



INSTITUTIONAL MAP AND ATLAS COLLECTING IN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY AMERICA

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Abstract

Many colonists brought books, atlases, and maps to America; some assembled personal libraries that would ultimately benefit public institutions. The establishment of academic and subscription libraries initiated institutional collecting. Printed catalogues and other records document the cartographic collections formed in early America. This essay surveys those collections.

Keywords: Map collections, academic libraries, subscription libraries, eighteenth century, map collectors

Ownership of books, atlases, and maps in early America has been established through studies of probate inventories, subscription lists, correspondence, and other documents.^[1] Many of the first colonists brought books, atlases, and maps with them when they came to America. As early as 1629, a group of Puritan settlers arrived in Salem, Massachusetts, armed with the requisite supplies and a collection of nearly 100 books.^[2] To the south in Plymouth Colony, many early households contained books. William Brewster (1567-1644), who helped finance the establishment of the colony, left an estate worth £150, almost a third of that being the value of his library; Plymouth governor William Bradford (1590-1657) owned a copy of John Speed’s atlas, *A Prospect of the Most Famous Parts of the World* (London, 1631), thirty-four additional titles, and “divers other Dutch

books.”^[3] Outside of New England the presence of books and cartographic materials was recorded from an early date. When in 1590 John White returned to Roanoke Island, North Carolina, looking for remnants of the colony that he had governed and later abandoned, he discovered five chests containing ruined clothing, household furnishings, books, pictures, and maps.^[4]



By the beginning of the eighteenth century, maps such as this could often be found in British North America: Edward Wells, "A New Map of the most Considerable Plantations of the English in America Dedicated to his Highness William Duke of Gloucester," published in *A New Sett of Maps both of Antient and Present Geography* (London, 1704). Courtesy of Historic Deerfield.

Booksellers' catalogues and newspaper advertisements indicate the diversity of cartographic products available to eighteenth-century American consumers. Individuals collected maps, charts, atlases, and globes for any number of reasons. For some, maps and atlases fulfilled a utilitarian need. Others seemingly followed the advice of John Dee and Daniel Defoe who argued that a gentleman should acquire maps to aid in his understanding of history and current events and to beautify his home.^[5] Eighteenth-century authors occasionally addressed the usefulness of atlases or maps. English educator and philosopher, John Locke, observed that an English gentleman "cannot well be without Camden's Britannia" and a good collection of maps.^[6] John Clark, a

schoolmaster in Hull, England, and the Rev. John Clarke of Boston addressed the instructional value of cartography in pedagogical works.^[7]

As in Europe, the personal libraries assembled by some American collectors and scholars would ultimately benefit social institutions that served a wider audience. The origins of many early American libraries can be traced to philanthropy, with one prime example being Anglican clergyman Thomas Bray (1665-1730). Bray established numerous “parochial” libraries from Maryland to South Carolina; the largest, in Annapolis, contained more than 1,000 volumes.^[8] In 1700, the colonial assembly in Charleston accepted a gift of books from Bray for “the Provincial Library at Charles-Town” which could be borrowed by any of the town’s inhabitants, and donated £225 toward a book fund. Thanks to gifts like Bray’s, more institutional libraries existed in the South than in any region of the country at the beginning of the eighteenth century.^[9]

The contents of these and other newly formed libraries often reflected the “useful improvements” so prized by eighteenth-century Americans, and therefore included geographies, atlases, and to a lesser extent, maps. While cartographic works always constituted a minor element, maps played a more visible role in those colonial collections gathered for the purpose of governance or military planning. In 1747, Benjamin Franklin wrote to William Strahan, his principal book supplier in London, requesting copies of Henry Popple’s twenty-sheet *Map of the British Empire in America*, both bound and on rollers, and “8 or 10 maps of equal size” to display in the Pennsylvania Statehouse in Philadelphia.^[10] During the American Revolution, framed copies of John Mitchell’s *Map of the British and French Dominions in North America*, Lewis Evans’s *A General Map of the Middle British Colonies*, Nicholas Scull’s *Map of the Improved Part of Pennsylvania*, the John Green/Thomas Jefferys *Map of the Most Inhabited Part of New England*, and others could be consulted in the War Office in Philadelphia.^[11] The audience for such maps, and the uses to which they were put, would presumably have differed from maps found in contemporary “public” or academic libraries

