

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

© Quill & Brush, Inc. 2007

001a: JONATHAN TROY. Dodd, Mead & Company, New York (1954). [0] Based on original contract, 5,000 copies may have been issued of which 1,400 were sold. Only edition.	\$500/5,000	ESTIMATED PRICE (at the time the guide was issued): The first number is the estimated price without dust-wraper; the second is the estimated price of the book and its dust-wraper. Entries for books issued without dustwraper have only one estimated price.
002a: THE BRAVE COWBOY: <i>An Old Tale in a New Time</i> . Dodd, Mead & Company, New York (1956). [0] Approximately 5,000 copies (from remarks of Abbey).	\$750/8,500	
002b: THE BRAVE COWBOY. Eyre & Spottiswoode, London, 1957. [] Advance reading copy, softbound, in pictorial dustwraper (Skyline Books 5/98).	\$2,500.	

APG NUMBER: Assigned chronologically, based on information available to the compilers...

EDITION IDENTIFICATION CODE [0-5]: Empty brackets indicate the compiler has not seen the book; "0" indicates the book does not contain a statement of edition or printing...

APG (Author Price Guide) NUMBER - The individual numbered entries are entered chronologically based on the information available to the compilers at the time of preparation. Within each individual numbered entry the various printings are also listed chronologically with the following arbitrary sequence given to books that were published *simultaneously*:

signed lettered copy
signed numbered copy
hardbound trade edition
trade edition in paperwraps

We try to ascertain the precedence of U.S. or U.K. editions but, if we have no publication information, we assume the country of origin of the author would be the first.

TITLE - The first entry after the number is the title of the book in capital letters. The titles of the individual books are shown as they appear on the title pages (some abbreviations were used in the titles).

PUBLISHER - The second entry is the name of the publisher as it appears on the title page. If the publisher's name does not appear on the title page, the publisher's entry is enclosed in parenthesis, e.g. (Viking).

PLACE OF PUBLICATION - The third entry is the city of publication as it appears on the title page. If the city does not actually appear on the title page this entry is included in parenthesis, e.g. (New York). If more than one place is listed on the title page only the primary location, usually New York or London will be shown.

AUTHOR PRICE GUIDES™

1137 Sugarloaf Mountain Road, Dickerson, MD 20842

(301) 874-3200 Fax: (301) 874-0824 E-Mail: firsts@qbbooks.com Homepage: www.qbbooks.com

DATE - The fourth entry is the year the book was published. If the date of publication is not actually printed on the title page, the year will appear in this entry in parenthesis, e.g. (1971). Dates in parenthesis will be the date the book was copyrighted unless other information is available. If the date of publication or copyright date do not appear in the book "no-date" will appear and the date will be in brackets if known.

EDITION IDENTIFICATION CODE - The fifth entry is a code number which provides information on how to identify the first printing (first edition) of the particular book:

- [] The open bracket after a title means there is no bibliography available for the author or the bibliography does not include enough information to identify the first edition and we have not actually seen a copy. It will be noted that in many cases where there is an open bracket, the place or date may be in parenthesis on the title page. In these cases, we obtained this information from other dealer catalogs, as many dealers follow the convention of putting the place and date in parenthesis if they do not appear on the title page. Specific information to fill in these blanks would, of course, be welcomed.
- [0] The book contains *no* statement of printing or edition. Usually only the copyright information and publisher, and perhaps the printer. We also use [0] if a book states "First published in Great Britain," for instance, but does not have a date. If the statement includes a date, we would assign a [1] (e.g., "First published in Great Britain in 19--").
- [1] The copyright page actually states the edition—"First Printing," "First Edition," "First Impression," "Published 19--," "First Published in 19--," "First Published by [i.e.] Viking in 19--" and *does not* indicate any later printing. The important thing is that it actually indicates it is a first and/or includes the date and **does not state** any later printing information.
- [2] This entry is for limited editions. In addition to any of the other methods of indicating the edition, these books contain a separate page (although, occasionally it might be on the copyright page), which furnishes any or all of the following detailed information—publisher, printer, date of publication, type of paper used, number of copies, the number of the particular book and the author's signature. These separate pages are bound either in the front of the book preceding the text or immediately following the last page of text. The inclusion of this page in the book is the most important factor in identifying these particular editions.
- [3] The copyright page may or may not state "First Edition." "First Printing," etc. (as in [1] above) but more importantly it has a series of numbers or letters containing either a "1" or an "A"; i.e., "1 2 3 4 5...", "1 3 5 7 9 11 10 8 6 4 2," or "A B C D E F.." etc. All books (with the **exceptions** noted in [4] below) containing a series of numbers or letters without the "1" or "A," are later printings, **even if the book states "First Edition."**
- [4] This designation is for **Random House** and **Harcourt Brace Jovanovich**:

