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## — ¡RARISIMA! Spanish New World Wonders —

### “Cancion Patriotica de Caracas” — Rare BELLO Poetry Broadside

Not in His Obras Completas — Printed by Gallagher & Lamb

1) **Bello, Andrés.** Broadside, begins: “Cancion Patriotica de Caracas.” Caracas: Gallagher y Lamb, 1810. Folio (31 cm; 12.25”). **\$27,500.00**

✦ In the days immediately following the coup that deposed the viceroy and began the long process of independence, Andrés Bello, Venezuela's great poet, collaborated with Cayetano Carreño, “Maestro de Capilla” of the main church of Caracas cathedral, in the composing of several “patriotic songs.” One of those early efforts became the national anthem of Venezuela, and the premiere of this one, as unknown as that one is famous, is stirring to visualize. Beginning, “Caraqueños, otra época empieza: / De la gloria la senda se abrio,” it was sung for the first time by Cayetano Carreño himself and six other voices, the night of 23 April 1810, with the accompaniment of the military orchestra of the “Batallon Veterano.” The performance took place below the balcony on which were assembled the members of the Supreme Junta.

That Bello wrote this patriotic song is known, and even the first few lines were recorded for history, but beyond that the text is not recorded and is not found in his Obras completas or, apparently, anywhere else.

In addition to the historic collaboration of Bello and Carreño, this fabulous document has the distinction of having been printed by Venezuela's first press, that of Gallagher and Lamb, which only arrived in Caracas in October of 1808, and was almost certainly printed on 24 April, the day after the hymn was first sung!

**Very Rare:** This broadside was unknown to both Medina and Pedro Grases. Searches of NUC, OCLC, and RLIN fail to find any copy at all, as is the case when searching the OPACs of the national libraries of Venezuela, Colombia, Spain, France, and England.

✦ Not in Medina, Caracas; not in Grases, Historia de la imprenta en Venezuela; not in Villana. As issued. Worming in foremargin, repaired. A very good copy. (19202)

### First — First — BOLIVIA

2) **Bolivia.** Constitution. Constitucion de la republica Boliviana. Chuquisaca: Impresa...por Fermin Arebalo, en la imprenta de la universidad, 1826. 4to (23.9 cm, 9.4”). [1] f., 20 pp. **\$8,750.00**

✦ First printing of the first constitution of Bolivia, the last country freed by Bolívar's Army of Liberation and the nation named in his honor. This is the most important publication from the first press in Upper Peru, now called Bolivia. The press did not arrive there until 1825, although the city had had a university since 1623.

Copies of this constitution are difficult to come by: None has appeared at auction in the last 50 years, we are unaware of any having been offered by booksellers in the last 30 years, and searches of standard library databases locate only one copy in the U.S. (New York Public Library).

✦ Palau 59774; René-Moreno, Biblioteca boliviana, 762. Sewn as issued but a copy that has suffered vicissitudes: Waterstaining, especially at inner quarter of all leaves; silverfish or other insect damage to inner margins of early leaves. Upper outer corners of all leaves with significant loss of blank margins to hungry rodent. Tattered and dog-eared. Still, . . . (15168)

### Mexican Viceregal Decrees — A Diverse Collection

3) **Calleja, Felix Maria, & Francisco Javier Venegas.** Collection of 21 broadside decrees with the force of law. Mexico City: 7 Feb. 1811 – 1 October 1813. Folio extra, folio, and small folio. **\$7,500.00**

✦ During the early days of the War for Independence, Mexico's viceroys were forced to confront new problems and new realities, and to respond by instituting new measures and new laws. In this assemblage, the viceroys address such diverse topics as elections of deputies to the Spanish Cortes, internal passports, freedom to establish bakeries, taxes on silver, taxes on and sale of

tobacco products, coaches for hire, abolition of the veilmakers' guild to allow all women to make veils, military service, using small canons and discharging firearms in the city, manufacture of mezcal, public health, sale and possession of knives and razor, and transporting seeds from one jurisdiction to another.

Some broadsides are printed on blue paper. ☛ All are scarce, most are rare. Twenty of the 21 are not traced via Medina; and in the far more comprehensive Garritz bibliography, 13 of 21 are not found. The dates on the broadsides are: 1) 7 February 1811, 2) 23 February 1811, 3) 30 March 1811, 4) 10 April 1811, 5) 4 September 1811, 6) 30 January 1812, 7) 24 February 1812, 8) 28 February 1812, 9) 28 March 1812, 10) 21 November 1812, 11) 27 November 1812, 12) 7 January 1813, 13) 29 January 1813, 14) 8 February 1813, 15) 17 March 1813, 16) 30 April 1813, 17) 4 May 1813, 18) 5 May 1813, 19) 4 July 1813, 20) 13 July 1813, 21) 1 October 1813.

✦ 1) Not in Medina; Garritz 1249. 2) Not in Medina; Garritz 1257. 3) Not in Medina; not in Garritz. 4) Medina, Mexico, 10642; Garritz 1129. 5) Not in Medina; Garritz 1279. 6) Not in Medina; not in Garritz. 7) Not in Medina; Garritz 1600. 8) Not in Medina; not in Garritz. 9) Not in Medina; Garritz 1591. 10) Not in Medina; Garritz 1620. 11) Not in Medina; Garritz 1621. 12) Not in Medina; not in Garritz. 13) Not in Medina; not in Garritz. 14) Not in Medina; not in Garritz. 15) Not in Medina; not in Garritz. 16) Not in Medina; not in Garritz. 17) Not in Medina; not in Garritz. 18) Not in Medina; not in Garritz. 19) Not in Medina; not in Garritz. 20) Not in Medina; Garritz 1702. 21) Not in Medina; not in Garritz. All items obviously removed from bound volumes, and so, with irregular left margins. Most are folded to fit into a standard Spanish folio volume of the era. All are in very good condition. (10544)

#### **From the Portable Press — Bolívar's Constitution — COLOMBIA**

**4) Colombia.** Constitution. *Constitucion de la Republica de Colombia*. Rosario de Cúcuta: Bruno Espinosa, 1821. Small 4to (19.7 cm, 7.75"). v, [1 (blank)], 66 pp., [1]. **\$18,750.00**

✦ First printing of the first constitution of Gran Colombia (Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador), with Simón Bolívar as president and Francisco de Paula Santander as vice-president. It adopts the U.S. division of power among the executive, legislative, and judiciary branches, and defines powers and responsibilities much more precisely than the U.S. constitution. Individual rights are itemized, but do not include freedom of religion; however, a scheme is in place for ending slavery. The constitution was centralist and represents much of Bolívar's political philosophy.