The creation in 1638 of the first institutional library collection in British North America resulted from a bequest of more than 400 books given by the Rev. John Harvard (1607-1638) to the fledgling college in Cambridge, Massachusetts, which would take his name. Despite the emphasis on theology, students at Harvard had access to a collection that contained an impressive array of atlases, none of which had been owned by John Harvard. By 1723, subsequent gifts and purchases had added John Speed’s *Prospect of the Most Famous Parts of the World* (London, 1627), Arnold Montanus’ *Atlas Japonensis* (London, 1670), the 1612 edition of Sebastian Münster’s *Cosmographia Universalis*, three editions of Ptolemy’s *Geographia*, and others.^[12] (See Appendix I for a list of these titles.) The importance of the collection, however, led to concerns over its use. Thomas Hollis III, one of the library’s early benefactors, complained in 1725 that books were frequently not on the shelves, and he noted that students took them to their “chambers” and “teare out Pictures and Maps to adorne the Walls...”^[13] Imprudent practices and a devastating fire in 1764 took their toll. But by 1790, several atlases had been replaced, and new titles, such as the *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* (Antwerp, 1592) by Abraham Ortelius and *Atlas Maritimus & Commercialis: Or, a General View of the World* (London, 1728) had been added to the collection.^[14]



Atlases by Herman Moll frequently appear in the holdings of colonial libraries. This is "A New & Correct Map of the Whole World" from his *The World Described: Or a New and Correct Sett of Maps* (London 1720?), <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3200.mf000001>. Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division.

Early records of the College of Connecticut (now Yale University) in New Haven register gifts of maps and atlases such as a "sea chart of the Mediterranean" in 1712, "Moll's Mapps" in 1714, the "Atlas Maritimus" in 1730, and a "general atlas" and "Well's Mapps" in 1733.^[15] Along with the earlier acquisitions, the 1743 *Catalogue of the Library of Yale College in New-Haven* cited an unidentified edition of Ptolemy's *Geographia*, and an "atlas in folio" in the collection. Unlike Harvard, maps and atlases appear to have found little favor, as no additions appear in the college's 1791 catalogue. Other colleges also owned modest cartographic collections. Princeton University was chartered in 1746 as the College of New Jersey. In 1760, the college owned Herman Moll's *Atlas Geographus* (London, 1711-1717) and an unidentified edition of Nicolaes Visscher's *Atlas Minor* among a library of 189 titles.^[16] Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island, began its library collection shortly after its founding in 1764. The initial printed catalogue of its holdings listed "D'Anville's 12 Maps of Geography," possibly *Twelve Maps of Antient Geography* (London, 1750) to accompany Charles Rollin's *Ancient History of the Egyptians...and Grecians*, first published in Paris.^[17] Few Southern academic institutions amassed libraries in the eighteenth century. The oldest, the College of William and Mary, founded in 1693 in Williamsburg, Virginia, lost its collection in 1705 to a fire, and never printed a catalogue of its holdings in the eighteenth century.