Random House stated "First Edition" or "First Printing" on the first printing from its founding in the 1930s until about 1975. After which, they added a number row beginning with "2," i.e., "First Edition/23456789," to first editions and removed the "First Edition" statement from subsequent printings (e.g., "23456789" without a first edition statement would indicate a second printing). [Note: Since adopting their number-row system in 1975, Random House has

utilized a letter code within the number row to indicate printings after the 10th. When Random House gets to the 11th printing, their number row reads "12345B67890." They then remove the "1" for the 12th printing, and so on. The 21st printing, under this system, would therefore be indicated by "12345C67890." We believe in 2003 or 2004, Random House joined the crowd and now start their number row with a "1" on first printings. Therefore, these entries will be assigned a [3] in the future.

Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. (Established in 1970.) States "first edition" or "first American edition" on the copyright page, or, places "First Edition/ABCDE" on the copyright page of first editions **except during the years 1973 to 1983**, when they did not use the "A" but used "First Edition/BCDE." In both cases, they dropped "First Edition" and the appropriate letter(s) on later printings, if they remembered. **We use the [4] designation on their books published from 1973 to 1983.**

[5] This designates methods used by the following publishers. The user will be able to tell which of the following is applicable for a particular book by checking under its publisher, which is noted after the title of book for each entry.

APPLETON - Used the numerical identification "(1)" at the foot of the last text page of the book. This was changed to a "(2)" on the second printing, "(3)" on the third printing, etc.

GEORGE H. DORAN - Placed a design "GHD" on the copyright page of the first printing and removed it on later printings, starting about 1923.

FARRAR & RINEHART - Placed "FR" on the copyright page of the first printing and removed it on later printings.

FARRAR & STRAUS - Placed the letters "FS" on the copyright page of the first printing and removed it on later printings.

RINEHART & CO. - Placed an "R" in a circle on the copyright page of the first printing and removed it on later printings.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS - Placed the letter "A" on the copyright page of the first printing and removed it on later printings, starting in 1930. In the 1950's, Scribner started using a letter and a series of numbers starting with an "A" on the First Printings [e.g., "A-6.65(v)" indicates the first printing, published June 1965] and changing to a "B" on the Second Printings [e.g., "B-8.66(v)" indicates the second printing, published August 1966]. This code, [5], applies to any book Scribner published using either the "A" alone or in a series.

PAPERWRAPS (wraps) - The inclusion of "wraps" indicates this edition of the book was not hardbound, but issued in paperwraps. Alternatively, if "wraps" does not appear, the book is hardbound and has a dustwrapper unless otherwise stated.

NUMBER OF COPIES - This entry indicates the total number of copies (cc) in the particular edition, if known. It also indicates if the book is a numbered or lettered copy and if it was signed by the author. If the number includes (PW) it means the source was *Publishers Weekly*, which means the number is usually a maximum as there are many instances where lower first printings were actually ordered based on advance sales.

ISSUE POINTS | OTHER DETAILS - If there is more than one issue of a particular first edition, the points necessary to identify the issue are furnished. This entry may also include a comment or other information.

PAGE NUMBERS | LINE NUMBERS - If page and line numbers are necessary to identify issues they are shown as follows—page 87, line 13 = "p.87:13" or "87:13."

REFERENCE - Each APG will list the bibliographical source or sources for that guide. If a particular APG has more than one reference, it can be assumed the primary source, reference (a) has been used for those books covered and Ref.b thereafter. In other words, if Ref.a was published in 1975, it was used for books up to 1975 unless otherwise stated; and if Ref.b was published in 1990, it would have been used from 1975 to 1990 unless otherwise stated. If certain editions or issue points were obtained from specific dealer catalogs, the names of the firm and catalog date will be shown.