**Rare in commerce:** No copy has appeared at auction in more than fifty years. The fact that it was printed on the portable press of Bolívar's Army of Liberation, and in the small town of Cúcuta on the border between Colombia and Venezuela, adds to its rarity.

✦ Not in Palau. Late 19th- or early 20th-century cloth over paste boards; binding shows wear and some insect damage. Front free endpaper with institutional rubber-stamp; text with occasional light foxing. Withal, a very good copy of a book that is now nearly impossible to find in any condition. (18677)

#### **Sor Juana & Her Arch Enemy**

**5) Cruz, Juana Ines de la,** Sister. Manuscript Document Signed, in Spanish, on paper. Mexico City: 21 November 1692. Folio (31.3cm; 12.25"), 1 p. (in a larger document extending to 4 pp.).

**\$17,500.00**

✦ "The Tenth Muse" to the Anglo-American audience is Anne Bradstreet, but throughout Spanish America and Spain, and in goodly parts of Europe, that sobriquet is associated only with Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz — the New World's greatest lyric poet. Born in a small town in Mexico in 1651, she learned to read Latin before she was six. Denied admission to the Royal University in Mexico, she was to enter conventual life instead, develop a close friendship with the great colonial Mexican polymath Sigüenza y Góngora (the Cosmographer of New Spain — see item), and write and publish the finest known poetry of the Spanish colonial empire in the period to 1821, as well as some plays and "Christmas carols."

In the year before her pen is silenced and less than three before she falls victim to the plague while caring for her sick Sisters, Sor Juana, the New World's greatest lyric poet, attests to a legal document concerning her convent's economic investments. She was the nunnery's contadora (bookkeeper). By way of horribly evocative contrast, opposite her signature on the facing page is that of Francisco Aguiar y Seijas, Archbishop of Mexico, the misogynist who caused her to give up her writing and quasi-secular ways.

Able to bully the most gifted member of his religious community only following the return to Spain of her last viceregal patron and protector, the Marquis de la Laguna, Aguiar y Seijas applied increasing pressure to Sor Juana and the prioress of her Hieronymite convent. It took him from 1688 until 1693 to put "la decima Musa" "in her place."

Documents signed by the polymath Sor Juana are very rare and highly sought after; this one desirably shows the trust her Sisters placed in her. ☛ The pairing of her signature with her arch enemy's is chilling and visually impactful.

✦ In very good condition. (5860)

### Surprising Content — Capuchins in Tibet

#### Surprising Frontispiece — Uncalled for, Signed, & Au Sanguine

**6) Francisco, de Ajofrín, fray.** Carta familiar de un sacerdote, respuesta a un colegial amigo suyo, en que le dà cuenta de la admirable conquista espiritual del vasto imperio del gran Thibèt, y la mis-ion que los padres Capuchinos tienen alli, con sus singulares progressos hasta el present. Dase tambien una noticia succincta de la fundacion de esta penitente seraphica familia; de los santos que la ilustran, cardenales, arzobispos; de su observancia, y austeridad, misiones que tiene en todo orbe, provincias, conventos, y religiosos en que se halla propagada, con orras noticias historico-ecclesiasticas. Mexico: En la impr. enta de la Bibliotheca Mexicana, 1765. Small 4to. Frontis., [2] ff., 48 pp. **\$6,500.00**

✦ A remarkable book, demonstrating how small the world had already become in the 18th century. Mexico in 1765 seems an unlikely place for a discussion of Tibetan missions, but here is an elaborate report on the Capuchin missions in Tibet, published half way around the world in Mexico. It is possible that these reports came across the Pacific, or equally, that they came via Europe. In any case, a most exotic combination of topic and imprint.

A special issue copy: Present here is an uncalled-for frontispiece. It is of four Capuchin martyrs, is signed by the artist Navarro, is engraved on copper, and is printed au sanguine -- the color reserved for only the most special copies of 18th-century books. ☛ This frontispiece is not called for by Medina and is not present in any of the copies reported as held in the U.S.

✦ Medina, Mexico, 4991; Palau 45600; Sabin 11098; Maggs, Bibliotheca Asiatica, 611. Full antique calf, spine gilt, leather label. Slight worming to late leaves, repaired with tape in inoffensive fashion. Quite a good copy. (12725)

### The Earthquake That Changed GUATEMALA

**7) González Bustillo, Juan.** Extracto, ô Relacion methodica, y puntual de los autos de reconocimiento, practicado en virtud de commission del señor presidente de la Real Audiencia de este reino de Guatemala. Pueblo de Mixco [Guatemala]: Impreso en la oficina de A. Sanchez Cubillas, 1774. Folio (29.5 cm; 11.675"). [2], 86 pp. (without final leaf with one erratum). **\$10,750.00**

✦ Following the ruin of Santiago de los Caballeros by the big earthquake of 1773, the capital of Guatemala was moved first to the little town of Mixco and then later to the location of the present site of Guatemala City. Offered here is the highly important report of the commission headed by Juan González Bustillo on that devastating July, 1773 earthquake: It occupies pp. 1–55 and is followed by "Prosigue la relacion, ô Extracto de todo lo que resulta évacuado en la Junta general, y demas que se ha tenido presente hasta la conclusion del assunto de translacion, e informe, que debe hacerse à Su Magestad" on pp. 57–86.

The careful, lengthy, and contemporary reports present here detail the day's events, give the sequence of the destruction of various buildings and areas of the city, recount salvage and evacuation efforts, etc. The writers (and the citizens) erroneously blamed the nearby volcanos for causing the tremors and quaking, but that was logical at the time. Seeking historical perspective, the commissioners make significant and informed comparisons with earlier earthquakes.

This document is one of the very few printed in the temporary capital of Mixco, a press having been salvaged from the ruins in the former capital. ☛ Thus, Mixco was the second city/town to have a press in Central America, and then, for only a short time — approximately two years.

In addition to being important for its contents and in the realm of printing history, the González Bustillo report is uncommon: We trace only half a dozen copies in U.S. libraries.