Outside of academia, groups of individuals with shared literary interests began to assemble collections of mutually owned books. Membership required payment of an annual fee, or subscription. The first such social library in British North America, the Library Company of Philadelphia, was founded in 1731 by Benjamin

Franklin and a small group of artisans and tradesmen. A catalogue of its holdings, printed in 1789, itemizes numerous English atlases: *Modern Geography: Or, All the Known Countries in the World* (London, 1708-1725) by John Senex, Moll's *Atlas Geographus*, Emanuel Bowen's *A Complete Atlas; Or, Distinct View of the Known World* (London, 1752), *A General Atlas of Thirty-six New Maps* (London, 1771) by Carrington Bowles, Samuel Dunn's *A New Atlas of the Mundane System* (London, 1778), *The North American Pilot, for Newfoundland, Labrador and the Gulf and River St. Lawrence* (London, 1784) by James Cook and Michael Lane, and William Gerard De Brahm's *The Atlantic Pilot* (London, 1772).^[18] The catalogue also records two titles not often encountered in American collections: *Map of the Seat of War on the Coast of Choromandel* (London, 1754) by Thomas Jefferys, and Richard Pococke's eight-sheet *Tabulam Aegypti* (London, 1743), bound as an atlas.

The impulse to create social libraries spread throughout the colonies. In New England alone, the period 1733 to 1780 witnessed the establishment of at least fifty-one social libraries.^[19] Benjamin Franklin noted in his autobiography that Philadelphia's Library Company "was the Mother of all the N American Subscription Libraries, now so numerous," and added, "These Libraries have improv'd the general conversation of the Americans, [and] made the common Tradesmen and Farmers as intelligent as most Gentlemen from other Countries...."^[20] Unlike many academic or ecclesiastical libraries, social libraries often did not originate with a gift of books. Instead, the collections frequently began with the purchase of titles. Abraham Redwood (1709-1788), a merchant in the prosperous seaport of Newport, Rhode Island, left a £500 bequest with which to establish a subscription library. In 1747, a group of Newport civic leaders, clergymen, and merchants drew up a roster of books to purchase in London for the library. The 1764 printed catalogue of the Redwood Library specified the cartographic titles they felt the collection required: the *Atlas Maritimus & Commercialis: Or, a General View of the World* (London, 1728) by John Senex and others, John Flamsteed's *Atlas Coelestis* (London, 1729), and *A New Sett of Maps, Both of Antient and Present Geography* (London, 1706) by Edward Wells.^[21]

Modern collection catalogs, bibliographic records that provide provenance, and other forms of documentation help track institutional acquisition of cartographic works. Boston booksellers Thomas and John Fleet sold the Massachusetts Historical Society a copy of Thomas Johnston's *Plan of Kennebeck & Sagadahock Rivers* (Boston, 1754), forty years after its publication, while another "antiquarian" map, Henry Popple's *Map of the British Empire in America* (London, 1733), was purchased from bookseller Benjamin Larkin in 1794. Thomas Wallcut (1758-1840), who donated his collection of early American imprints to the American Antiquarian Society, made several donations to the Historical Society in 1791, including a copy of Lewis Evans's *A General Map of the Middle British Colonies* (Philadelphia, 1755).^[22] Gifts to the Library Company of Philadelphia included *Major Atlas Scholasticus* (Nuremberg, 1752) given by Robert Strettel Jones (1745-1792), a director of the library, and Joseph F. W. Des Barres' *Charts of the Coast and Harbours of New England* (London, 1781) donated by Joseph P. Norris (1763-1841).^[23] Among purchases, the daybook of Philadelphia bookseller Robert Aitken records the sale of William Gerard De Brahm's *Atlantic Pilot* (London, 1772) to the Library Company in December 1774.^[24]

Whether through purchase or bequest, private collections became the basis for institutional libraries or greatly supplemented them. One well-known example is the numerous books, geographies, atlases, and maps assembled by Thomas Jefferson that became the kernel of the Library of Congress.^[25] Two Philadelphia bibliophiles, James Logan (1674-1751) and Stephen Girard (1750-1831) amassed substantial libraries that they later donated. Girard, a native of France, immigrated to Philadelphia in 1776 where he made money in shipping and banking. Girard's collection, reflecting in part his early career as a ship captain, included Georges Le Rouge's *Pilote Americain Septentrionale Pour les Cotes de Labrador* (Paris, 1778), Citoyen Teulere's *Entrée de la Riviere de Bourdeaux* (Paris, 1776), Jean-Baptiste d'Après de Manneville's *Neptune Oriental* (Paris, 1781), Samuel Holland's *A New Chart of the Leeward or Caribee Islands* (London, 1787), and *The English Pilot, Fourth Book* (London, 1770).

