

that will unquestionably become more important in library planning.

One dislikes quibbling with what is normally not an important consideration in a book of this type. However, one would expect this volume to be rather heavily used as a reference tool by the librarian and the paperbound format is not substantial enough to withstand much wear. While it is well recognized that the cost of book production is rising, the price charged for this book does seem somewhat out of line, given the format and size. Nonetheless, those planning new libraries will find much useful information here.—Robert Burton, *University of Michigan*.

The Cost Book of Carey & Lea, 1825-1838.

Edited by David Kaser. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1963. 355p. \$10. (61-6616)

On January 1, 1822, Mathew Carey retired from his prosperous publishing business in Philadelphia in favor of his son, Henry C., and his son-in-law, Isaac Lea. The firm's imprint then became that of H. C. Carey & I. Lea. These two carried on the firm's activities with great success for sixteen years, and by the time Henry retired in 1838 it was recognized as the dominant publishing house in the United States.

David Kaser's earlier study, *Messrs. Carey & Lea of Philadelphia*, published by the University of Pennsylvania Press in 1957, is a history of the firm from 1822 to 1838. It tells the story of Carey & Lea's vigorous and successful "drive to supremacy" with an account of their many important publishing ventures, their relationships with authors, American and foreign, and their influences on the book trade. In his preface to that work the author cited the cost book of the firm for 1825 to 1838 as one of his chief sources and announced that he was preparing it for publication. This promise has now, happily, been fulfilled.

The cost books for the early years of the firm, 1822-1825, apparently do not exist. The records for 1825 to 1838, however, are preserved in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. They constitute a detailed and systematic recording of the publishing activities of Carey & Lea and furnish financial data concerning the books and

magazines published by the firm, as well as other facts of historical and bibliographical value. A typical entry gives the cost of printing, paper, plates, and binding, along with the honorarium paid the author, the cost of advertising, and the date of publication. There is usually also an estimate of income from the sales of an edition of a specified number of copies, and the name of the printer.

All entries from the cost book are in the order in which they appear in the manuscript. Each item (679 in all) bears an individual number. Following the cost data, Kaser has added a bibliographical description of each title and had indicated one library location in each case. He has examined the books themselves and verified from actual copies the bibliographical details given. Following this main section is a supplement containing a list of titles known to have been published by Carey & Lea in the period but which are not entered in the cost book. This section includes many reprints of books previously published by the firm. These have also been checked and verified by comparison with library copies. The combined record of the books reaches 947 titles. It is clear that these descriptions have considerable bibliographical value since this period is only inadequately covered in existing bibliographies. A check of only a few examples against Roorbach's *Bibliotheca Americana* reveals many omissions in that basic source, among them such titles as the following: George Ticknor's *Remarks on the Life and Writings of Daniel Webster of Massachusetts*, 1831; Thomas Jefferson's *Notes on the State of Virginia*, 1825; several editions of Mathew Carey's *Reflections on the Proposed Plan for Establishing a College in Philadelphia . . . for Admission into Which No Prerequisite of Having Learned the Latin or Greek Shall Be Necessary*, 1826.

Two American authors whose careers in literature were greatly promoted by Carey & Lea's sponsorship were James Fenimore Cooper and Washington Irving. Both are heavily represented in the *Cost Book* listings, Cooper with seventy-five entries and Irving with forty-seven. *Tales of a Traveler*, by Irving, was published in 1824 and Cooper's *The Last of the Mohicans* in 1826, the first books by these authors to be issued

under the imprint of the firm. The first Cooper title for which cost figures are given is *The Prairie*, published in 1827. The total cost of production of 5,000 copies was \$7,322.24, of which \$5,000 was paid the author for the copyright. Cooper's reputation had already been established by the publication of *The Spy* in 1821 for which he acted as his own publisher. By way of comparison, it cost \$7,607.97 to produce 3,500 copies of *The Conquest of Granada* by Irving in 1829; of that amount \$4,750 went to the author for copyright.

Among the British authors, Jane Austen first appears in the Carey list with *Elizabeth Bennett; or, Pride and Prejudice*, in 1832. Described on its title page as "the first American edition from the third London edition," it was printed in 750 copies at a total cost of \$351.48, illustrating the low cost of publishing foreign books with no copyright payment involved. The cost of printing from a printed copy rather than manuscript was a further saving to the American publisher and made the foreign book in English a smaller financial risk. Scott, Dickens, and Bulwer-Lytton were among other British authors frequently reprinted by the firm.

The periodicals and annuals issued by the firm are taken out of the chronological listing with the books and are included in appendices where the consecutive numbers of each series are listed together.

The Atlantic Souvenir, launched by Carey & Lea for the year 1826, was the first gift annual to be published in the United States. Full costs are given for each issue of this highly successful annual, including payments to authors for each individual contribution. It appears that \$622.68 was paid for the literary contributions and \$808 for engravings (ten in all) out of a total cost of \$5,040.12, for the 1827 issue. For three poems, "The Song of the Birds," "On Passaic Falls," and "Burial of the Minnisink," Longfellow received \$10 "and Cooper's novels." J. K. Paulding contributed two articles, "The White Indian," and "The Little Dutch Sentinel of the Mahadoes," making a total of eighty pages, for which he received \$120. The engravings in this volume, as in the others, are of superior quality; they include three by G. B. Ellis, two of them American scenes, one of Trenton Falls, and

the other Passaic Falls. His honorarium for the three was \$195. "The Legend of the Grisons," an engraving by William Humphrys, is made from a sketch by the noted American artist, C. R. Leslie. Humphrys is recorded as being paid \$70 for the engraving, but no mention is made of any compensation for Leslie. In some of the cost statements a sum is designated as being paid for the drawings from which the engravings were made.

The figures on the cost of producing *The American Quarterly Review*, which the firm published from 1827 to 1833, are given in Appendix C. About two thousand copies of each issue were printed, at a total cost ranging from \$1,084 to \$2,773. Contributors were paid two dollars a page, and the name of each author and his honorarium is listed for each issue. The cost data for the *American Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences* indicates that their authors were also paid at the rate of two dollars a page, and the cost of publishing an issue was substantially the same as for *The American Quarterly Review*. It is of interest to note that plates were used, and the cost of coloring them by hand is recorded. *The American Journal of the Medical Sciences* is still being published by the successor of Carey & Lea, the firm of Lea & Febiger.

The labor of editing this volume was a large task which has been ably done. It is a valuable record and a significant contribution to the history of the book trade. It will provide indispensable source material for the eventual writing of a comprehensive history of American book publishing.—*Rudolph Gjelsness, University of Michigan.*

The Wonder and the Glory. By Edward Alexander Parsons. New York: The Thistle Press, 1962. xvi, 383p. \$12.50. [Distributed by Southern Illinois University Press, Carbondale.]

The Wonder and the Glory is a curious and charming book—a biobibliography or bibliobiography of one of the great book collectors of our time and, perhaps (Robert Alonzo Brock, Charles Colcock Jones, and I. K. Tefft would doubtless nod approval to the "perhaps"), the greatest Southern collector of all time. Edward Alexander Parsons' library, "some fifty thousand prints, books, autographs, bindings, manuscripts