✦ Medina, Guatemala, 384; Palau 105113; Sabin 27811. Modern full calf, very plain style. Without the final leaf with one erratum on it. (13841)

### The King & the High Court of Guatemala — A Manuscript Archive 1600–28

**8) Guatemala (colony).** Audiencia. An unpublished collection of 56 royal decrees signed by Felipe III (some with a stamp) to the Royal Audiencia of Guatemala. Valladolid, Madrid, San Lorenzo, etc.: 18 May 1600 – 15 June 1628. Folio. 100 ff. (some blank). **\$35,000.00**

✦ The audiencia (or high court) was, according to Clarence Haring (the dean, during the 1940s and 1950s, of American scholars of colonial Latin America), "the most important and interesting institution in the government of the Spanish Indies." He rightly points out that "It was the center,

the core, of the administrative system, the principal curb upon oppression and illegality of the viceroys and other governors."

The first audiencia was established in Santo Domingo in 1508 with others springing up as the Spaniards discovered and settled North and South America. The Audiencia of Guatemala came into existence on 20 November 1542 through the New Laws and had a troubled and peripatetic beginning: The documents that compose this collection do not deal with things quite as dramatic as either the judicial insanity or the big-time smuggling of those earliest years, but they do, nonetheless, document various unstudied aspects of the presidencies of Dr. Alonso Criado de Castilla (1598–1611), Don Antonio Pérez Ayala Castilla y Rojas (1611–26), and Dr. Diego de Acuña (1626–33). The royal cédulas fall into three broad categories: requests for information, demands for action, and orders ending existing practices.

An example of the Crown's requests for information is a decree of 4 December 1601. The king would sometimes receive complaints that were best handled extrajudicially, often involving political activities of clerics, over whom the civil and criminal courts did not have jurisdiction and with whom, the authorities felt, the ecclesiastical courts would deal ineffectively. In one case, the governor of Honduras had complained to the king that the dean of the church in Comayagua was disrupting attempts to recruit men for the defense of the port of Trujillo: The king, investigating, expects that the audiencia's information will be unbiased because of its physical and emotional distance from Honduras and its local politics and squabbling.

Another, much more ominous, request was handed down on 28 June 1621. The king has "discovered" that "foreigners" are living in the New World. Since they are there illegally, he wants a list of them and correlated inventories of their possessions and land holdings. This was the beginning of the oppression of Portuguese settlers who had moved to the New World during the "Babylonian captivity" of Portugal by Spain.

The royal demands for action were usually grants of royal patronage or largesse. On 10 July 1600 the king orders the audiencia to administer the terms of his decree granting a one-time-only gift of money to the cathedral in Santiago, and on 4 July 1601 he orders the court to give the mission church in Trinidad de Sonsonate a chalice and a bell.

The Crown was fully aware that the physical distance between it and its New World provinces would result in the development of local customs and practices, and to a large extent it tolerated these deviations from "the norm." For example, on 31 May 1600, Felipe III officially accepts the local custom of the audiencia's appointing the majordomo of the Royal Hospital. But at other times the Crown felt put upon and ordered the end of "local practices." On 12 December 1619 the king orders the audiencia to stop subdividing encomiendas and parcelling the subsections out as parts of government pensions.

The documents in this remarkable collection are unpublished. They are an important unused source for the history of the high court during the first quarter of the 17th century. Through them we find out what the "local customs" of patronage and of usurpation of royal prerogative were. Through the reiteration of previously issued decrees we discover which decrees the court was ignoring, using the famous doctrine of "obedeusco pero no cumplo." Through these decrees we glimpse royal patronage and royal displeasure.

♦ Clarence H. Haring, *The Spanish Empire in America*, pp. 126, 75–76, and 113–14; Murdo J. MacLeod, *Spanish Central America*, pp. 390–91, on the audiencia's earliest years. The decrees have been very carefully removed from a bound volume and, now stored in Mylar sleeves, are housed in a blue cloth slipcase with blue morocco spine labels. This major source for the study of the Royal Audiencia of Guatemala is in very good condition. (17468)

## **The Mining Revival & The Father of Mexican Independence**

### **◆ A WOMAN'S WILL**

**9) Hidalgo, Miguel de, Father of Mexican Independence.** Document Signed (Br. Hidalgo), on paper, in Spanish. Folio, 1 p. Bound in a dossier of documents relating to the execution of the provisions of the will of Augustina Velázquez. [with] A number of other collateral documents relating to the Condes de Vivanco. On paper, in Spanish. Mexico City, Real de Bolaños, Aguas Calientes, Valladolid (now Morelia), and elsewhere in Mexico. Folio (31 cm, 12.25") and smaller. ◆ Approximately 350 ff. No place [mining region of Real de Bolaños or Aguas Calientes]: no date [1780]. **\$7,500.00**

◆ In 1780 Augustina Velázquez died and her will provided, among other things, for a huge number of masses to be said for her. Subsidy for the masses was spread among the priests in the mining region where she had lived — Real de Bolaños and Aguas Calientes.

Those receiving sums of money signed receipts, and among the dozens was a newly ordained minister who signed his receipt "Br. Hidalgo." That young bachiller became famous in 1810 for initiating the uprising that began the eleven-year struggle for Mexican Independence.

• This is a fine, extremely early example of Father Hidalgo's signature.

The woman who provided the money for the above mentioned masses was the wife of Antonio de Vivanco (also spelled Bibanco) Gutiérrez and mother of Antonio Guadalupe de Vivanco, the first two Condes de Vivanco. Cambridge scholar David Brading credits Antonio de Vivanco with restoring the mining region of Bolaños to prosperity in the early 1770s, following the region's sharp decline in silver ore production during the first two-thirds of the 18th century — whereby he became very wealthy.

In addition to payment for masses for her soul, Doña Augustina's will provides for large sums of money to be spent on construction work on the chapel of Our Lady of Guadalupe in the bishopric of Guadalajara. The paperwork, including receipts, associated with the distribution of her largesse is weighty and detailed.

Among the collateral documents in this offering are copies of the last wills and testaments of Antonio de Vivanco Gutiérrez (1796), Augustina Velázquez (1780), and Antonio Guadalupe de Vivanco (1800); the inventory of the younger Vivanco's massive estate (1801); and a marvelous calligraphic manuscript in which the bishop of Guadalajara grants a special privilege to Vivanco the elder. All are notarially certified copies of the originals.

