

American Bibliographical Notes

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO LOWENSTEIN'S *Bibliography of American Cookery Books, 1742-1860*

We are much indebted to the late Eleanor Lowenstein for her excellent revision of Waldo Lincoln's *American Cookery Books* (1972). She increased the number of entries almost twofold and included many discoveries not hitherto noted in American culinary literature. However, in canvassing libraries and private collectors, she relied heavily on correspondence and the familiarity of individual librarians with their own collections—not always the most thorough methods. Many imprints, particularly those issued in unusual places, were missed; helpful bibliographical information on the verso of title pages or elsewhere in the text was not always passed on to her; and several Pennsylvania-German works were totally overlooked.

In the course of my own research on early American foods and foodways, I have been able to identify numerous additional imprints which fit the qualifications of Lowenstein's bibliography. Many of these works are included in this checklist. In fact, I have included only those which I have personally inspected.

Another aspect of the Lowenstein bibliography should be mentioned. Personal inspection of many cookbooks in her bibliography, including collation of their recipes, their various editions, and their typography, has revealed intricate relationships between certain works. These relationships do not show up in a straightforward bibliography—at least, they are not present in Lowenstein's. So there still remains a need for an annotated bibliography of American cookery books. The unwary researcher would be most grateful to know, for example, that material in Mary Randolph's *Virginia Housewife* can be

traced to several English works, among them Maria Rundell's *New System of Domestic Cookery*, a cookbook reprinted in this country in 1807 and a number of times thereafter. In short, the 'Southern' aspects of Mary Randolph's cookery are not so unqualified as one might imagine. Since information of this sort is useful to the general food historian, I have included annotations to Lowenstein, as well as new listings. The entries follow the same chronological format found in Lowenstein.

1797

Since Lowenstein includes Samuel Childs, *Every Man His Own Brewer* (Philadelphia, 1796), it would be appropriate also to include:

Die wahre Brantwein-Brennerey; oder, Brantwein-Gin- und Cordialmacher-Kunst.

York, Pa.: Gedruckt bey Salomon Mäyer. 1797.

40pp. Copyright May 19, 1797, by Salomon Mäyer. Evans 33851 (under 1798!). Location: Library of Congress.

Evans quite incorrectly lists the author of this recipe book as Henrich Hartmann. Hartmann's name appears only on the title page of a short tract on natural dyes which is usually bound with it. The German in the two works is sufficiently different in style that there should be no basis for assuming they are both by Hartmann. Several of the distilling recipes are awkwardly translated from an unidentified English source. Nevertheless, since it was written for the home distiller, the *Wahre Brantwein-Brennerey* was well used in Pennsylvania during the height of the whiskey craze—an era when there were two or three commercial distilleries, and innumerable private ones, in nearly every town.

1805

Using the same criterion, we would also want to include:

The Complete Family Brewer; or the Best Method of Brewing or

Making any Quantity of Good Strong Ale and Small Beer, in the Greatest Perfection, for the Use of Private Families.

Philadelphia: Printed and published by B. Graves. 1805.

36pp. Shaw & Shoemaker 8227. Location: Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg.

1819

Under entry 83, Lowenstein lists *The Family Receipt Book* (Pittsburgh, 1819). This is called the 'Second American Edition,' on the verso of the title page, in most of the copies that I have inspected. The first American edition would then be entry 78, *The New Family Receipt Book* (Philadelphia, 1818); the third would be entry 84, *The New Family Receipt-Book* (New Haven, 1819). The material for all three editions was appropriated from an earlier British edition of Colin MacKenzie's *Five Thousand Receipts*. MacKenzie's work was later published at Philadelphia in 1825 in a more expanded form, but still adapted to American tastes (Lowenstein 101).

1819

Drawing on *The New Family Receipt Book* (Philadelphia, 1818) and on unspecified 'German works,' Johann Krauss (1770-1819) compiled the *Oeconomisches Haus- und Kunst-Buch* (Allentown, Pa., 1819). This book consists of the same type of household hints found in MacKenzie, including numerous culinary recipes. This scarce Pennsylvania-German imprint is not cited in Lowenstein.

