

magazine format in the attempt to secure a wider reading audience. Going further, Mr. Whitehill maintains that this "sociability by participation" is usually "at the expense of scholarship"—a statement which, in this reviewer's opinion, is not borne out by the facts—and he says nothing on the question of whether drab appearance and unimaginative presentation are not major impediments to the wider reading of historical journals.

The crux of the matter is that Mr. Whitehill—and presumably the independent societies he admires so much—believes that "it is only the serious workers that count, and their numbers will always be small." Opposed to this view are many equally respected leaders and societies who believe that the number of people who "count" is very great indeed. Mr. Whitehill's book is a very informative and beautifully written report on the historical societies of the United States, and it is an eloquent exposition of the philosophy of the major independents. Those societies that pursue a broader range of activity will be fortunate indeed if their side of the story can someday be presented by as gifted and accomplished a scholar.—*William T. Alderson, Tennessee State Librarian and Archivist.*

**Special Libraries: How to Plan and Equip Them.** Chester M. Lewis, ed. New York: Special Libraries Association, 1963. (SLA Monograph No. 2) vi, 117p. \$5.55.

The past decade has witnessed a "population explosion" of special libraries, most of which serve clientele in the sciences, engineering, or business. Over ten thousand such libraries (including those in governmental and academic institutions) are listed in Kruzas' *Directory of Special Libraries and Information Centers*. While more and more of these libraries, and the new ones just starting, have the benefit of professional librarians, too many have been administered, planned, and equipped by individuals who do not have the requisite skills and training for this work. Since the supply of experienced librarians is limited and the curricula of the library schools neglect to a large degree the problems inherent in planning and equipping small, specialized libraries, it is heartening to find a publication which speaks directly to this point.

The New York chapter of the Special Libraries Association, with Chester M. Lewis acting as editor, is to be congratulated for producing the present work which is based on a symposium on library planning held by the chapter in 1958. To the ten papers presented at the conference, four have been added. In addition, ten case histories have been included, most of which were originally printed in *Special Libraries*. An annotated bibliography on library planning, a directory of suppliers, and a subject index complete the text, which is well illustrated.

The editor wisely has not attempted a revision of Jackson's *Technical Libraries* but has limited the content to the physical planning and equipping of libraries. Inevitably, in a work of this kind, there is a certain amount of duplication between a few of the papers (e.g., Randall's paper on steel shelving and Price's on metal library equipment). On the whole, such duplication has been kept to a minimum. Somewhat disturbing, however, are contradictory statements which are permitted to stand without editorial comment. On page five it is suggested that an allowance of six to seven volumes per running foot for monograph titles be made and four to five for bound periodicals. On page seventeen a range from six to ten is suggested, and no differentiation between monographs and journals is indicated.

Similarly, on page five it is noted that the floor loading of books plus shelving varies from 110 to 140 pounds per square foot. On page forty-eight the figure of 140 pounds per square foot, exclusive of shelving is given. This can be most important, particularly if the library is located on the upper floors of an office-type structure. The library planner should be warned to give careful attention to this point.

As would be expected, the quality of the papers varies from writer to writer, both in content and style. The bibliography on planning appears reasonably complete and up-to-date. The directory of suppliers is useful but perhaps superfluous, the same information being obtainable elsewhere. The index is good. The Checklist for Planners, by Jeanette Sledge, should be particularly useful for those without previous experience in planning a library. One wishes that R. R. Shaw had used more space describing flow process charting, a highly useful technique

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