♦ All documents in very good condition, sewn, in contemporary vellum bindings. (3731)

## 20 Basic Rights for American Indians

**10) Las Casas, Bartolomé de.** Entre los remedios q[ue] do[n] fray Bartolome de las Casas...refirio... para reformacio[n] de las Indias. Sevilla: Juan Cromberger, 1552. Small 4to (19.5 cm, 7.5"). 53 ff. (lacking final blank). **\$12,500.00**

♦ During the 16th century, the question of the legitimacy of enslaving American Indians and black Africans occupied several Spanish writers, the most famous of whom was Bartolomé de las Casas. His disputations with Ginés de Sepúlveda on the subject were sponsored by the crown and were more than just show, for in the end, the king adopted the drastic change in policy that Las Casas advocated.

Las Casas, the first great historian of the New World, arrived in Cuba in 1502 and spent most of the ensuing years in the Caribbean and Mexico until his return to Spain in 1547, so his arguments are based on personal observation and not on Aristotelian theory, as were Sepúlveda's. He had witnessed first hand the destruction of the American Indian population via the diseases the Spaniards brought with them and through mistreatment and war, things he continually fought against as a priest. After his return to Spain and throughout his old age, he launched a series of attacks on Spanish policy. He engineered the publication of his arguments against Sepúlveda in a series of nine tracts printed in Seville in 1552 and 1553. The first, and most famous, of these tracts was the *Brevissima relacion de la destruycion de las Indias*, which describes the numerous wrongs inflicted upon the Indians, mainly in the Antilles.

• This is first edition of Bartolomé de las Casas's third tract advocating the better treatment of Amerindians by the Spanish. In it he offers 20 detailed suggestions for the better treatment of the natives, including such basics as that they should be secure in their homes. He also flat out calls for the end of the encomienda system and for the placing of all Indians under the direct protection of the crown. All of the tracts are of great significance, both for their immediate effect in reforming the Spanish colonial system to some degree, and as an extremely early example of European concern with the human rights of native people.

The text is printed in gothic (i.e., "black letter") as was custom for legal and religious texts. The title-page is printed in red and black, with the text surrounded by a four-panel woodcut border.

Evidence of readership: A half dozen contemporary annotations and textual corrections.

♦ Alden & Landis, *European Americana*, 552/9; Sabin 11229; Medina, BHA, 146. Church 89; JCB (3), I, 169; Index Aurel. 132.872; Palau 46942. Full modern deep claret-colored morocco. Round spine with raised bands, each accented by gilt beading; gilt center devices in blank compartments, others with gilt author/title information. Covers tooled in gilt with rules and rolls forming concentric panels; gilt corner devices. Marbled endpapers. Minor instances of soiling on title-page, two areas of verso of title-page reinforced. Minor age-toning and soiling, top portion of a few leaves brown-stained. Lower corners of leaves c8 & f4 lacking, restored; nine letters supplied in manuscript facsimile on c8 and four on f4. Lacks final blank leaf. Untattered. (19268)

## The FIRST Step Towards Independence — VENEZUELA

**11) Llamosas, José de las, & Martín Tovar Ponte.** Broadside, begins: "Manifiesto. La Provincia de Venezuela ha logrado por el ardiente patriotismo de los vecinos de la Capital la dignidad politica que debia tener entre los Pueblos cultos de la America.... " Caracas: En la imprenta de Gallagher y Lamb, 1810. Folio (43.4 cm; 17"). 1 p. **\$20,000.00**

✦ Both Llamosas and Tovar Ponte were leading figures of the early Independence movement in Venezuela. Both served as president of the Junta of Defense of the Rule of Fernando VII (later, The Revolutionary Junta), Llamosas 19 April – Aug 1810, and Tovar Aug 1810 – 2 March 1811. Additionally Tovar Ponte, the favorite son of an elite family, was a member of the 1811 Congress and a signer of the Venezuelan Act of Independence.

In this decree Llamosas and Tovar Ponte explain the coup d'etat of 19 April in which the viceroy was deposed and a caretaker government installed. Although stating loyalty to the imprisoned Spanish king, the revolutionaries repeatedly use the terms “independent” and “independence.”

This historic document was printed by Venezuela's first press, that of Gallagher and Lamb, which only arrived in Caracas in October of 1808, and it is universally dated as having come off the press on 20 April 1810!

**Very Rare:** This broadside was unknown to Medina and is only the 15th item in Pedro Grases chronological list of things printed in Venezuela. In his entry he located only the copies in the Public Record Office (London) and the Archivo de Indias (Seville). Searches of NUC, OCLC, and RLIN fail to find any copy at all. Further, no copies were found when searching the OPACs of the national libraries of Venezuela, Colombia, Spain, France, and England.

✦ Not in Medina, Caracas; not in Villasana. Grases, *Historia de la imprenta en Venezuela*, Repertorio #15. As issued, but one later fold. Worming in upper and lower margins; repaired. Pencil in margins. A very good copy. (19186)

#### The Merchants Join In

**12) Llamosas, José de las, & Martín Tovar Ponte.** Broadside, begins: “La Suprema Junta Gubernativa de esta Capital, ha recibido con la mayor satisfaccion el voto sincero y generoso de muchos individuos Españoles Enropeos [sic] de Comercio de esta Ciudad ...” Caracas: Gallagher y Lamb, 1810. Folio (43.4 cm; 17"). 1p. **\$9,000.00**

✦ On the day after the coup d'etat that deposed the viceroy, the leaders of the governing junta in Caracas announce that many of the city's Spanish and European merchants have given their support to the new government. Whether they did so willingly or because of pressure is not stated. But this is clearly a statement that is directed at both the hold-out merchants and at those hot-heads who might seek to extract compliance extra-governmentally.

This historic document was printed by Venezuela's first press, that of Gallagher and Lamb, which only arrived in Caracas in October of 1808, and is it universally dated as having come off the press on 20 April.

**Very Rare:** This broadside was unknown to Medina and is only the 14th item in Pedro Grases chronological list of things printed in Venezuela. In his entry he located only the copies in the Public Record Office (London) and the Archivo de Indias (Seville). Searches of NUC, OCLC, and RLIN fail to find any copy at all. Further, no copies were found when searching the OPACs of the national libraries of Venezuela, Colombia, Spain, France, and England.