Oeconomisches Haus- und Kunst-Buch; oder, Sammlung ausgesuchter Vorschriften, zum Nutzen und Gebrauch für Land- und Hauswirthbe, Handwerker, Künstler und Kunst-Liebhaber. Zusammengetragen aus dem besten englischen und deutschen Schriften von Johann Krauss.

Allentown, Pa.: Gedruckt bey Henrich Ebner. 1819.

xvi, 542pp. 18½ cm. Shaw & Shoemaker 48443.

It would appear, from initial inspection of Krauss, that most of his German material was drawn from one rather than several

works as his title claimed. I am thinking in particular of the *Vorteilhaftes Haus- und Kunstbuch*. Copies of this work were sold extensively in Pennsylvania. The second edition (Hamburg, 1819) was advertised for sale by Johann Georg Ritter in his *Amerikanischer Correspondent für das In- und Ausland* (Philadelphia) in the issue for October 28, 1826. It is interesting to note that Henrich Ebner, Krauss's Allentown printer, was also an agent for Ritter's imported books.

Booksellers who carried the *Vorteilhaftes Haus- und Kunstbuch* were attempting to meet a need among Pennsylvania Germans for general works on domestic economy. Krauss's adaptation was but one attempt. There were others as well, such as Jacob Biernauer's *Das unentbehrliche Haus- und Kunst-Buch* (Reading, Pa., 1818)¹ and Johann Georg Hohman's *Die Land- und Haus-Apotheke* (Reading, Pa., 1818). These last two books, while eclectic in composition, generally deal with folk medicine and magical beliefs rather than cookery, although they do include a few culinary recipes.

1824

Under entry 97, Lowenstein lists *A Treatise of Domestic Medicine* (Reading, Pa., 1824). This is not a new work, but a separate issue of the appendix added by Dr. Thomas Cooper to A. F. M. Willich's *Domestic Encyclopedia* (Philadelphia, 1821). Lowenstein does not note this in her entry for the encyclopedia (87) or for the separate issue. According to the Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, *Franklin Repository* for June 15, 1824, the separate publication of this valuable appendix was sponsored by Isaac Hiester and John B. Otto, two well-known Pennsylvania-German citizens of Reading.

In spite of the title, the *Treatise of Domestic Medicine* is mostly culinary—only 21 of its 128 pages deal with medicine.

¹ Biernauer's work was published without place of imprint, but the copies I have inspected have been bound in standard bindings of the Jungman press of Reading. The decorative paper covers match those found on known Jungman imprints.

The cookery material is drawn from Maria Rundell's *Domestic Cookery*, Beauviller's *L'Art du Cuisinier*, and the *Cuisinier Bourgeois*. Dr. Thomas Cooper (1759-1840) was himself a gourmet who chose his culinary material carefully. This is reflected in the fact that many later American cookbook writers, Eliza Leslie among them, appropriated recipes from his *Treatise*.

1834

Another book in the same class as MacKenzie and Krauss, but much smaller in size, was:

41 Bewährte Recepte; für Handwerker und Hausväter.

Millgrove, Pa. (now Aluta, Pa.): Gedruckt von Samuel und Salomon Siegfried. 1834.

32pp. Crude woodcut decoration on the front cover.

This work includes a selection of recipes large enough to warrant its listing in a culinary bibliography. Furthermore, it was treated as a 'kitchen' book by the Pennsylvania Germans. Some of the material was borrowed directly from Krauss's *Oeconomisches Haus- und Kunst-Buch*. Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pennsylvania, possesses the only known copy of this rare imprint. This is the same copy cited by Alfred L. Shoemaker in his *Check List of Imprints of the German Press of Northampton County, Pennsylvania 1766-1905* (Easton, Pa., 1943), page 49.