ESTIMATED PRICES - The prices after each entry are the compiler's estimates of the retail prices current as of the date of the price guide. The *first* number is the estimated price for the book without its dustwrapper or without the original box or slipcase. The *second* number is the estimated price of the book in its original dustwrapper and/or box/slipcase on books published in 1920 or later. If only one price is shown, the particular book was issued in paperwraps, or was published before 1920, as the guides do not usually estimate the prices of books in dustwrapper before 1920.

The prices shown are estimates based on the compiler's knowledge of the current market and should be considered as such. Current and recent catalogs, auction prices, internet prices and sales the compilers are aware of but were not published are taken into consideration, as well as wild guesses when necessary. The first edition marketplace is a volatile one, based on supply and demand. The prices for certain books have risen greatly over the last few years, while the majority of books have shown only modest or no price rises. The internet has, of course, lowered the prices of many first editions published over the last 30 years or more, because nearly all the total copies available on the market are now readily accessible. The compilers make no pretensions that these guides are perfectly accurate. In the final analysis, each user will have to make their own judgment in evaluating the book-in-hand. The guide, hopefully, will prove useful in arriving at an informed judgment.

No value has been assigned (NVA) to a title if the quantity was so small that a copy is truly rare; if we have not seen a copy or a recorded price and are not sure if it is common or scarce; or, if we know a title has been sold at what appears to us to be a relatively high price, and we do not feel comfortable with that price as an accurate estimate.

ABBREVIATIONS:

NVA	No Value Assigned (see above)
()	indicates that the publication information contained therein is not on the title page of the book; or miscellaneous information
+	used at the end of a title which includes the words "And Other Stories (Poems / Essays)"
...	indicates that the complete title or other information has been abbreviated
[]	indicates that the publication information contained therein doesn't appear in the book at all, but is known to the compilers; or miscellaneous information

EXAMPLE:

013a: DANTE. Faber & Faber, London (1929). [1] 2,000 copies. Gray dustwrapper printed in blue and black. Earliest state of dustwrapper has no review excerpts on front flap and back panel. \$125/600

Translation:

013a: {the author's 13th book in the price guide} DANTE {title}. Faber & Faber {publisher}, London {place of publication} (1929) {parens indicate date not on title page}. [1] {states "First printing"/"First published..." etc.} 2,000 cc {number of copies}. Gray dustwrapper printed in blue... {information} \$125/600 {\$125 without a dw | \$600 with dw}

CONDITION:

1975 to 2007: These are really “modern” first editions. Because they have been published so recently, the prices listed herein would be for very fine copies in **DUSTWRAPPERS** (unless in wraps or a limited edition in slipcase) with *NO DEFECTS* (including such minor things as price-clipped dustwrappers, former owners’ names written in, bookplates, remainder marks on page edges, closed tears or tape repairs in the dustwrappers—even though there may be no actual loss of paper on the dustwrappers).

1945 to 1974: These books are a little older, but still copies must be in **ORIGINAL DUSTWRAPPERS** (unless in wraps or a limited edition in slipcase) with no major defects. These books do not have to look as new as the foregoing (1975-2004). Also, the price-clipped dustwrapper and closed tears would be more acceptable, but the book has to be fine with the dustwrapper showing only minor wear, fading, or soiling.

1920 to 1944: The book must be very good to fine with only minimal (if any) soiling, **IN A DUSTWRAPPER** (unless in wraps or a limited edition in slipcase) that is clean with only minimal soiling or fading and only a few small chips (1/8 inch or less) and closed tears.

Prior to 1920: The book must be clean and bright with no loss or tears on the edges. The estimated prices are for copies without dustwrappers. It should be noted that books published in multiple volumes (usually three volumes, but also two and four volume editions), are rare and prices here are for very good copies in matching condition. Fine to very fine copies would probably bring much more.

A note from the compilers:

We started the *Author Price Guides* (APGs) in 1985. The market has changed drastically since that time. Prices for highly collected books have soared. We had always thought that fine copies of first editions were undervalued in the 60’s, 70’s, 80’s and early 90’s. Now we see prices that astound us, but do not

seem to be unrealistic for truly fine copies. We started the guides to help expand the interest in first edition collecting and hope that all who use them find them useful.

The *Author Price Guides* are intended to provide sufficient information to identify the first edition (first printing) of particular books (in hand) and provide estimates for these books as of the date of the guide.

The *Author Price Guides* are prepared based on available information in bibliographies, dealer catalogs, auction records, the internet and our personal experience buying and selling first editions for over 45 years, first as part-time dealers and, since 1976, through our store, the Quill & Brush.