✦ Not in Medina, Caracas; not in Villasana. Grases, *Historia de la imprenta en Venezuela*, Repertorio #14. As issued. Worming in fore-margin, touching but not costing three letters; repaired. A very good copy. (19184)

#### The Inquisition & Father Hidalgo's “Manifiesto”

**13) Mexico.** Inquisition. Broadside, begins: “Sabed: que ha llegado á nuestras manos un proclama del rebelde Cura de Dolores que se titula: 'Manifiesto, que el Señor Don Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla:::, [sic] haze al Pueblo.'” Mexico: No publisher/printer, 26 January 1811. Folio (43.4 cm; 17.125"). [1] p. **\$9,500.00**

✦ Approximately two months prior to Father Hidalgo's capture by the Royal Forces, the Holy Office issued this decree condemning a publication of the Father of Mexican Independence as seditious, Lutheran, and anti-Catholic. Other writings circulating in manuscript are also condemned: One beginning “Hemos llegado a la epoca” and ending “De una Patriota de Lagos” and another beginning “Es posible. Americanos!” and ending “será gratificado con quinientos pesos.” Copies of each were burned by the public executioner and all citizens are warned of the penalties — excommunication and fines — for owning or reading these writings, or failing to denounce those who do.

Printed in double-column format and with the woodcut seal of the Inquisition in the lower right corner of the lower edge.

**Uncommon:** Garritz located only the copy in the Biblioteca Nacional and OCLC locates only five U.S. institutions holding copies.

✦ Not in Medina, Mexico. Garritz 1137. Old folds; five small meandering wormholes touching or costing a very few letters, but not impeding reading sense. (24917)

### An Extended Manuscript in an UNCOMMON Language

**14) (Philippine Mission Work). Antonio Lobato de Santo Tomás.** Manuscript in Ibanag on paper: "Quinque sermones in quinque precipuis festivitibus B. Mariae Virginis. Quibus accedunt sermo in feria quarta cinerum et sermo in dominica 2o post octavam trinitatis. Per R. P. fray Antonium Lobatao de Sto. Thomas. Tuguegarao, The Philippines: 1776–80. Small 4to. 196 pp. **\$30,000.00**

✦ Precious few manuscript sources in the Ibanag language survive from the Spanish colonial era of the Philippines. Only a handful of missionaries worked in the region of the northeastern Philippine provinces of Isabela and Cagayan, most notably in Tuguegarao City, Solana, Cabagan, and Ilagan, where the language was/is spoken; and not all mastered the tongue. Fray Antonio Lobato was one of those who did and it was he who took Fr. José Bugarin's Ibanag–Spanish dictionary, created in the previous century, and edited it to a usable work — though the result was not published until the 19th century, and, apparently, no other work was published in the language during the 16th, 17th, or 18th centuries.

The importance, then, of a large body of work set down in the Ibanag language, dating from the 18th century and as written/spoken by one of the seminal scholars of the language, should be obvious for anyone researching the language as understood by missionaries, as used by missionaries, as influenced by Spanish, and as held out by Spaniards of authority as the model of Ibanag speech to be emulated. Beyond this, of course, is the interest of the sermons themselves, letting us see what the Ibanag speakers were hearing from their missionaries — or, at least, this missionary — in this place, in this period.

Fray Antonio's sermons are here written in a clear, easy to read hand and the dates of composition or of delivery are often noted.

Provenance: A signature "Fr. Antonio Lobato de Sto. Thomas" appears at the bottom of the last page and is almost certainly that of the the friar himself, which would mean that this is his autograph manuscript of the sermons.

✦ Contemporary very stiff vellum. Binding gnawed by a rodent with loss. Written on good quality European paper, with some soiling and an occasional stain. No faults are serious and overall this is a remarkably good survival for an 18th-century Philippines manuscript. Now housed in a blue cloth clamshell box. (23668)

### BENEDICTINES Come to the New World with COLUMBUS A Fine Engraved Title-Page & 18 Splendid Plates

**15) Plautius, Caspar.** Nova typis transacta navigatio novi orbis Indiae occidentalis.... [Linz]: 1621. Folio (32.6 cm, 12.875"). Engr. t.-p., [2] ff., 101, [1] pp. (lacks final blank leaf [only]); 18 plts.

**\$27,000.00**

✦ Curiously the dedicatee of this work, Caspar Plautius, is certainly also its author, writing under the pseudonym of Honorius Philoponus. Plautius was abbot of Seitenstetten in Lower Austria, and no doubt wrote as a compliment to a fellow Benedictine: Bernard Buil or Boyl of Montserrat, appointed by the pope vicar general of the Indies, who, with others of the order, accompanied Columbus on his second voyage as missionaries. In the style of a medieval legendary, *Nova typis transacta navigatio novi orbis Indiae occidentalis* relates first the westward voyage of St. Brendan, then the exploits of the Boyl and his fellow monks, including some description of the customs of the American native peoples they met, with their lands, their agriculture, their feast customs, et al. Boyl's missionary enterprise failed, and sadly he is now only remembered for his mordant criticism of Columbus.

This book bears an ornate, emblematic engraved title-page, with portraits of St. Brendan and Boyl and more, and no fewer than 18 leaf-filling plates by Wolfgang Kilian. These plates, which mix fancy and realism in entirely engaging ways, include a portrait of Columbus, a scene of St. Brendan celebrating mass on the back of a whale, botanical images of the marvelous Peruvian potato, and numerous views of the missionaries' interaction with the natives, some friendly, and some not — the unfriendliest being notably violent and gory. Also, on p. 35–36 is given an example of purported native American music, with both words and notation. This copy is one (probably the first) of two states of this sole edition (with only three leaves in the preliminaries), without the additional foldout plate found in some copies.

Binding: Contemporary speckled calf, spine gilt-extra, with a red leather title label. Endpapers dabbled in red, blue, yellow, and green. All edges speckled red.

✦ Alden & Landis, *European Americana*, 621/100; Sabin 63367; Palau 224762. Binding as above, chipped on corners and at head and foot of spine. Small wormholes visible on inside of covers, running into margins of pages and plates, and a few closed tears, neither affecting print or plates. Engraved title remounted. Small stains, light spots of waterstaining, and light soiling.

✦ A covetable illustrated *Americanum* of the early 17th century, in an enjoyable copy. (8281)

### Very Early VENEZUELAN Imprint — Relating to Independence

**16) Rivas y Galindo, Francisco.** Broadside, begins: "Proclama que hizo Don Francisco Rivas y Galindo, joven de edad de quince años, hijo de Don Valentin Rivas uno de los SS. Vocales de la Suprema Junta Gubernativa de Caracas, à los habitantes de Venezuela." Caracas: Gallagher & Lamb, 20 April 1810. Folio (31 cm; 12.25"). 1 p. **\$9,000.00**

◆ Young Rivas, son of one of the leaders of the first independent government in Venezuela, calls on all Venezuelans to unite, saying "the inhabitants of this city" have overthrown an illegitimate government, have established a "supreme authority," and are now breathing "the air of Independence." He points out the remaining provinces are the body of the new nation and that without them Caracas is merely a bodyless head. "Unite or die" is his plea, and by doing so, "[w]e will form a nation that will know how to maintain the honor of the Spanish people and that will make all others respect us."

The origins of printing in Venezuela are still, at this late date, shrouded in shadows. There remain questions of whether itinerant printers established themselves now and then for short periods of time, printing a form or booklet — and definitely some playing cards — and then moving on. The accepted date for "the beginning" of printing in Venezuela is October, 1808, with arrival of the press of Gallagher and Lamb and issuance of the first issue of Andrés Bello's *Gazeta de Caracas*.

**Very Rare:** This broadside was unknown to Medina and is only the 16th item in Pedro Grases' chronological list of things printed in Venezuela. In his entry he located only the copies in the Public Record Office (London) and the Archivo de Indias (Seville). Searches of NUC, OCLC, and RLIN fail to find any copy at all. Further, no copies were found when searching the OPACs of the national libraries of Spain, Venezuela, Colombia, France, and England.

◆ Not in Medina, Caracas. Grases, *Historia de la imprenta en Venezuela*, Reportorio #16; Villasana, VI, 108. As issued; minor worming in foremargin; repaired. A very good copy. (19203)

### TWO Important Works of Mexican Local History The Editor's OWN Copies

**17) Sigüenza y Góngora, Carlos de; José María Zelaa é Hidalgo (rev. & ed.).** *Glorias de Querétaro, en la fundacion y admirables progresos de la muy i. y ven. congregacion eclesiástica de presbiteros seculares de Maria Santisima de Guadalupe de Mexico, con que se ilustra y en el suntuoso templo que dedicó a su obsequio el Br. D. Juan Caballero y Ocio...que en otro tiempo escribió el Dr. D. Carlos de Sigüenza y Góngora.* Mexico: En la oficina de M.J. de Zúñiga y Ontiveros, 1803. Small 4to (19.8 cm; 7.875"). [8] ff., 235, [1] pp., [2] ff., 2 fold. plans. [bound with] Zelaa e Hidalgo, José María. *Adiciones al libro de las Glorias de Querétaro, que se imprimió en México el año de mil ochocientos tres.* Mexico: Imprenta de Arizpe, 1810. Small 4to (19.8 cm; 7.875"). [6] ff., 94 pp., [2] ff. **\$11,000.00**

◆ In 1680, in Mexico City, the Mexican polymath Sigüenza y Góngora (1645–1700) published the first edition of this highly important work of art history. Recounting the great celebrations surrounding the dedication of the "temple of Our Lady of Guadalupe" in Querétaro that the priest Juan Caballero y Ocio had built and donated, it not only describes the festivities in detail ("Frailes, monjas, gigantes, tarascas, cofradías, mulatos, indios, todos en la celebración"), but is profuse and precise in telling of the nature and minutia of the art within the temple.

Extraordinarily difficult to find today, that 1680 work was already rare and hard to obtain by the beginning of the 19th century — so José María Zelaa e Hidalgo decided, in the first years of the century before last, to bring out a new edition with some editorial revision and additions. This he accomplished in 1803. Zelaa was a zealous historian of his home town of Querétaro, and the combination of his scholarship with Sigüenza's earlier scholarship made this second edition of the latter's work a true advance. Then, in 1810, Zelaa brought out a volume entirely made up of his own reportings, and that volume is here bound with his 1803 edition of Sigüenza.

The pairing of Zelaa's two efforts in one volume is both uncommon and intellectually reinforcing. But here, it is more than that: It is a personal memento of a life's work as well, for this copy bears the bookplate of the editor himself.

Provenance: Bookplate of José María Zelaa é Hidalgo. 20th-century rubber-stamp with initials only of a private Mexican collector.

◆ Sigüenza: Medina, Mexico, 9637; Palau 312964. Zelaa: Medina, Mexico, 10540; Garritz 940; not in Palau. Publisher's sheep, gilt spine with small amount of leather missing from base. Collector's stamp partly offset to title-page; otherwise, the occasional stray stain only. "Association copies" don't get much more "associated" than this. (15043)

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**Unique Bifolium: An Unrecorded Example of Early Printing  
from GUATEMALA**

**18) Urbis, & Orbis.** Broadside, begins: "Urbis, & Orbis. Sanctissimus D.N. Clemens Papa X de consilio Eminentissimorum Cardinalium Sac. Rituum Congregationi Præpositorum ad preces sibi porrectas...." Guatemala: José Pineda Ibarra, 1673. 4to. Two copies printed on an uncut half sheet (one on recto, one on verso); size of sheet 31 x 21 cm. **\$12,000.00**

✦ All 17th-century, and even 18th-century, printing from Guatemala is extremely rare, and the decree in hand is unrecorded. In hand is an intact bifolium, i.e., two copies, as printed, on an uncut half sheet — one on the recto and one on the verso — the two never having been separated.

Guatemala was the fourth Latin American city to have a printing press (after Mexico, Lima, and Puebla de los Angeles); the press was brought at the instigation of the bishop of Guatemala, Payo Enriquez de Ribera, who wished to have a work of his own published. In reply to the bishop's appeal for a printer, José Pineda Ibarra arrived at Antigua in 1660. He had worked as an assistant to several printers in Mexico, but according to Medina did not have his own press; when Payo de Ribera's representative found him, he had moved to Puebla, but was apparently not doing well there. (Medina does not list him as a printer in Puebla — presumably he was again working for others.) The bishop apparently paid for the press that was taken to Guatemala, and Pineda Ibarra later purchased it from him. Torre Revello (quoted in Furlong) remarks that despite the dearth of materials, Pineda Ibarra managed to print exceedingly well: "Ningún tipógrafo de los que le sucedieron, durante el periodo colonial, logró superar la pulchritud y elegancia de sus trabajos." This example shows not only several sizes of type, but a woodcut of a papal tiara, at the top of the edict, flanked by typographical ornaments; a line of typographical ornament also appears on either side of the date of the edict, near the bottom of the page.