1841

Lowenstein (entry 273) lists George Girardey's *Manual of Domestic Economy* (Dayton, Ohio, 1841). This is in fact a substantially abridged English translation of Girardey's *Höchst nützliches Handbuch über Kochkunst* which also appeared in 1841, although no copies of the first German edition have yet been located. This German edition was stereotyped in 1842 and published at Cincinnati; this later or 'second' edition is listed in Lowenstein (283).

In the preface to the 1842 edition, Girardey also promised to publish an edition in French, a language in which he was evidently fluent. No copies of a French edition have ever been found and it is quite possible that one was never printed in spite of Girardey's apparent access to French recipes. Internal evidence in the *Höchst nützlichbes Handbuch über Kochkunst* reveals a definite pattern of borrowing from the *Cuisinier Bourgeois* and similar French works—which only makes the cookbook all the more peculiar. For even though it contains a number of native (and very delightful) Pennsylvania-German dishes, the *Handbuch* is not representative of any particular ethnic cuisine, its German language notwithstanding. Many of the recipes are too unusual or technically impractical for American kitchens, even for those of the upper-class German-Americans for whom this work was evidently written. Later, Girardey did issue a collection of practical recipes at his own expense: *The North American Compiler* (Rossville, Ohio, 1844). In his native Hamilton, Ohio, however, he was always remembered best for his 'Philadelphia' ice creams.

1845

By way of a footnote to Lowenstein 348, it should be mentioned that *Domestic Cookery* (Baltimore, 1845) was written by the Quaker Elizabeth Ellicott Lea (1793–1858) of Sandy Spring, Maryland. This, the first edition, appeared at the author's expense in 1845. The third edition, revised and enlarged in 1851 (Lowenstein 509), remained in print until 1879. A collection of family recipes from Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and New Jersey, *Domestic Cookery* was reissued in 1982 by the University of Pennsylvania Press, with a lengthy introduction and glossary added by William Woys Weaver.

1845

Lowenstein 365 appears to be something of a bibliographical problem. The *Novissimo arte de cocina* (Philadelphia, 1845) is a

sport in that it was evidently not published for sale in this country, but rather, for a client in Mexico. The book was jobbed with a Philadelphia stereotyper, probably because the city possessed the best stereotype facilities at that time. However, the actual publisher of the book, the North American Stereotype Company, was located in New York. The recipes are also a rare hybrid. Many of them are anything but Spanish.

1848

Lowenstein (435) lists *The Family's Guide* (Harrisburg, Pa., 1848) as having been printed by a Peters. This book was actually issued from stereotype plates by Martin Lutz and Theodore F. Scheffer, successors to Gustav S. Peters, who died March 22, 1847.² The stereotype plates made by Peters, but not copies of the book, were listed in the inventories of Peters's printing office taken in 1847.³

The Lutz and Scheffer edition of *The Family's Guide* was essentially a new edition of a cookbook with the same title issued at Cortland, New York, in 1833 (Lowenstein 172). This New England-style cookbook never proved too popular in Pennsylvania, which is why Lutz and Scheffer did not attempt to bring out subsequent editions. In 1851, however, Andrew Stouffer published *The Cook's Guide* at Harrisonburg, Virginia (Lowenstein 505). In spite of the slight change in title, this was nothing more than a reworking of the Harrisburg text. It is quite possible that the Peters stereotype plates were sold to J. H. Wartmann, who did the actual printing for Stouffer, and who had many previous business connections with G. S. Peters.

1848

There is another reason why Lutz and Scheffer dropped *The Family's Guide* from their trade list. In December of 1848, they

² *Pennsylvanische Staats Zeitung*, Mar. 24, 1847.

³ Inventories dated Mar. 30, 31, and Apr. 1, 2, and 3, 1847. Filed Apr. 3, 1847. Office of the Register of Wills, Dauphin County Courthouse, Harrisburg, Pa.

issued a German-language cookbook which proved to be a regional bestseller. It was called *Die Geschickte Hausfrau* (The Handy Housewife).