The series was started because there were few price guides covering all of an individual author's books; and the basic information necessary to identify first editions was not always available, even when "complete" bibliographies have been published. With the advent of book search sites—ABAA.org, Alibris and ABE, among others—most books can be found for sale on the internet. But, in many cases the condition of the books is not very good and therefore the prices do not reflect what a copy in very good to fine condition would bring.

In order to arrive at the price estimates, we have used auction records, all catalogs received over the years, listings on the net, as well as our own experience of over 45 years in the market first as collectors and then as dealers. We realize that it is possible that some of the estimates may be unrealistically low or high but we believe that the vast majority of the estimates are in the ball park, plus or minus 20%. Some of the prices may seem high in relation to a particular bookseller's personal experience, however, the estimated prices are for copies without defects, and unfortunately most copies do have some defects. Booksellers usually rationalize these defects as minimal, but collectors find any defect a good excuse not to buy. This is the reason we have provided estimates with and without dustwrappers. The point is that a copy in a well worn and chipped dustwrapper may **not** be worth much more than the APG estimate for a very good to fine copy without a dustwrapper. Conversely, a very fine to mint copy of a book may be worth considerably more than the APG estimate.

The price estimates included in the APGs reflect current estimates and not projections. As such the APG's price estimates are not intended to place an upper limit on what a collector or librarian should pay for a fine copy; the estimates are, after all, just a guide based on an informed opinion. We have published a price guide to the identification and price of first books (1975, 1978, 1983, 1986, 1989, 1995, and 2000 {last three published by Putnam}). An analysis of the prices in the last edition indicates only about one percent of the titles decreased in price over a ten year period while some increased 30 times in value. This is not a sales pitch for investing in first editions (or perhaps it is if you are willing to wait ten years), but is only mentioned to make the point that historically the prices of first editions have risen and we do not believe it would be reasonable to expect the APG price estimates to hold steady when dealers find the demand for certain titles indicate higher prices. It should also be understood that in most cases these dealers have paid higher prices in order to purchase the books for resale.

Many, probably most, books were preceded by proofs or advance copies in paperwraps and are only listed if we can identify something about them in detail. Therefore, we include uncorrected proofs or advance reading copies in the guides only when we can indicate the color of the cover. In general, we believe these pre-publication copies are worth two to three times the price of the first trade edition.

The guides concentrate on an author's "A" items, primary works of the author. We include all books, pamphlets and broadsides. In addition, we occasionally include books edited or translated by the author

and books that include introductions or forewords by the author. We do not include anthologies which include the author's work or magazine appearances.

The number of copies in the first printing will be included if known. We attempt to collect this information but must admit it is not easy. Our experience indicates the most effective way to obtain the quantities is to find someone who works for the publishing house and is willing to take the time to locate the records (if they still exist) or have them located. We have had some success with Delacorte, Knopf, Little Brown, Houghton Mifflin, New Directions, Norton, Putnam, Simon & Schuster, and Viking (but little success with other publishers). But, even these publishers have changed personnel and we find when we go back we are not successful in getting information; thus we would appreciate any assistance with publishers that you could provide. Our goal, over time, is to obtain the quantities, ascertain that publishers' records do not exist, or that the information will not be released by the publisher. In the early years, we recorded data from *Publishers Weekly* and note this in the entries after the quantities derived from this source "(PW)". We believe the users should be aware these quantities may be overstated in some cases. The difference between the initial quantity announced in *Publishers Weekly* and the actual production quantity, if reduced, reflects the fact that advance orders from booksellers did not support the larger print run. We are keeping records of our sources for the quantities and would be happy to furnish this information to bibliographers who have legitimate need.

We regularly update the APGs and believe this will afford an opportunity not only to update price estimates but also increase the accuracy of the information contained in each APG. If any user finds errors or is aware of other information (i.e., quantities, variants, etc.), please send us a note or email us at allen@qbbooks.com.

We hope the guides prove useful and that their content and accuracy will improve over succeeding years.

Sincerely,

Pat and Allen Ahearn

Carl Hahn

Sue Regan

Beth Fisher

Allen and Patricia Ahearn are the authors of
COLLECTED BOOKS: *The Guide to Values 2002 Edition*. New York: Putnam (2001)
and BOOK COLLECTING 2000: *A Comprehensive Guide*. New York: Putnam (2000).