The various religious orders in Guatemala had promised to make it worth the while of a printer to come, by giving him commissions. Judging from the list of over 30 works Pineda Ibarra printed before 1673 — eulogies, sermons, constitutions, regulations, descriptions of religious festivities — the orders fulfilled their promise; his major productions, however, were Bishop de Ribera's *Explicatio apologetica nonnullarum propositionum . . .*, 1663, and Diego Saenz Ovecuri's *La Thomasiada*, 1667. Also a bookseller and binder, Pineda Ibarra died in 1679. He was succeeded in 1681 by his son, Antonio de Pineda Ibarra, under whom the press operated until 1721.

The text in hand, a papal edict of 23 July 1672, changes the office for St. Peter Nolasco used by Mercedarians from semiduplex to duplex, at the request of the Queen of France. The Orden Real de Nuestra Señora de la Merced, Redención de Cautivos, was already established in Guatemala (cf. Medina, Guatemala, 38), and probably paid Pineda Ibarra to print this work.

✦ Not in Medina, Guatemala; on the printer, see: Medina's introduction, pp. xviii–xx. Not in Valenzuela, *Imprenta en Guatemala*; O'Ryan, *Bib. Guatemalteca*; NUC; BMC. See, however, Oswald, p. 539; Furlong, *Origenes*, p. 91; and Woodbridge and Thompson, *Printing in Colonial Spanish America*, pp. 81–84. (5167)

**First — First — VENEZUELA  
First — First — LATIN AMERICA!**

**19) Venezuela.** Constitution. *Constitucion politica del estado de Venezuela, formada por su segundo congreso nacional, y presentada á los pueblos para su sancion, el dia 15 de agosto de 1819–9.o.* Angostura: Impresa por Andres Roderick, 1819. Small 4to (18.8 cm, 7.4"). 67, [1 (blank)] pp. **\$25,000.00**

✦ The first printing of the first constitution of Venezuela and the first constitution adopted by any Latin American nation. (The Argentine Constitution of April, 1819, was rejected by the provinces and never adopted.)

Bolívar had strong ideas about what the nature of the constitution should be, and he expressed them forcefully to congress as it worked on the constitution, but in the end, the legislators went their own way. Two years later, because Bolívar had freed Colombia and much of Ecuador, Venezuela merged with those two regions to form the free nation of Grand Colombia, being the former territory of the Viceroyalty of New Granada.

☛ Searches of the standard library databases fail to find any copy of this important publication held by any U.S. library. Bolívar himself imported the press on which this outstanding document was printed, obtaining it in Trinidad. The man in charge of the press was Andrew Roderick, almost certainly an Englishman, but at least one source labels him Belgian, which seems most unlikely.

✦ Not in Palau; not in Medina, *Imprenta en algunas ciudades de la América Española*. In modern wrappers. A very clean and crisp copy of a certifiable rarity. (15167)

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### Shortly After the Declaration of Independence

**20) Venezuela.** Junta Suprema Gubernativa. Broadside, begins: "Americanos. El orden politico del otro hemisferio ha reducido la España á ser victima de la perfidio y ooresion y este pueblo generoso conducido de uno en otro infortunio va ya á ser borrado del catalogo de las naciones...." Caracas: Gallagher y Lamb, 1811. Folio (31 cm; 12.25"). 1 p. **\$8,500.00**

✦ July 5, 1811, is Venezuela's official independence day, there having been a full year of wrangling and temporary measures following the deposing of the viceroy in 1810 and the establishment of a caretaker government that used terms such as "independent" and "independence." But the formal break with Spain came in the early Summer of 1811.

This document dates from immediately after July 5th, as internal evidence shows. Here the Junta Suprema explains what it sees to be the political reality of Spain's dissolution into non-nationhood under Napoleon and thereby justifies "Venezuela [having] entered now, Americanos, into the number of free nations of the Americas."

**Very Rare:** This broadside was unknown to Medina. Grases located only the copies in the Public Record Office (London) and the Archivo de Indias (Seville). Searches of NUC, OCLC, and RLIN fail to find any copy at all. Further, no copies were found when searching the OPACs of the national libraries of Venezuela, Colombia, Spain, France, and England.

✦ Not in Medina, Caracas; not in Villasana. Grases, *Historia de la imprenta en Venezuela*, Repertorio #72. As issued. Worming in foremargin, repaired; pencilling. A very good copy. (19191)

### FIRST Accounts of a Conquest & an Attempted Conquest The Itza Maya & the Lacandón!

**21) Villagutierre Sotomayor, Juan de.** *Historia de la conquista de la provincia de el Itza, reduccion, y progressos de la de el Lacandon, y otras naciones de indios barbaros, de la mediacion de el reyno de Guatimala, a las provincias de Yucatan, en la America septentrional.* Madrid: Lucas Antonio de Bedmar y Narvaez, 1701. Folio (28.5 cm; 11.5"). Engr. "frontispiece," [32] ff., 660 pp., [17] ff. **\$28,750.00**

✦ Although the author never set foot in the New World, his high position in the Consejo de Indias and other royal councils gave him access to much important documentation for the writing of this prized history of the conquest of the Itza Maya and the attempted conquest of the Lacandón Indians during the last decades of the 17th century; the conquest of Petén and the misadventures of Roque de Soberanis y Senteno and Martín de Urzúa, two governors of the Yucatán make for very exciting reading.

This is the first published book dedicated solely to the history of the Yucatán and the Maya, here offered in its first edition, first issue (with the incorrect catchword "gla" at the foot of the recto of the 22nd preliminary leaf).

Bedmar y Narvaez printed the title-page in black and red and the text is in double-column format. This copy bears both the engraved "frontispiece" and the black and red title-page, but, as usual, not the very rare colophon.

Although touted as "Primera parte" on the title-page, there were no further parts; this *Historia* is complete, "all published."