Lowenstein cites only two editions of *Die Geschickte Hausfrau*, one dated 1851, the other 1852. With the help of newspaper advertisements and a collation of successive textual corrections and title page borders (which Lutz and Scheffer changed nearly every year), it has been possible to identify not two, but six separate editions of *Die Geschickte Hausfrau* between 1848 and 1853. Most of these editions do not appear in Henry C. James's preliminary checklist of Harrisburg imprints compiled in 1957.⁴ After 1853, the cookbook was issued from stereotype plates without date, so it is almost impossible after this point to arrange a printing chronology. Furthermore, no textual alterations appeared after 1853. As a stock trade title, the cookbook remained unchanged until it went out of print in 1883. That it should stay in print for thirty-five years is sufficient evidence of its popularity among the Pennsylvania Germans. The author was none other than Gustav S. Peters himself, who evidently left the manuscript unfinished at the time of his death.

Since this cookbook was associated with Aunt Pall, a popular but fictitious ethnic character in Pennsylvania-German mass literature of the period, I have suggested elsewhere that *Die Geschickte Hausfrau* might be considered the first ethnic American cookbook.⁵ In any case, unlike Dr. Girardey's *Höchst nützlichtes Handbuch über Kochkunst*, *Die Geschickte Hausfrau* was totally a product of the Pennsylvania-German community in as much as it was finely tuned to local tastes and customs.

Copies of the *Die Geschickte Hausfrau* are now extremely rare, and several of the earliest editions are difficult to distin-

⁴ Henry C. James, 'A Preliminary Check List of Imprints. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 1849-1856' (Ph.D. diss., The Catholic University of America, 1957).

⁵ William Woys Weaver, 'Die Geschickte Hausfrau: The First Ethnic Cookbook in the United States,' in *Food in Perspective*, ed. Alexander Fenton and Trefor M. Owen (Edinburgh, 1981), pp. 343-63.

guish. For this reason, I have provided a more detailed description than might be found in Lowenstein.

Die Geschickte Hausfrau. Eine Sammlung Guter Recepte und Anweisungen zum Kochen, Braten, Kuchen-Backen, und Einmachen von Früchten.

Harrisburg, Pa.: Gedruckt und zu haben bei Lutz und Scheffer (Nachfolger von G. S. Peters). [1848].

38pp., 12mo., with a recipe for *Obst-Essig* (fruit vinegar) on the last page. 4 x 6¼ in. Assumed to be the first edition, first state. Dark green paper covers with a decorative border overprinted with deep red, often turning brown or purple with age. Locations: Pennsylvania State Farm Museum, Landis Valley; Pennsylvania State University Library, State College, Pa.; and various private collections. Some copies of this edition do not bear 'Nachfolger von G. S. Peters' on the cover. Not cited in Lowenstein.

1849

Die Geschickte Hausfrau. Eine Sammlung Guter Recepte und Anweisungen zum Kochen, Braten, Kuchen-Backen, und Einmachen von Früchten.

Harrisburg, Pa.: Gedruckt und zu haben bei Lutz und Scheffer (Nachfolger von G. S. Peters). [1849].

38pp., 12mo., with a recipe for *Obst-Essig* on the last page. 4 x 6¼ in. Dark green paper covers, but with the later decorative border used on the editions of 1850 and 1851. Assumed to be the second edition. Locations: Pennsylvania State Farm Museum, Landis Valley; and various private collections. Not cited in Lowenstein.

1850

Die Geschickte Hausfrau. Eine Sammlung Guter Recepte und Anweisungen zum Kochen, Braten, Kuchen-Backen, und Einmachen von Früchten.

Harrisburg, Pa.: Gedruckt und zu haben bei Lutz und Scheffer (Nachfolger von G. S. Peters). [1850].

38pp., 12mo., with a recipe for *Obst-Essig* on the last page. 4¼ x 6½ in. Numerous textual corrections, type reset in a slightly larger font on a larger page format. Pale pink paper covers with the same decorative border as that used on the editions of 1849

and 1851. Assumed to be the third edition. Location: Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg.

