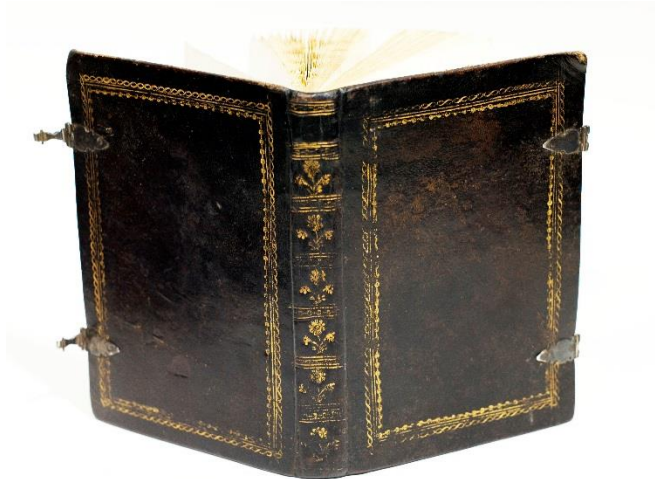


Osorio, Diego. **Manual para administrar los santos sacramentos, arreglado al ritual romano, con el orden de bendiciones, exequias, procesiones, y otras cosas necesarias.** En México: En la Imprenta del Nuevo Rezado, de Doña Maria de Ribera, en el Empedradillo, Year, 1748. Ref: Medina, Mexico. #3907; Palau 206596.

Leaf of title, verso blank. 4p dedication, 4p license, 2p prologue, 4p errata with errata, 238p text, 2 1/2p notes. Collation: [¶]-2¶4, A-Z4, 2A-2G4. Some light stains, mostly at lower margin, more noticeable at bottom margins of sigs O1-R4. Ornaments in text. One contemporary annotation at p239.

Rare contemporary Mexican stained goatskin binding

Small quarto. (7 11/16" x 5 7/16"). (xvi), 240 text in Spanish with some sections in Latin. A manual of the sacraments of the Catholic Church. Text within ornamental border. Half page woodcut of Saint Joseph on the second leaf. Ornaments. Contemporary Mexican goatskin stained black. Ornamental double rules on each cover. *Two original silver clasps and catches.* Flat spine with repeated floral ornaments (upside down), top compartment repaired with matching leather although one ornament is lost. Some wear but almost a fine copy. Eighteenth century stained Mexican bindings are rare.



Printed by the grand daughter of the first woman printer in Mexico.

Manual para administrar los santos sacramentos (1748) was printed by Maria de Ribera (1732-1754) grand daughter of Dona Maria de Benavides the first woman printer of Mexico. The founder of the press on the Empedradillo in Mexico City was Miguel de Ribera Calderon who died in 1685, leaving the press to his widow. Frances Hamill writes that in 1689 Dona Maria de Benavides “published *Vida Admirable ...de Figueroa*.” She printed books and documents until the end of the 17th Century. There are fragmentary records that a printer named Dona Maria de Ribera [not the printer of the present work] operated the Calderon/Benavides press in the early 18th century. Hamill adds, “*La Vida del...Salvatierra* (1754) was printed by Maria de Ribera, the granddaughter of the first Maria.” It seems clear that the press on the Empedradillo stayed within the Calderon/Benavides family from the mid17th to the mid-18th Century. (Hamill p312).

According to "Cervantes Virtual" The printer of the present work Dona Maria de Ribera begins her work in 1732 with a small pamphlet whose preliminaries have no date. Her workshop was entitled from the outset "Royal Printing of the Superior Government," thereby demonstrating that the privilege of the heirs of Miguel de Ribera Calderón's widow had become hers. There are reports of the press receiving a typefaces "on the last fleet" in 1733. The works produced by Doña Maria de Ribera's printing press are very numerous, especially in the years 1745 to 1748, but from this date onwards they are considerably diminished because the Colegio de S. Ildefonso was founded which took away much of her business.

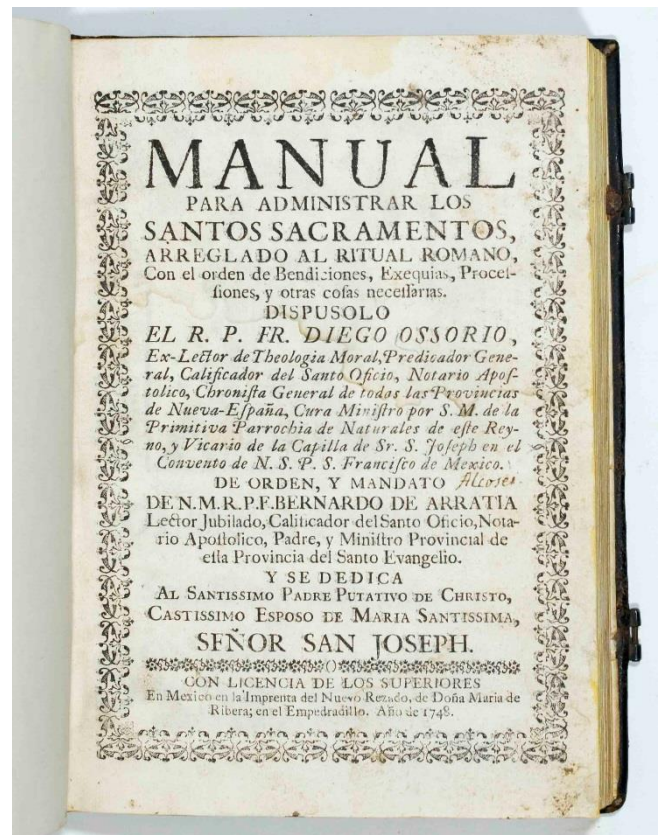
Doña Maria de Ribera distinguished herself especially in the composition of works in Latin, such as university theses and añalejos (Añalejo is a kind of calendar for the ecclesiastics, which indicates the order and rite of the divine prayer and office of the whole year). Although her last imprints are dated 1755, She died at the end of 1754.

(Cervantes Virtual) Historia de la imprenta en los antiguos dominios espanoles de america-y oceania.. MARÍA DE RIBERA (1732-1754). Internet biographical database:

http://www.cervantesvirtual.com/obra-visor/historia-de-la-imprenta-en-los-antiguos-dominios-espanoles-de-america-y-oceania-tomo-i--0/html/ff290d1e-82b1-11df-acc7-002185ce6064_94.html

Hamill, Frances. *Some Unconventional women before 1800: Prints, Booksellers and Collectors*. The Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America Vol. 49, No. 4 (Fourth Quarter, 1955), pp. 300-314 Published by: The University of Chicago Press on behalf of the Bibliographical Society of America.

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