✦ Palau 366681; Medina, *Biblioteca hispano-americana*, 2051; Sabin 99643; Leclerc 1546; Salvá 3422; Heredia 3407; Alden & Landis, *European Americana*, 701/262. On Villagutierre, see: *Archivo biográfico de España, Portugal, e Iberoamérica*, fiche 1019, frames 213–16. 19th-century Spanish sheep ("pasta española"), covers abraded and with pinhole-type worming to spine; loss of lower inch of spine leather to insects. Browning to text due to impurities in water during paper manufacture. Small insect damage to margins of first four leaves, not touching any text; similar small damage in inner margins of last four leaves. Over all, a decent copy of a scarce work. (13286)

### Bulls Bow Down & Fiends Are Powerless

**22) Ximénez, Mateo.** *Compendio della vita del beato Sebastiano d'Apparizio, laico professo dell' ordine de' Minori Osservanti del Padre S. Francesco della provincia del Santo Evangelio nel Messico.* [with] *Coleccion de estampas que representan los principales pasos, echos, y prodigios del Bto. Frai Sebastian de Aparizio, relig[ios]o. franciscano de la provincia del S[an]to Evangelio de Mexico.* Dispuesta por el R.P. Fr. Mateo Ximenez. Rome: Stamperia Salomoni, 1789. I: 4to (24.2 cm, 9.5"). xvi pp., port., 228 pp., [1] f. II: 4to (23.5 cm, 9.125"). Engr. title, [100] of [129] plts. **\$7,500.00**

✦ From humble carter to revered and beatified lay Franciscan is not an easy course to pursue in life, but Sebastián de Aparicio (1502–1600) accomplished it in Mexico. Although he was married multiple times, he is said to have remained chaste, deciding in 1574 to abandon his secular lifestyle for that of a lay Franciscan. He is said to have had great ability to manage and calm animals, including near-wild bulls. His life was filled with teaching, begging, and accomplishing near-impos-

sible things. • Offered here is the first edition of Ximénez's biography of this beatified Mexican and the fine album of plates illustrating events in his life (see our caption, above).

Finding the "life" and the volume of plates together is uncommon. Only by happenstance did the two volumes come to us within months of one another, from two different continents, allowing us to marry them for this offering. For example, in the U.S., only the Lilly and Bancroft Libraries report owning both works.

There is some question as to the number of plates in a complete copy of the Colección: Some sources call for an engraved title-page and 128 plates, while others call for 129 plates. There seems not to have been an edition of the Vita in Spanish.

• Vita: Palau 377047; Sabin 105727A. Colección: Palau 377048; Sabin 105728. Vita: Contemporary Italian binding of quarter leather with "wallpaper" covered boards; edges of boards seriously rubbed and exposing underlying paste boards. Internally very good. Colección: 20th-century Spanish quarter leather, with paper in imitation of treed calf on the covers. Private ownership stamps on title-page. Missing 29 plates; the other hundred in very good condition. (2093)

## LASTLY:

### **A Stunning Illuminated & Calligraphed Manuscript**

#### **A Zacatecas Administrator of BASQUE Background Claims His Arms!**

#### **Lovely Spanish Morocco Binding — Interesting Mexican Gilt Slipcase**

**23) Unda Aurtenechea Lauayen Gamboa y Arragoeta, Juan Antonio de.** Manuscript, "Despacho confirmatorio de los blasones de armas, nobleza y genealogia, enlaces, entrosques, meritos y servicios de Don Juan Antonio de Unda Aurtenechea Lauayen Gamboa y Arragoeta &ca., Administrador de Alcabalas y Rentas Reales de la villa de San Juan Bautista de Llerena, y minas de Sombrerete." In Spanish, on vellum. Madrid: 1796. Small folio. [46] ff. **\$20,000.00**

• Don Juan Antonio was a Basque, native of "La Ante-Iglesia de Ugarte de Mujica," and held the important and very powerful post of Royal Administrator of the sales tax and royal income in the wealthy Zacatecas mines of Sombrerete and the nearby town of San Juan Bautista de Llerena. He had previously sought to have his nobility confirmed but the documentation he originally offered proved insufficient; and a royal decree was handed down telling him to either provide sufficiently more proof or withdraw his claim. Here he provides his additional proofs (along with the original ones) and is granted his coat of arms.

The manuscript is exquisitely calligraphed • entirely on fine quality vellum in black ink with some words and phrases in red, gold, blue, and sometimes combinations of the same all in one word. Each page of text is indited within a red triple-ruled frame which is itself enclosed in another red triple-ruled frame; large, swirled blue corner devices "connect" the ruled elements. Elegantly ornamented and illuminated • "subtitles," all different, introduce sections of the argument, and there are • 14 large historiated and illuminated initials (1.5" x 1.5"), each offering as background a landscape/architectural image accomplished in brown, red, blue, green and cream colors.

Don Juan Antonio's new coat of arms is given a full page within a gold border, presented as hovering above the "earth" and with the blue sky above: It is accomplished in red, blue, yellow, green, black, and rosy pink, as well as gold and (appropriately!) silver. Another illuminated and illustrated full page shows the realia of the chronicler and king of arms in blue, rose, yellow, green, and white; the lion has very long eyelashes.

There are additionally four other family coats of arms skillfully rendered in color and illuminated here, these being the coats of arms of ancestors whose purity of blood is used to prove Don Juan Antonio's. The manuscript ends with the granting of the arms and a full explanation of each of their elements and the significance of their colors.

• Strikingly, and on vellum as fine as that of the other pages, this offers a fold-out genealogical tree that goes back no less than 35 "branches" on the paternal side and 31 on the maternal.

Binding: Contemporary full crimson goat, round spine with "spine compartments" defined by triple gilt fillets; each compartment with the central device of an urn. Covers with a gilt double-fillet outer border and a gilt floral-roll border within; turn-ins with a gilt roll of a rope design. Each full-page illumination and all coats of arms with salmon-colored silk guards, beautifully intact. All edges gilt.

• Excellent condition on all points. Interestingly, this Spanish document in a Spanish morocco binding, recording the social apotheosis of a Basque whose fortunes grew via Mexican connections, is housed in a somewhat tattered and slightly broken contemporary pull-off-the-top • gilt calf slipcase of Mexican workmanship. (24671)

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