1851

Die Geschickte Hausfrau. Eine Sammlung Guter Recepte und Vorschriften zum Kochen, Braten, Kuchen-Backen, und Einmachen von Früchten.

Harrisburg, Pa.: Gedruckt und zu haben bei Lutz und Scheffer. 1851.

38pp., 12mo., with a *Wasch-Rezept* (laundry recipe) instead of *Obst-Essig* on the last page. 4¼ x 6½ in. Pale pink paper covers with the same decorative border as that used on the editions of 1849 and 1850. Many textual corrections, slight change in subtitle, and typeface reset. Assumed to be the fourth edition. Locations: Historical Society of York County, York, Pa.; and various private collections. Lowenstein 513.

1852

Die Geschickte Hausfrau. Eine Sammlung Guter Recepte und Vorschriften zum Kochen, Braten, Kuchen-Backen, und Einmachen von Früchten.

Harrisburg, Pa.: Gedruckt und zu haben bei Lutz und Scheffer. 1852. Some copies not dated.

38pp., 12mo., with the *Wasch-Rezept* on the last page. 4¼ x 6½ in. White paper covers with a new decorative border composed by rearranging the border flowers used on the editions of 1849, 1850, and 1851. Some minor textual changes. Assumed to be the fifth edition. Locations: Pennsylvania German Collection, Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.; and various private collections. Lowenstein 543.

1853

Die Geschickte Hausfrau. Eine Sammlung Guter Recepte und Anweisungen zum Kochen, Braten, Kuchen-Backen, und Einmachen von Früchten.

Harrisburg, Pa.: Gedruckt und zu haben bey Theo. F. Scheffer. 1853.

36pp., 12mo., with 'Stereotypiert bei L. Johnson & Co., Philadelphia' at the bottom of the last page. Deep blue paper covers (sometimes red) with floral vine borders and a type-metal vignette of meats and pickles on the front cover. Many textual

alterations. Assumed to be the sixth edition or first stereotype edition. Locations: Rare Book Collection, Free Library of Philadelphia; and various private collections. Not in Lowenstein.

1855-57

We are faced here with a book that is difficult to date even though evidence suggests a very narrow period of issue:

Vollständiges Kochbuch für die Deutsch-Amerikanische Küche, nebst einer Anweisung zum Tranchieren, mit Illustrationen und einem deutsch-englischen Verzeichnisse der sich auf die Küche beziehenden Gegenstände.

Philadelphia: Loës & Sebald. [1855-57].

408pp. Engraved title page by Hugo Sebald and numerous textual illustrations. No copyright.

The history of this extremely rare cookbook, which is not listed in Lowenstein, is particularly intriguing. In an undated note in my possession from Eleanor Lowenstein to collector Margaret Cook, Lowenstein dated the book as 'after 1860.' Cook believed it to date 'ca. 1848,' and it was listed as 'circa 1850' in the catalogue of the Scruggs-Cook Collection.⁶ There is good reason to believe that the actual date of issue falls between 1855 and 1857, although the book may have been printed as late as 1858. In any case, both Cook's and Lowenstein's dates can be discounted for the following reasons.

The names on the title page have been identified as those of Franz Loës (otherwise known as Francis Thomas Loës) and Hugo Sebald. These two men were active in Philadelphia's once large German-speaking community. They were not involved, however, in any sort of formal business partnership, as the title page might imply.

Franz Loës emigrated to this country in 1852 and took his oath of citizenship in 1855.⁷ According to Philadelphia city

⁶ California Book Auction Galleries, *The Cookery & Gastronomy Library of Mrs. Thomas M. Scruggs & Margaret Cook* (San Francisco, 1977), lot 169.

⁷ *Index to Records of Aliens' Declaration of Intention and/or Oaths of Allegiance 1789-1880* (Philadelphia, 1941), 6:130.

directories, he lived at 311 North Branch Street from 1853 until 1864, at which time he disappears from the records. He is usually listed as an editor for the *Freie Presse*, one of Philadelphia's leading German newspapers. In 1860, he is listed as a publisher, which may or may not refer to activities related to the *Vollständiges Kochbuch*. In 1863, he joined the Deutsche Gesellschaft.⁸

Hugo Sebald emigrated from Germany about 1850 and became a United States citizen in 1853.⁹ The *Philadelphier Demokrat* for April 12, 1856, carried a large advertisement describing him as a designer and engraver living at 168 Chestnut Street. He evidently changed quarters often, and did not join the Deutsche Gesellschaft until 1867.¹⁰

Neither man was in the United States in 1848, and Loës was not in the country in 1850, so those dates for the *Vollständiges Kochbuch* can be discounted. Furthermore, Hugo Sebald did not become active as an artist until 1855–56. This is important because it was at this time that he designed the decorative artwork for the covers of Wilhelm Vollmer's *Vollständiges deutsches Vereinigten Staaten Kochbuch* (Philadelphia, 1856). This cookbook is cited in Lowenstein (703). For the *Vollständiges Kochbuch*, he redrew the wood engravings in the section on carving from illustrations in *Cookery As It Should Be* (Philadelphia, 1853). On page 23 of the *Vollständiges Kochbuch*, a diagram illustrating a method for carving a chicken thigh is upside down. In all events, 1853 would be the earliest possible date for the appearance of the *Vollständiges Kochbuch* were it not for other bibliographical evidence.

On the verso of the title page, where one might expect to find a copyright entry, there are these words: 'Printed by T. K. & P. G. Collins.' An exhaustive survey of the dated tunebooks

⁸ Oswald Seidensticker, *Erster Teil der Geschichte der Deutschen Gesellschaft von Pennsylvanien* (Philadelphia, 1917), p. 615.

⁹ *Index to Records of Aliens' Declaration of Intention and/or Oaths of Allegiance 1789–1880*, 10:115.

¹⁰ Seidensticker, *Erster Teil*, p. 626.

printed by the Collins firm between 1851 and 1860 in the Don Yoder Collection of Early American Hymnody, now at the University of North Carolina (Chapel Hill), has revealed that 'T. K. & P. G. Collins' appeared as the firm logo in 1853 and continued in use until 1858, when it changed to 'Collins Printer.' This alone would eliminate Eleanor Lowenstein's date of 'after 1860.' But what is more interesting, until 1861 Collins served as job printer for F. W. Thomas, publisher of the *Freie Presse*. In the *Freie Presse* for January 29, 1861, Thomas announced that he would commence his own printing and stereotyping establishment, thus eliminating the need for outside contracting. It was at this point that Thomas began to publish books under his own imprint.

It is quite probable that the earliest edition of the *Vollständiges Kochbuch*, a book which received little or no notice in Philadelphia-German newspapers, was actually printed for F. W. Thomas, Franz Loës's employer. A later edition of the cookbook, inconclusively dated in the National Union Catalogue as '185-?', was in fact printed by Thomas sometime after 1861. Like the first edition, it too was published without date or copyright. But it was different in that it did not include the decorative title page by Sebald or many of his illustrations. In fact, neither Sebald nor Loës are mentioned anywhere in the later editions, and the earliest known Thomas advertisement for the cookbook cannot even be found in Philadelphia. It appeared in the Reading, Pennsylvania, *Republikaner von Berks* for August 5, 1872. In any case, that advertisement is for a later (post-1861) edition of the book with Thomas's own imprint. Copies of this later edition are located in the collections of the New York Public Library and the German Society of Pennsylvania.

No mention of an 'author' and a reluctance to copyright the material in the *Vollständiges Kochbuch* might be taken as evidence that part or much of the book was appropriated from better-known culinary sources. This was, in fact, the case, for

the *Vollständiges Kochbuch* is little more than a lightly Americanized edition of Friederike Löffler's Swabian cookbook, first issued in 1791 as the *Oekonomisches Handbuch für Frauenzimmer*. Löffler's book was published by the house of Johann Friedrich Steinkopf of Stuttgart, a firm which is still in existence, and which kept the book in print until 1930. The *Vollständiges Kochbuch* might be considered a pirate edition (most of it is verbatim), since there is no evidence suggesting that Steinkopf ever relinquished publication rights to an American firm.

Friederike Löffler (1744–1805) was one of the most popular of the non-native cookbook writers among the Pennsylvania Germans. Her cookbook, with its heavy emphasis on Swabian and South German cookery, greatly appealed to Pennsylvania-Dutch cooks, nearly a third of whom were of Swabian extraction. Löffler's cookbook was being imported and sold in Pennsylvania by 1812, and two later editions, those of 1824 and 1826, were widely advertised in Pennsylvania-German newspapers. The German Society of Pennsylvania still preserves copies of each of these editions in its collection.

In spite of its earlier popularity here, Löffler's cookbook was evidently published by F. W. Thomas as his competitive answer to Marianne Strüf's *Vollständiges Kochbuch für alle Stände* (Stuttgart, 1846), an imported Bavarian cookbook advertised at the time by the German bookseller and printer John Weik of Philadelphia.¹¹ In view of this, in view of Hugo Sebald's connections with illustrations for Wilhelm Vollmer's cookbooks (all of which appeared in or after 1855), and in view of the date of a Weik broadside (see footnote 11), it would seem prudent to place the first edition of the *Vollständiges Kochbuch für die Deutsch-Amerikanische Küche* sometime between 1855 and 1857. For the lack of better evidence, I designated this work as 'circa

¹¹ This cookbook, along with three titles by Wilhelm Vollmer, was advertised in a Weik broadside dated 1856. Copies of this broadside are now in the collections of the Library of Congress and the Library Company of Philadelphia. The Library of Congress copy is illustrated in Klaus Wust and Norbert Muehlen, *Span 200* (Philadelphia, 1976), p. 46.

1856' in my recent study of Pennsylvania-German culinary literature.¹²

1856

Widdifield's New Cook Book (Lowenstein 705) was copyrighted in 1856 by Sarah and Mary Widdifield, two surviving spinster daughters of Hannah Hungary Widdifield (1768–1854), once a well-known Quaker cook and confectioner in Philadelphia. Because this work was issued posthumously, it cannot be attributed to Hannah Widdifield alone, particularly since her daughters were involved with her in the family confectionery business. The Widdifields also operated a cooking school after the manner of Elizabeth Goodfellow.

1860

600 Miscellaneous Valuable Receipts, Worth Their Weight in Gold. A Thirty Years' Collection, by John Marquart, Lebanon, Pa.

Lebanon, Pa.: Published by Christian Henry. C. P. Perry, Binder and Printer, Cor. Fourth & Race, Philada. 1860.

311pp. There are two variant bindings of this edition: one an ornately stamped trade-binding of red morocco with gilt edges, and the other quarter red, diced morocco with marbled boards. Not in Lowenstein.

Not much is known about Marquart, but his book contains a large number of culinary recipes as well as recipes for whiskies, cordials, and wines. His book was written mostly for the Pennsylvania-German community. Several recipes can be traced to such earlier German-language works as *Die Geschichte Hausfrau*.

The National Union Catalogue lists a later edition of this work as 'circa 1867,' although this date appears questionable to me. The last edition seems to have been issued by the Keystone Publishing Company (Philadelphia, 1890) without change of contents or pagination.

William Woys Weaver

¹² William Woys Weaver, 'Early Printed Cookbooks of the Pennsylvania Germans: Their Sources and Their Legacy,' in *Pfälzer/Palatines: Festschrift für Fritz Braun*, ed. Karl Scherer (Kaiserslautern, Germany, 1981), pp. 367–68.

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