[26] Girard founded a school for orphan boys, now known as Girard College, where much of his library resides.

James Logan, a London merchant who accompanied William Penn as secretary to found the colony of Pennsylvania, formed one of the colony's largest private libraries. Atlases, both contemporary and antiquarian, formed a notable part of his collection. Herman Moll's *Atlas Minor: Or, a New and Curious Set of Sixty-two Maps* (London, 1736), the *Atlas Coelestis* (London, 1729) of John Flamsteed, three editions of Ptolemy's *Geographia*, Martino Martini's *Novus Atlas Sinensis* (Amsterdam, 1655), and the 1610 Hondius edition of Gerard Mercator's *Atlas Minor* all found a place on his shelves.[27] After Logan's death, much of his collection, recorded in the *Catalogus Bibliothecae Logoniana* (Philadelphia, 1760), became part of the Library Company of Philadelphia. Books collected by his son, James Logan II, such as Carrington Bowles' *A General Atlas of Thirty-six New and Correct Maps* (London, 1771) also joined the Library Company's holdings.

As the eighteenth century drew to an end, the "useful knowledge" represented by maps, charts, atlases, and globes contributed to a growing consciousness of the new nation's territorial extent and diversity. Maps acted as unifying representations of statehood, and thereby played an important role in the printed discourse that helped formulate a national character.[28] The role that American publishers played in purveying awareness of the new republic can be seen in the relative abundance of atlases, geographies, and sheet maps printed after the American Revolution. These practical works joined earlier cartographic titles found in academic, social, and circulating libraries. Institutional libraries, as noted by eighteenth-century antiquarian Richard Gough, provide a "safe port" which has been critical to the preservation of cartographic collections, and has made the discipline of the history of cartography possible.[29]

APPENDIX I

Some eighteenth-century institutional cartographic collections, with sources noted.

CONNECTICUT

Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut

Catalogue of Books in the Library of Yale-College, New-Haven (New London, 1791)

- "Atlas Generalis, Fol."
- "Maps and Sea-Charts, Fol."
- Moll, Herman. "Moll's Maps"
- Ptolemy, Claudius. *Geographia*
- Senex, John et al. *Atlas Maritimus & Commercialis: Or, a General View of the World* (London, 1728)
- Wells, Edward. "Well's Maps"

GEORGIA

Georgia Orphan Academy, Bethesda

"A Catalogue of the Books in the Georgia Orphan [sic] House, Bethesda Academy" (1771). Manuscript catalogue, Georgia Colonial Records, Inventories of Estates, Book F, pp. 505-29.

- “Atlas minor”
- Moll, Herman. “Maps of Herman Moll, 1 vol.”
- Palairet, Jean. “Palairets atlas”

MASSACHUSETTS

American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston

Catalogue of Books in the Library of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (Boston, 1802)

- Clark, Matthew. [*Complete Chart of the Coast of America*] (Boston, 1790)
- Moll, Herman. Unidentified atlas
- Pownall, Thomas. *A General Map of the Northern British Colonies in America* (London, 1776)
- Senex, John. *New General Atlas of All of the World* (London, 1721)
- Robijn, Jacobus. *New Enlarged Lightning Sea Columne* (Amsterdam, 1689)
- San Miguel, Tofono de. *Atlas Maritimo de Espana* (Madrid, 1789)
- Wells, Edward. Unidentified atlas

Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston

Catalogue of Books in the Massachusetts Historical Library: An Annotated Edition of the 1796 Library Catalogue of the Massachusetts Historical Society (Boston, 1996)

- Blodget, William. *A Topographical Map of the State of Vermont* (New Haven, 1789)
- Blodget, William. *A New and Correct Map of Connecticut One of the United States* (New Haven, 1792)
- