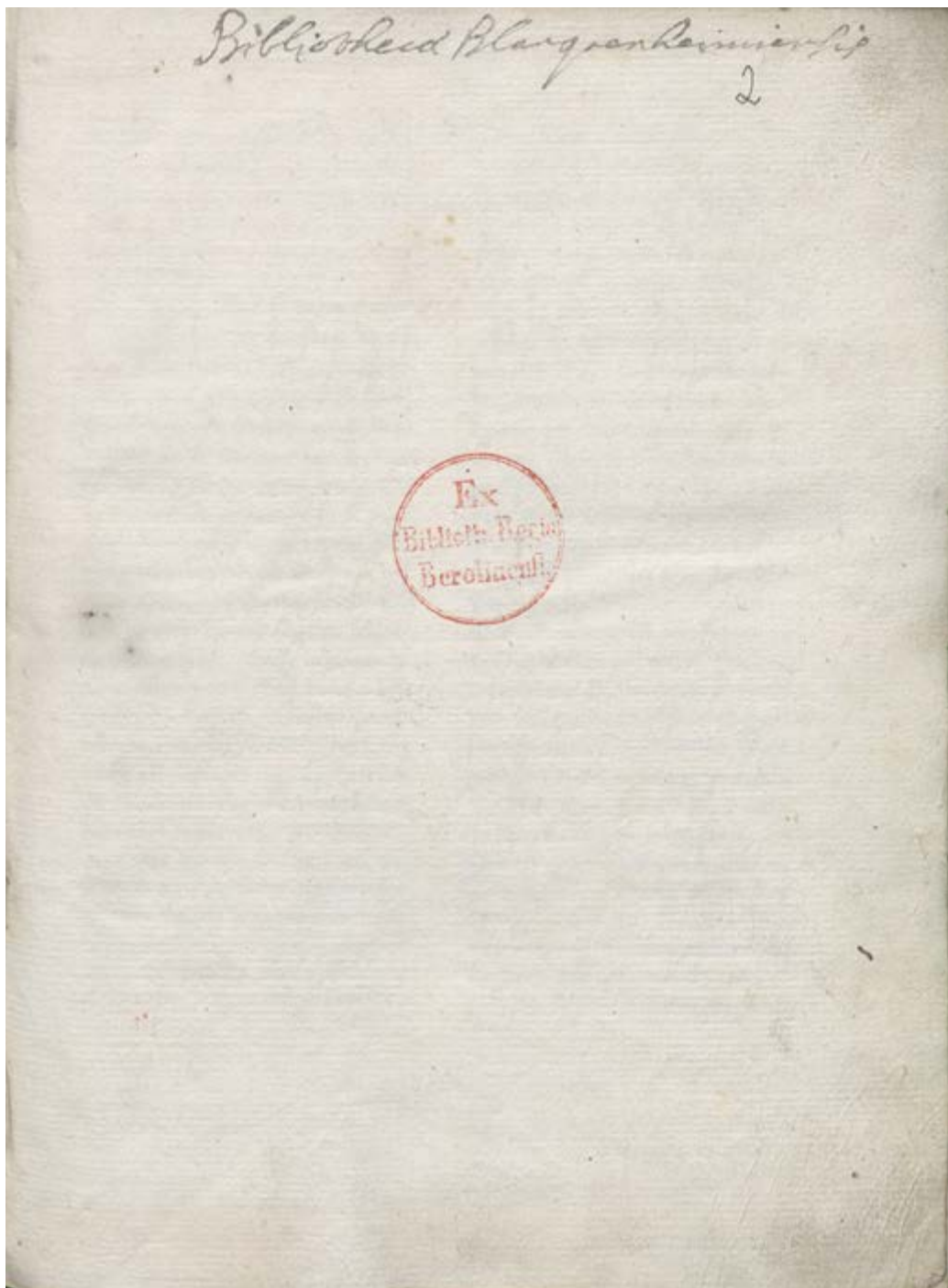
The signature of one of the former owners of the manuscript : prince Karl Emil  
(1655-1674), Frederick William's son.





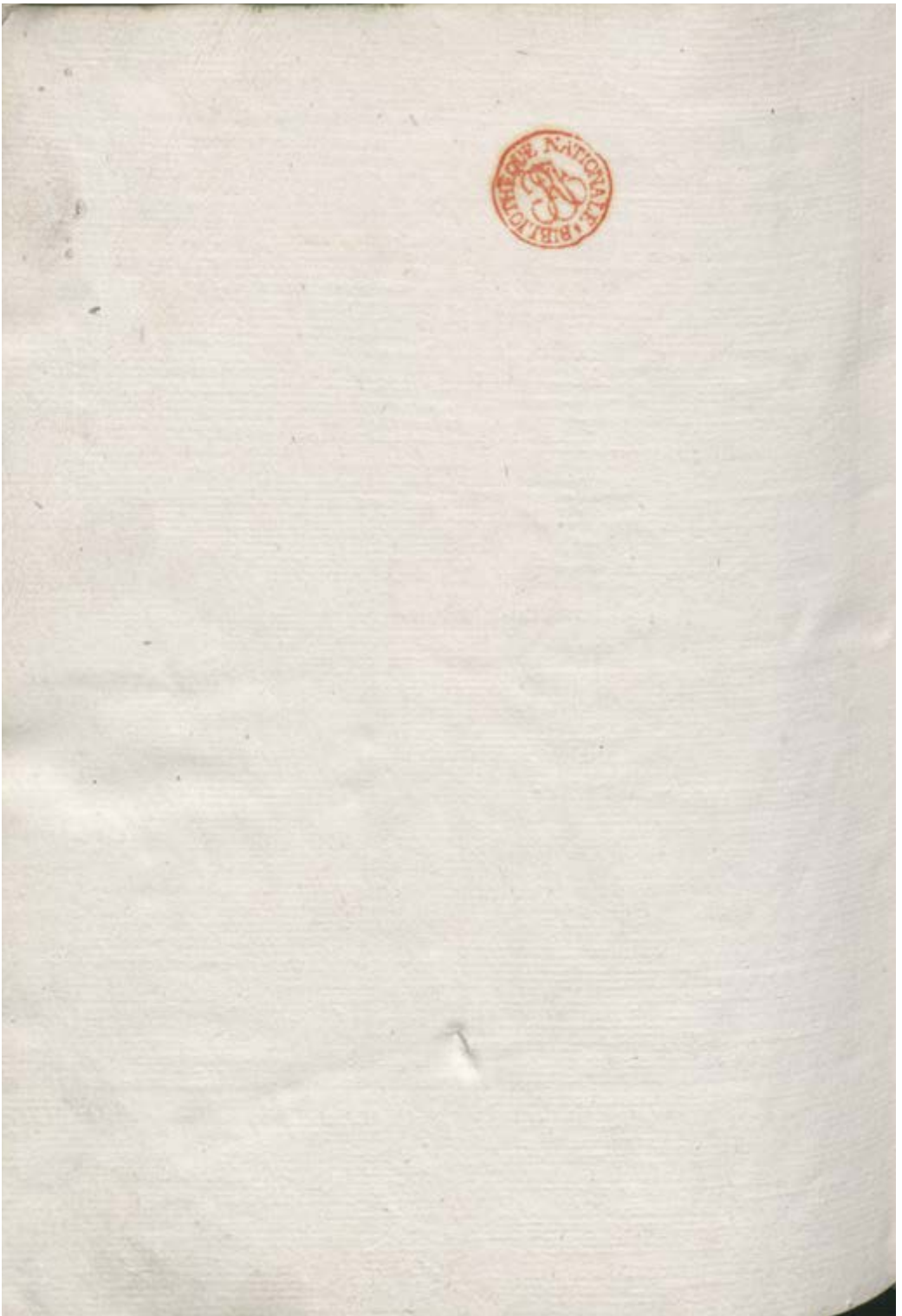
ms. gall. fol. 156

The Manderscheid-Blankenheim family's coat of arms with an ex-libris can determine the manuscript to be the property of Johann the 1<sup>st</sup>, the count of Manderscheid, residing in Blankenheim, son of Dietrich the III<sup>rd</sup> ; the date 1473 is visible twice.



ms. gall. fol. 156

The inscription from the 17<sup>th</sup> century confirms that the manuscript had been the propriety of the Blankenheim family since the second half of the 15<sup>th</sup> century.



ms. gall. fol. 156

The stamp of the National Library of France in Paris, used in 1792-1802, allow us to think that the manuscript was seized by the revolutionary army from the Blankenheim family's collection of manuscripts.

*Ger. 317*



ms. gall. fol. 192

Ex-libris containing the names of two former owners of the manuscript : *BIBLIOTHECA REGIA BEROLINENSIS. / DONO / WILHELMI / REGIS AUGUSTISSIMI / D. XVIII. IUN. A. MDCCCLXVII. / EX BIBLIOTHECA ALSATICA / D. GERARDI / COLUMBARIENSIS*, i. e.

William the 1<sup>st</sup> (1797-1888) and Charles Gérard (1814-1877).

III  
- le manuscrit a été acheté par  
moi le 25 juin 1855, de me. François  
- Michel qui m'a dit qu'il  
provenait de la bibliothèque  
de M. Pantoula

*[Signature]*



loable et honnesté quil est de lauow promiz sil  
se parfont. Aussi laut et vitupérable sera il. sil  
est negligé. Et a si grand chose exécuter. sembleront  
nécessaire. que paroy fust en toscane. Car le trouble  
qui y est tient toute ytalie suspence la puissance  
de le faire. est en Alphonse. Lequel come chun croit  
le peut approuuer. Oucilles dont induire et persuader  
Icelui roy les oreilles duquel sont ouuertes a tout.  
Cul habandonne prestin. et rend paroy au pays  
de toscane. Car par ce moyen. En prenant la guerre  
contre le turc. Il pourra et garder et ampliffier le  
nom xpien. Ainsi que lui mesmes la dyuulgue

Et yci fine le quart et derrenier  
liure. ensemble les dicties.  
de alphonse. *Car*

Cest le liure. de dieu au roy alphonse.  
le quel est a monseigneur charles de croÿ.  
fais de may

*Charles*

Se feme ment	Cest mispresure.
Se dieu dist vray	Cest sa nature.
Se la fait bien	Cest sa droiture.
Se la fait mal	Cest son entree.

Les faiz et ditz de alphonse roy darragon et de napes por-  
dignes de memoire. Compilez par anthoine pammorimian  
orateur et poete tres excellent. avec les addicions y seruant  
translatz de latin en francois. Par maistre Jehan lor fenne.  
Conseiller maistre des Requestes de loict de monseigneur  
le duc de bourgogne Et president de son conseil ordonne  
en brabant.

Senfient le probleme dudit  
anthoine de son premier livre.

**B**enophon philozophe celui que les grece appellent  
la muse actique fist ung livre ouquel il  
recueilla les faiz et ditz de socrates. Vuellant  
monner que tout ce que fait et dist home sage  
est digne d'estre note et mis en memoire. Le conseil duquel.  
Je loe et apprene. Et tiengs que les ditz et faiz de tous  
excellens homes se doibuent escrire afin que rien ne  
sen perde. Et fa soit ce que en nre temps ne ayons seu  
homme si parfait qui ait peu parraindre la sapience dont  
fist menaon le dieu appollo en ses respone. Conteffor anons  
nous ven le roy alphonse qui sans nul desprisement entre  
les roys et princes de nre age. A este tenu tressage et  
tresvaillant. Les faiz et ditz duquel. dont lon tant plus  
cheoir et Jugier dignes de grand memoire que lon a  
trouue parcedenant mains de roys Ingenieux et sages.  
Et nest ce point merueilles que gens communs qui nont  
que penser a leurs propres affaires. en delaisant tous autres  
deuement grans deves et tenomes philozophes. et que



qui, fâcheux de vententiers de robe mûre  
thoïe con vous traminez qu'il y renten//  
tément. Il prot votre hâture n'ont

Votre trêsmable et trêsoberstat  
Reintene

Claude Dupuy parisiens





ms. gall. quart. 25

Ex-libris of Charles-Etienne Jordan (1700-1745), the second owner of the manuscript and the author of many commentaries noted down in the manuscript.

Copie faite par ma fille Flora, en 1857,  
sur un MSS. que m'a communiqué  
labbé Ziinberlin, curé d'Érschwiler.

ms. gall. quart. 100

A note written down by hand of the first owner of the manuscript, Charles Gérard (1814-1877), informs us about the copyist : Flora, the daughter of Charles Gérard.

Ms. Gall. Qu. 101

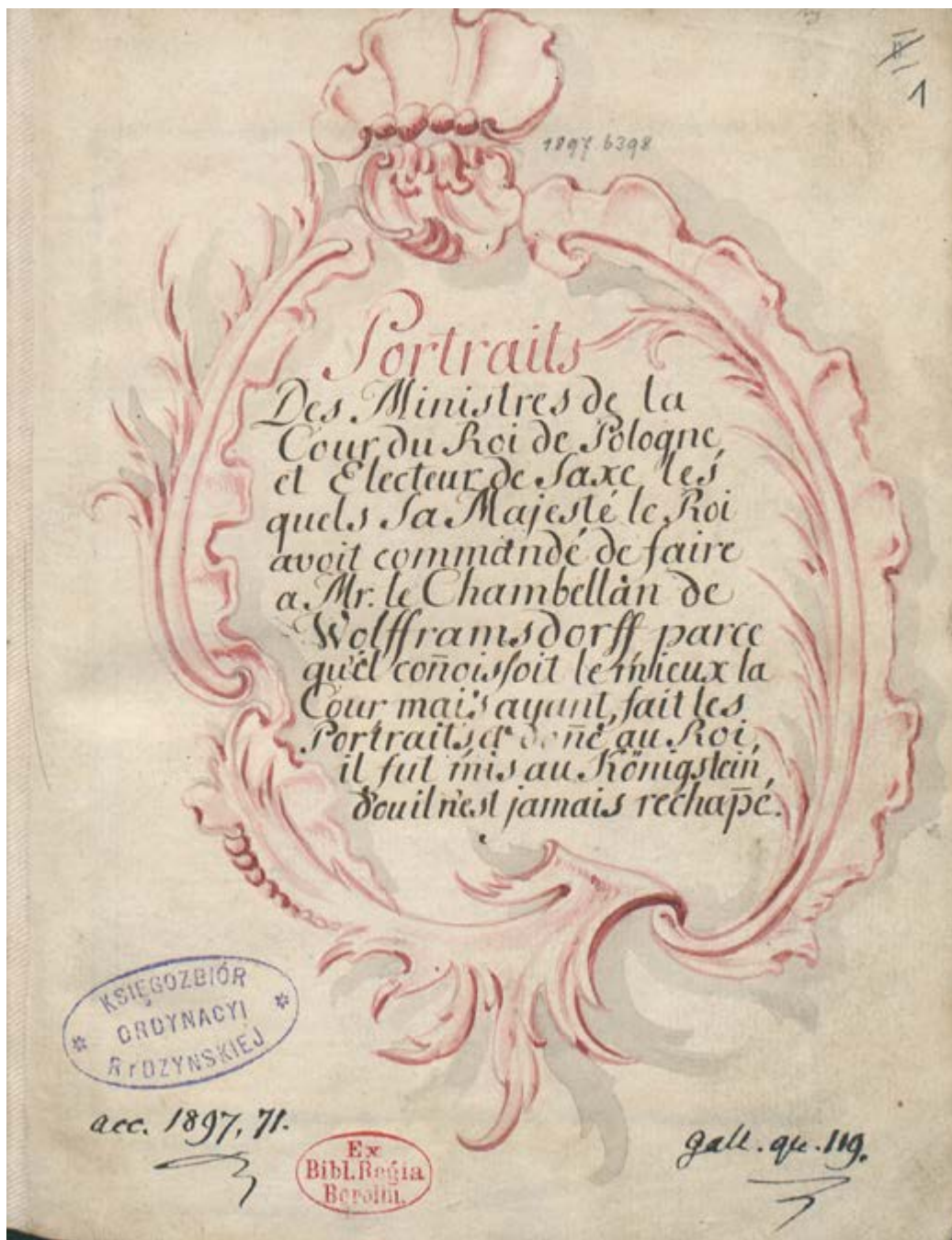
Ordre du moissant

Acc. 10, 159  
(70)

ant Dorow's Hauptst  
n XI

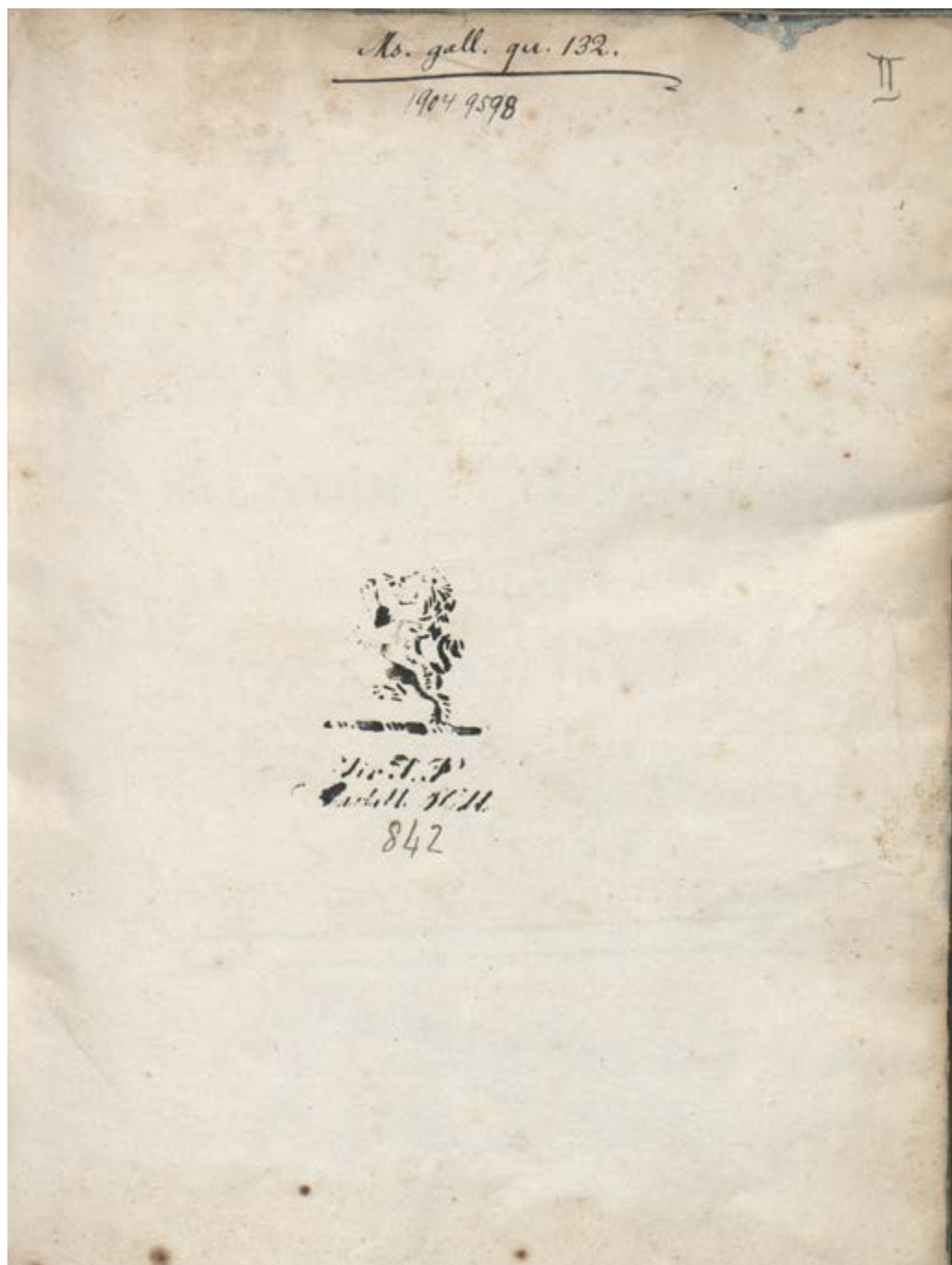
A.





ms. gall. quart. 119

The stamp of collection in which the manuscript was once stored: KSIĘGOZBIÓR ORDYNACYI RYDZYNSKIEJ.



ms. gall. quart. 132

The stamp of a nineteenth's century owner of the manuscript : *Sir T. P / Middle Hill* containing his initials and the name of the place where the collection was stored (Middle Hill). It was there where the collection of Thomas Phillipps (1792-1872) was stored at first, moved to Cheltenham in 1862.

1

Recueil de  
Vaudouilles et autres  
pièces Savantes &  
Histoire du tance  
Tome 4.

---

Phillips ms  
842

ms. gall. quart. 132

Former call-number of the manuscript (*Phillips ms / 842*) from the period when the manuscript belonged to the collection of Thomas Phillips (1792-1872).





acc. ms. 1915. 153.

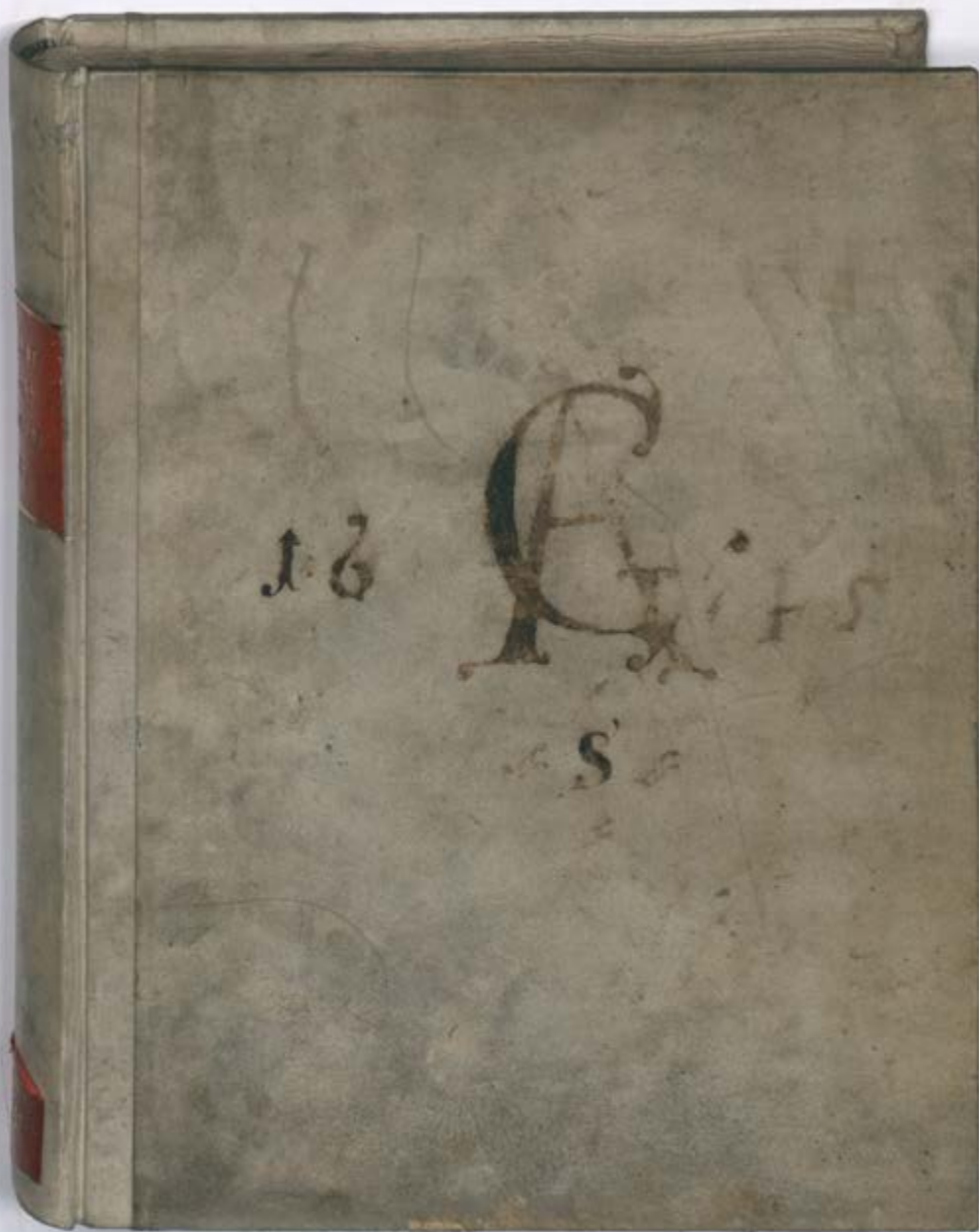
ms. Gall. quart. 145

fr. 90



933





ms. gall. quart. 157

The initials of the first owner of the manuscript: GA, who was the count von Erbach, Georg Albrecht the I<sup>st</sup> (1597-1647) with the date 1645.

DONUM  
FRIDERICI WILHELMI IV.  
REGIS AUGUSTISSIMI  
DIE 15. SEPT. 1847.

---

EX BIBLIOTHECA STEPH. MEJAN  
COMITIS.

ms. gall. oct. 19

Ex-libris containing the names of two former owners of the manuscript: Friedrich Wilhelm the IV<sup>st</sup> (1795-1861) and Etienne Méjan (1766-1846).

M400 -



note/

866. LETTERE ORIGINALI dirette al N. H. S' Pietro Memo, patrizio veneto, figlio del N. H. S. Angelo I; scritte la maggior parte di pugno dal P. F. Lorenzo Ganganelli... minor conventuale... poi cardinale di S. Chiesa, finalmente papa Clemente XIV. 1 vol. in-fol. mar. r. compart. tr. dor. (*Aux armes de Clément XIV.*)

Recueil de lettres originales ou AUTOGRAPHES de CLÉMENT XIV. Ce recueil a été formé par P. Memo, à qui les lettres du pape sont adressées. Il y a joint la copie des réponses. En tête du volume se trouve un beau frontispice sur lequel sont peintes les armes de Clément XIV. Ces armes ornent un des côtés de la reliure; sur l'autre sont celles de P. Memo. Ce recueil provient de la bibliothèque de RENOUARD.

Acc. 10,548

~~29~~  
~~(17/18. 2. 36)~~  
~~Vente Soule~~



ms. ital. fol. 156

Coat of arms of Pius VI (Giovanni Angelo Braschi, 1717–1799) tooled in gold on  
the binding of the manuscript.



1. Excerpta e MSS. Collegii Romani De annis 1503—1526.
2. Excerpta ex actis Generalatus Augusti Viterbensi. Emili. S. Augustini. 1507—1518.
3. Excerpta ex libris Hieronymi Aleandri ad Cardinalem Medicum Vomaticum Festiphi 1521.
4. Correspondence de Moray Duplessys avec Jean Diéval touchant l'introduction de la reforme à Venise.
5. Exc. ex mandato Gregori XV ad Episc. Montis. Casconis: de Paulo Surpica.
6. Istruzione sopra le cose di Germania, secondo che à N. S. pareva, che S. M. C. l'avesse da governare. portata in Spagna per il Montepulciano. 1531.
7. Excerpta ex libris Cardinalis Campegi et Hieron. Aleandri Archiepisc. Bredapini de annis 1531. 1532.
8. Exc. e schedis Antonii Cardinalis Serrandi.
9. Exc. minora e Bröl. Tullenf. ad hist. reformat.
10. Lettere diverse e negociate in proposito del S. Concilio Tridentino.
11. Notitia libri rarissimi Ms. Antonii Milledonne istoria del Concil. di Trento.
12. Lettera del Re Henrico II di Francia ai Stati di Germania.
13. Exc. ex Instructione Episcopo Aversano ad Ferdinandum II Imp. missa, data.
14. Epistola Hieronymi Vida ad legatos Concilii Tridentini contra colloquium Vomaticum 1545.
15. Epistola Frederici R. Bohemia ad Regem Hungaria.
16. Notitia variorum S. S. Officiorum.
17. Exc. ex Instructione Pauli III. nomine data Episcopo Montispolitani, 1539 in aulam lateranensem mittendo.
18. Exc. ex relatione nuntii anonymi qui de aula Rudolphi Imperatoris.



1911. 47

Phillipps Ind  
14 260  
21847

Ital. Fol. 173

ms. ital. fol. 173

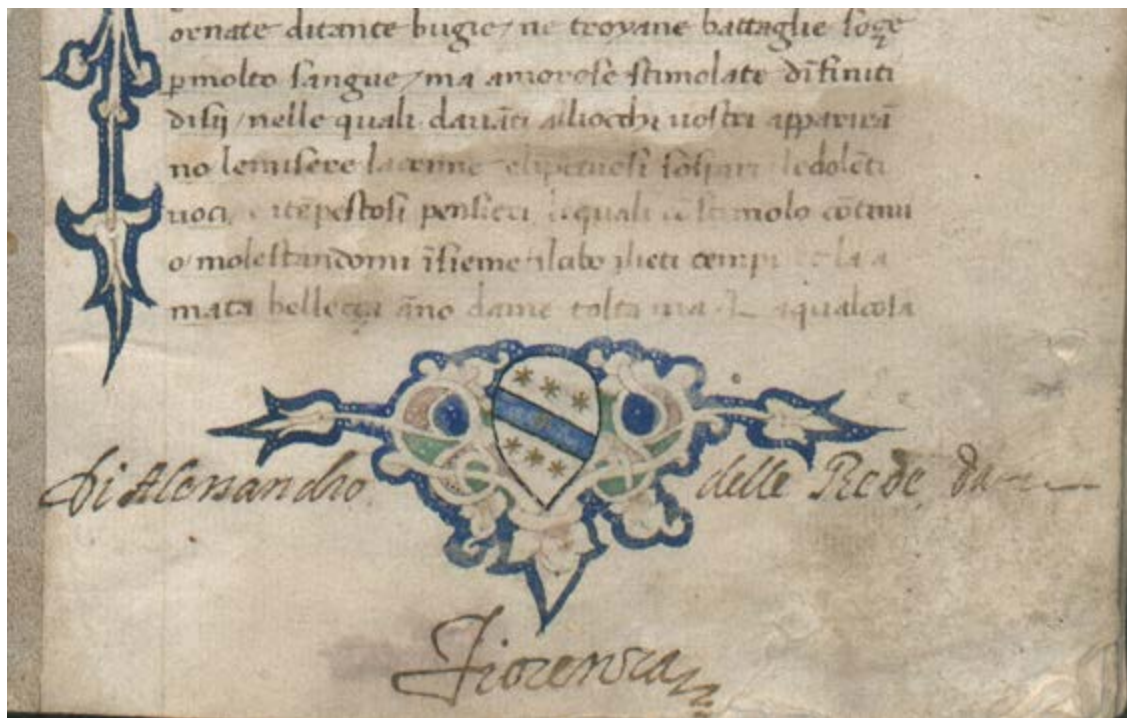
Note betraying the provenance of the manuscript from the Phillipps collection. It is eventually a later-bought item (1911), not part of the big lot bought by Royal Berlin Library in 1887. The manuscript's call number is ital. fol. 173 and it does not contain the prefix "Phill.", so characteristic of the previous items.



ms. ital. quart. 15  
Stamp “v.N.” betraying the provenance of the manuscript from the Nagler collection.

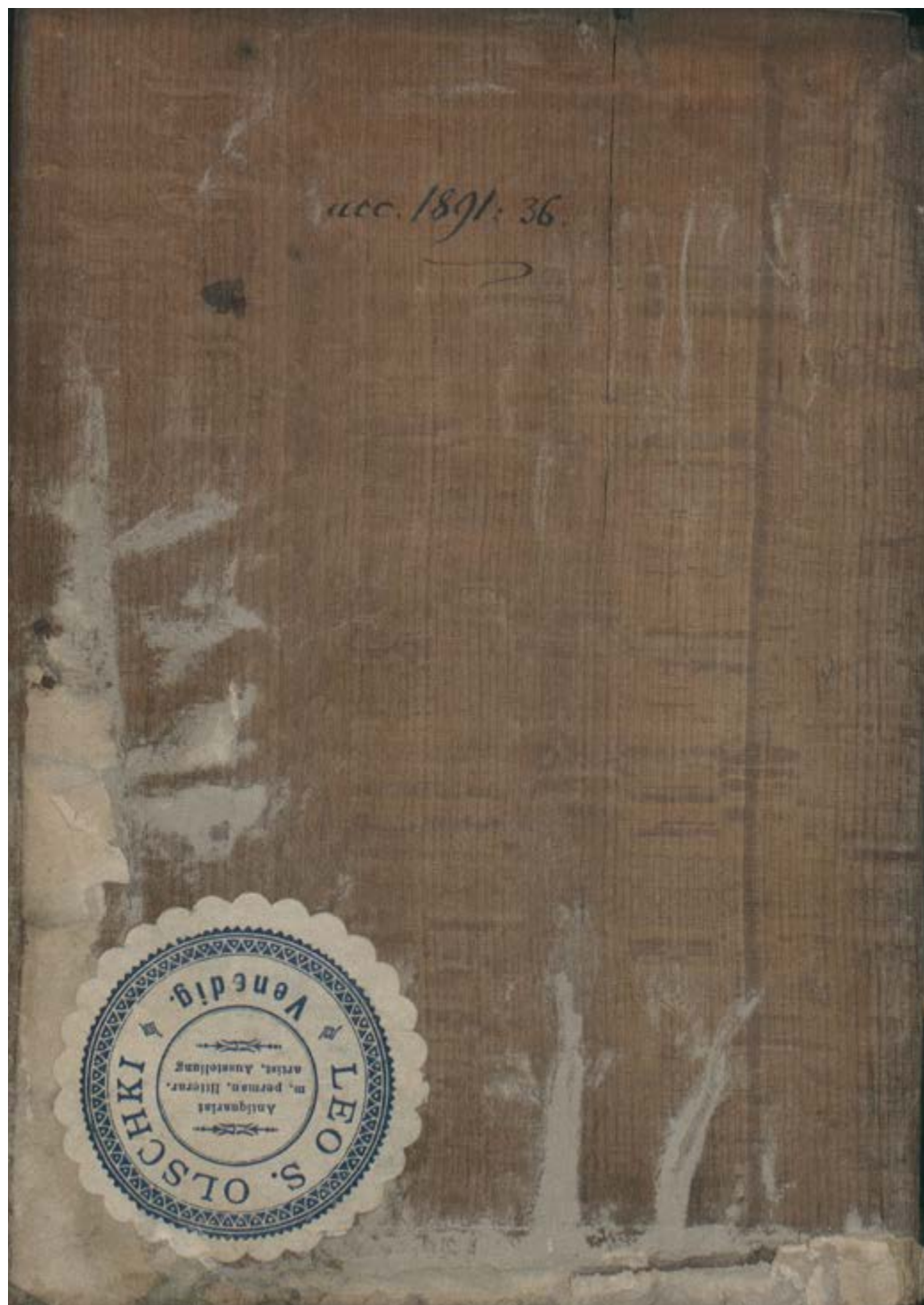
*Aus dem im Januar 1867 erworbenen Nachlass Karl Ritters.*

ms. ital. quart. 44  
Note explaining the origin of the manuscript from the legacy of Karl Ritter (1779–1859), German geographer.



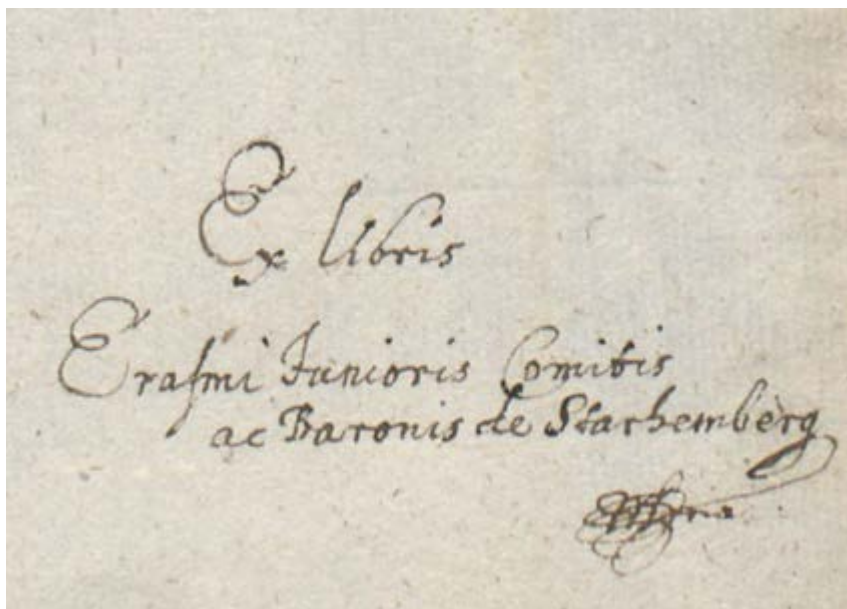




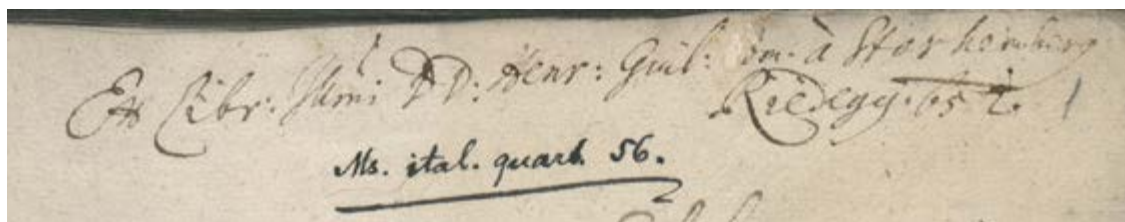


ms. ital. quart. 52

Label of antiquarian L. Olschki.



ms. ital. quart. 53  
Ex-libris of Count Erasm von Starhemberg (1595–1664) on the flyleaf of manuscript ital. quart. 53.



ms. ital. quart. 56  
Ex-libris of Heinrich Wilhelm von Starhemberg (1593–1675).

Il. Dres. 8

ital. qu. 62.

(Mangini 10)  
acc. 1894, 35



H. C ms 72

(Manzoni 22)

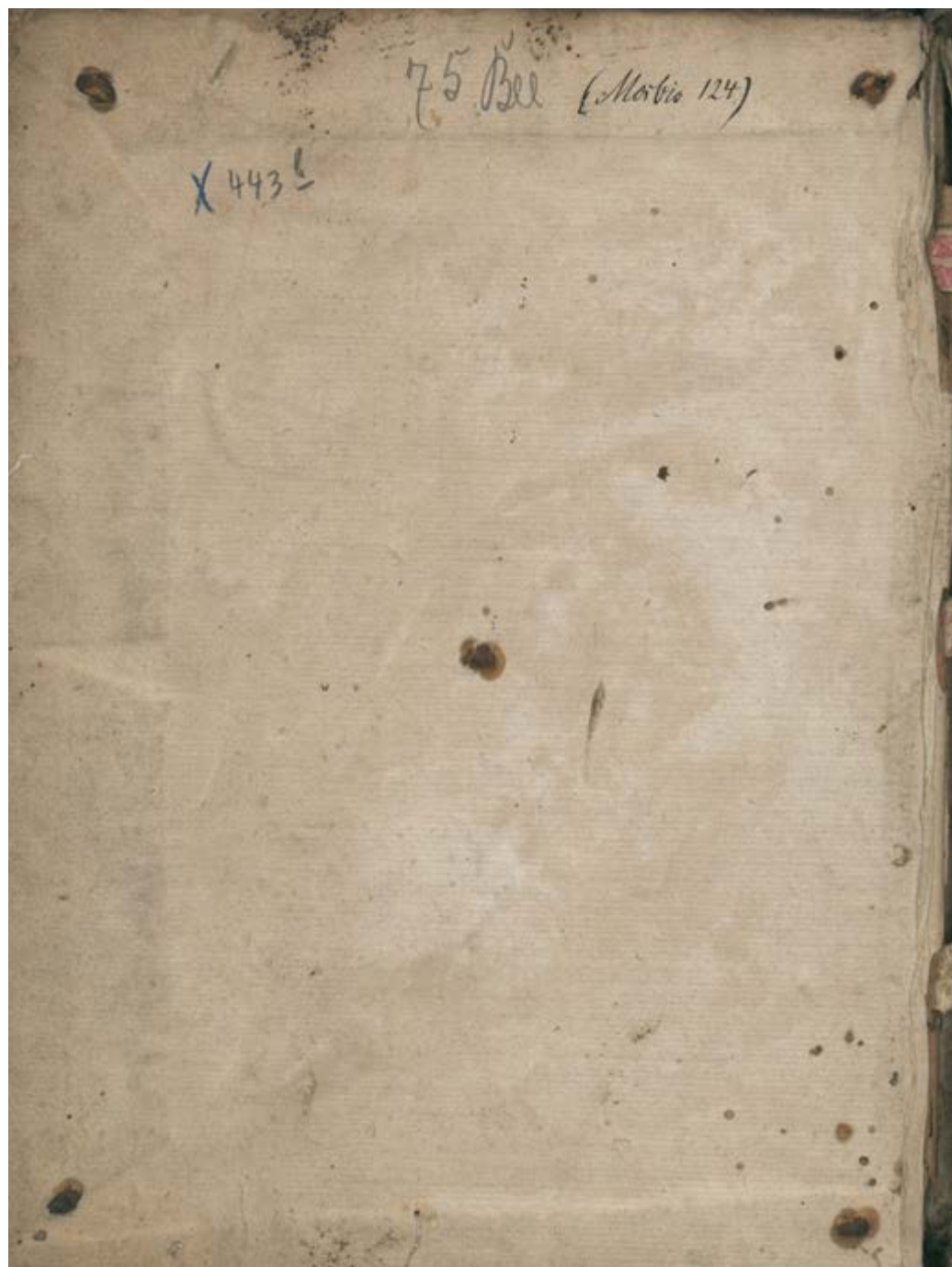
Acc. 1894, 40.

ital. qu. 64.

ms. ital. quart. 64

Annotations showing that manuscript belonged to the collection  
of Giacomo Manzoni.



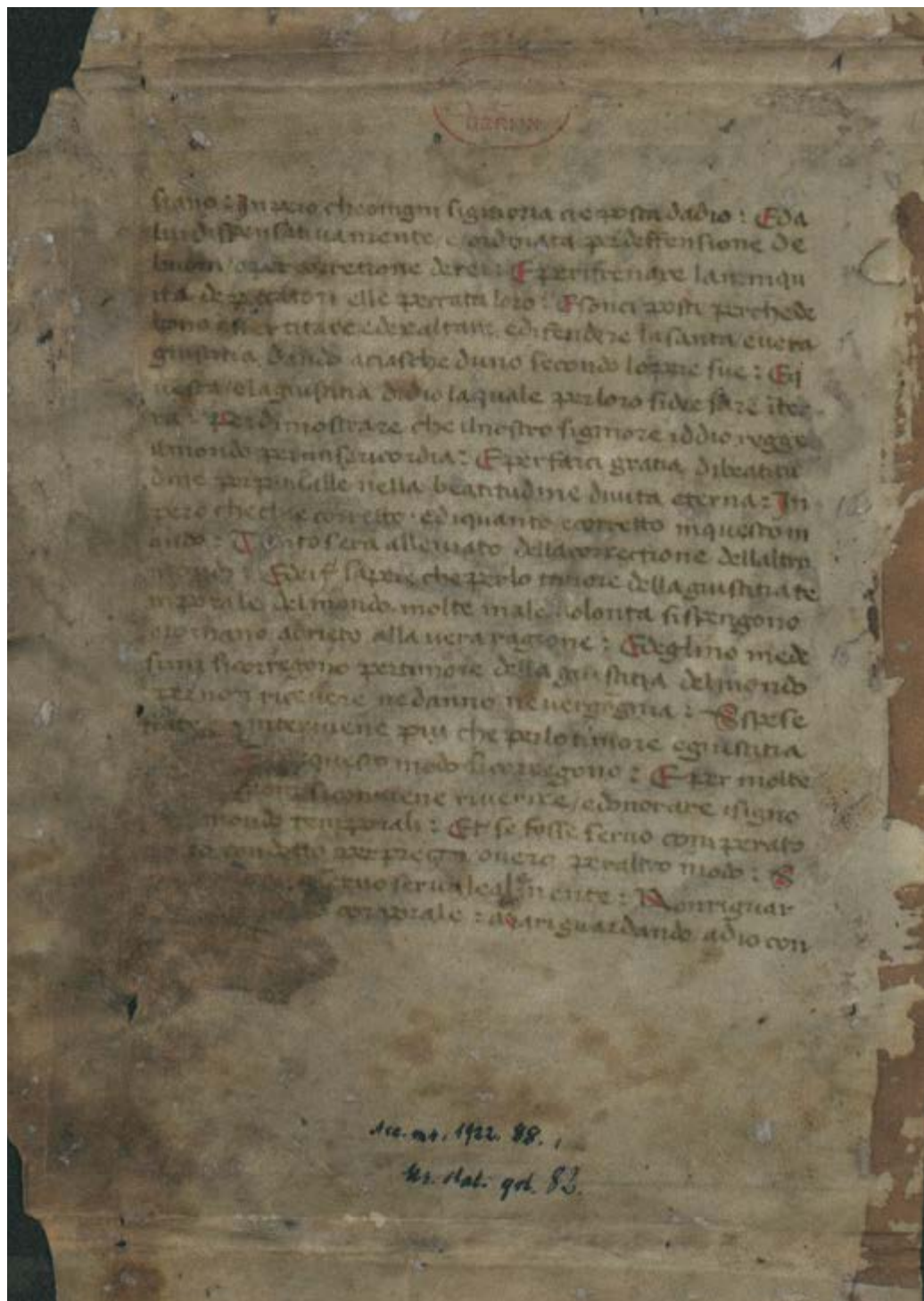


L'oro che piange e l'oro che  
 sont emio faro d'oro d'oro  
 d'oro d'oro d'oro d'oro  
 morte. pendono. d'oro. d'oro  
 d'oro. d'oro. d'oro. d'oro  
 sont l'oro. d'oro. d'oro. d'oro  
 d'oro. d'oro. d'oro. d'oro  
 d'oro. d'oro. d'oro. d'oro

O d'oro. d'oro. d'oro. d'oro  
 d'oro. d'oro. d'oro. d'oro  
 d'oro. d'oro. d'oro. d'oro  
 d'oro. d'oro. d'oro. d'oro  
 d'oro. d'oro. d'oro. d'oro

N el tempo che giunse una d'oro  
 d'oro. d'oro. d'oro. d'oro

L ionardo gazzetti in via magio rinpeto  
 d'oro. d'oro. d'oro. d'oro



sono: In uero che omni signoria ne possa dadio: E da  
lun diffensauamente, e ad uita per diffensione de  
lunm oia correctione dero: E per fienare lan iniqui  
ta de peccatori alle peccata loro: E non aosti perchede  
lono e fien citate e d'altrant, ed fender la santa euera  
giustitia. Dando ariaste duno secondo loque sue: E  
ne la iustitia dadio la quale per loro fide fare ite  
ra: Per dimostrare che il nostro signore iddio regge  
il mondo per misericordia: E per fien grana dilectati  
dmo perpinelle nella beatitudine diuita eterna: In  
pero che che correte ed quanto corretto in questo m  
ondo: E non fien alleuato della correctione dell'altra  
morte: E per fien che per lo amore della iustitia te  
mportale del mondo molte male uolonta si fien gono  
e non adietro alla uera ragione: E deglino med  
fina si corrano per amore della iustitia del mondo  
e non ruerne ne danno ne uergogna: E se se  
fien: E interuenne piu che per lo amore e iustitia  
e per questo modo si corrano: E per molte  
fina si corrane ruerne e dnoare uigno  
mondo temporali: Et se fosse seruo conperato  
e non detto per pietra ouero per altro modo: S  
e per fien tuo seruus lealiente: Non rignar  
e per fien: E per guardando adio con

ms. ital. 1922. 88. 1

ms. ital. 1922. 88. 1





ms. ital. quart. 83

A painted page from *ducale*. In the image: Madonna and child, Saint Jerome sitting at their feet and Girolamo (Jerome) Bolani for whom the *ducale* had been prepared. Traditionally it was the officer who was given the book to take care of the decoration of the manuscript. He often commissioned paintings of famous Venetian artists.





ms. ital. quart. 86

Ex-libris (coat of arms) of Friedrich Albert  
von der Schulenburg-Klosterroda (1772–1853).

Vino ch' nō podise locinare e de  
 questo meza co la prona ch' auese  
 malle a pietra ho de rancie sub  
 ito el fara orinare fora la pietra  
 oranella vixibelmete. *solatro* ~~Loi~~ loiola  
 rrio mezano efa certi pomelli ro  
 sse chome cerese de dentro de queste  
 poneli sono certi granelli amodo  
 de quelli de figi et anō asai sapore  
 amazzali e questi pomeli se madur  
 ano quan madurano lora vco  
 lenzola allora sematene tuto lan  
 no. ~~Loi~~ questi pomeli epista  
 li eme sedali obono vino e por el  
 colla ch' el sia bene charo e beuelo  
 i continete viderai vnsire lo  
 anole opietra o altro malle ch'  
 proceda data vesiga e questi



Ad Illustrissimū p̄ncipē: & excellē  
 tissimū dūm dūm Borſiū Claris  
 simū dōce Mutine ac Regni Rodi  
 ni p̄ncipem ac Marchioz Estēn: -

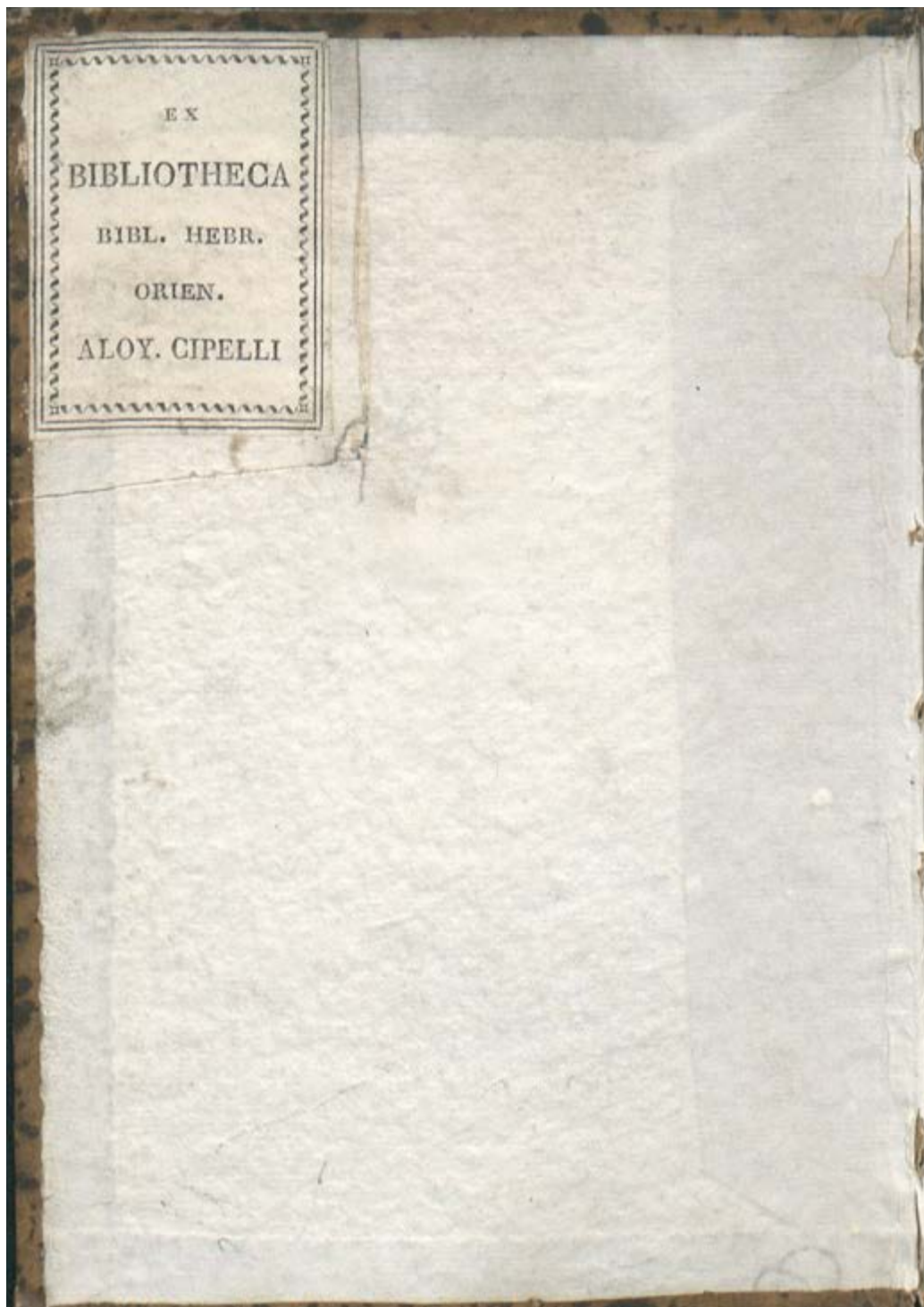
**P**OLONEIL CVIE  
 BVIRNEO PECTO  
 VNO HVMANO  
 TEMPO DEDIVINA

ſapientia ſu reputato. Le cuſamofiffime lege  
 ſuono anchora a li p̄ſente hūmū chiara te  
 ſtimonianga de la anticha iuſticia. Era ſegon  
 do che dūcono alcuni ſpeſſe volte uſato de  
 dire Ogni p̄ncipato. Ne publica ouer re  
 gimeto ſi come noi andare et ſtare ſopra dei  
 pedi Di quali cū matuta grauita affirma  
 ua il dōho non laſciare alcun diſſetto cōmel  
 ſo ī p̄uato. et il ſiniſtro ogni ben facto remu  
 nerare. agguingendo che qualūcha de le  
 doe coſe gia deete per uſto o per negligētia  
 ſi ſottineua: et men che ben ſi ſeruaua ſen  
 ca niūno dubio quella Re pu<sup>a</sup> chel facea

Ex  
 Bibl. Regia  
 Berolin.

Iſte liber eſt donatus ſancti criſtoſori ordinis car  
 tie ſcientis ꝑpe ſenarij





ms. ital. oct. 13

Ex-libris of Luigi Cipelli (1804-1869), Parmense canon and professor of oriental languages at Parma University.



ms. hisp. fol. 20

Letter addressed to Dr. Julius Ludwig Klee (1807-1867) informing about the academic value of the manuscript.

Bibliothecae regiae berolinensi  
Dono obtulit. P. C. W. Beuth  
MDCCCXX.

ms. hisp. quart. 24

Provenance note indicating the collection of Peter C. W. Beuth (1781-1853).

Adelbert von Chamisso.  
1818.

ms. hisp. quart. 44

Signature indicating the provenance of the manuscript from the collection of  
Adelbert von Chamisso (1781-1838).

A honor del sant spirit  
Ho qual nos sempre en amor  
Da ra mor am peccado

— Amén —

DICASA MINUTOLI TEGRIMI

---



A D<sup>no</sup> Mariano de Cavia ) 3

No es el placer de molestarle, ni el deseo, el que me mueve en esta ocasión dirigirlle la presente. No D<sup>no</sup> Mariano, es la necesidad de un oscuro y pobre maestro de escuela que acudió al extimado Maestro, al Maestro de la prensa, para que le diga algo sobre su "Estado actual" con relación a la Ley de Jurisdicción.

Y como su popularidad iguala a su mucha cultura y bondad, a V. someto mi obra - ó lo que sea - y le ruego - en particular ó en público - me desengañe de, si puedo esperar algo, ó por el contrario, si mis ilusiones, de autor novel, son marchitas.

Sé de sobra, D<sup>no</sup> Mariano, que no reúno condiciones de autor, y menos de hacer obras para teatro; pero como con nueve reales y medio que tengo diarios, he de mantenerme dignamente con mis padres (ya ancianitos) y una hermana, hay necesidad... de trabajar, de... ingeniar... de hacer algo; El Sr. Autor! para ayudar con un algo a los miserables garbanos de cada día.

Así, pues, no dudo sea también mi Maestro; rogándole encarecidamente, dé su opinión sobre el fondo y forma del libro; y como D<sup>no</sup> Mariano, me indique las enmiendas, cortaduras y correcciones que necesite para su edito; por lo que, dándole las gracias anticipadas, y quedándole reconocido, ofreciéndole a la par en lo poco que puedo y vale un simple educador de la niñez, como maestro y particular que da amigo y le distingue y admira. D. S. O. y. G. B. S. M.

Ángel González  
Carbajo.

N. B. ist nicht in der Sammlung des  
Autors m. Calderon - no T. 174  
halten auch "truglan" -  
Siedt

I am not  
 his affair  
 for the  
 line, his  
 is a new  
 kind of  
 but I am  
 no longer  
 under his  
 of his man.

I am not  
 his affair  
 for the  
 line, his  
 is a new  
 kind of  
 but I am  
 no longer  
 under his  
 of his man.

sobre la historia de la  
literatura hispano  
americana

Recuerdo de la amistad, dedicado  
al Sr. von Gilich, Encargado de  
Negocios de S. M. el Rey de Prusia  
por Don Juan Maria Gutierrez, Ministro  
de Relaciones Exteriores de la Confedera-  
cion Argentina.

Tarana 1856.

[illegible]



Ex Libris  
Karl Hermann von Thile.

*Gegeben d. Königl. Hofbibliothek zu Berlin von Thile  
d. 20. d. October 1859.*

6708



A  
Diese Handschrift, gekauft im April 1885 vom Buchhändler S. Glogau & Co. in  
Leipzig, war früher im Besitz des Ober-Reg.-Rath Fhr. von Tettau.

ms. lus. quart. 1

Note regarding the purchase of the manuscript from the S. Glogau & Co. anti-  
quarian bookstore in Leipzig, with information about the previous owner of  
the manuscript Wilhelm von Tettau (1804-1894).

# Conclusion

The group of Romance manuscripts in the Berlin collection is very diverse. It is comparatively small, but provides a broad spectrum of Romance writings from the middle ages and the so-called modern and contemporary times: varied literary genres as well as numerous other texts – historical, political, philosophical, hagiographical, medical, utilitarian, etc. This collection probably corresponded to the requirements of people interested in their contents, but also with the needs of historians dealing with Romance languages, because it contains quite a vast number of very old texts, the oldest being from the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Apart from this they are in most cases very meticulous, beautiful, illuminated copies, which is most likely related to the interests of German art historians. The areas of interest of German science over the last three hundred years, had surely influenced the different stages of expansion of the collection, its history, beside, of course, the passion of Prussian rulers for collecting books. As for the history of the collection of Romance manuscripts itself, one may draw certain general conclusions, which we may allow ourselves after the above presentation of documented facts.

There were many sources from which Romance manuscripts had found their way to the Berlin library. A part of them, and this applies mostly to French manuscripts, were present in the collection almost since the beginning, thanks to the dominating role of French culture at the time this collec-

tion was being founded. The closeness of France and lively contacts reaching back to the middle ages had caused the manuscripts to easily find their way to German soil. The case is somewhat different with Italian and Iberian manuscripts. Here, the initial interest was mostly political and diplomatic in character, and until the 19<sup>th</sup> century rather few manuscripts in these languages had made their way to the Berlin library – however we find here certain interesting exceptions from an earlier period.

From among the sources which had “enriched” the Royal Library of Berlin particular praise deserve the truly valuable book lover collections: of the Starhembergs, of Phillipp, of Méjan. The collections of these book lovers included true treasures among manuscripts, and it was thanks to their obtaining that the Royal Library of Berlin quickly gained the status of an important European library, despite still being quite “young”.


Another important group of purchases formed the heritages of illustrious persons. Beginning, in turn, in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, particularly numerous were purchases at antiquarian stores or auctions. To a certain degree this reminds us of the means of creation of handwritten collections of the United States of America concerning e. g. French or Italian mediaeval manuscripts. Libraries and other institutions from the United States attempted at all costs in the 19<sup>th</sup> century to gain precisely such monuments, when Romance philology was a “fashionable” field of science and had enjoyed, in those circles, much popularity and esteem. At that time in Europe were bought any available works, and because a particularly large group of manuscripts offered for sale were hagiographic texts, it is mainly those manuscripts which institutions from the United States presently have in their collections.<sup>112</sup> The Royal Library of Berlin operated in a similar manner to a certain extent, collecting what was available, and thus sometimes purchasing objects having no real value. More often, however, the situation was that Romance manuscripts bought at auctions were on the one hand valuable, and on the other related to the research interests of German science. For instance, the purchases of medical manuscripts definitely related to interests concerning the history of

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112 The high numbers of religious manuscripts offered in the 19<sup>th</sup> century may probably be linked to decrees dissolving the religious orders (both issued by Napoleon and other rulers). A part of these manuscripts made their way to the antiquarian market instead of being transferred to public libraries.



medicine, which was studied successfully in Germany between the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century, accompanied by publication of many source texts and offers of numerous interesting studies on this subject. This is proof of a certain meticulousness in the selection of purchases, even though an auction as a form of acquirement provided availability of only a limited number of manuscripts (in this way it was not possible to amass collections comparable to those offered by public libraries in France or Italy for instance). Beside remarks concerning the contents and “value” of the collection, one should be reminded of the statistical aspect, meaning – the number of Romance manuscripts in the collection of the Preussische Staatsbibliothek. Adding the manuscripts kept in Berlin and Kraków, as well as wartime losses, one will arrive at just over one thousand Romance manuscripts (excluding items from the collections of Hamilton and Phillipps). ¶



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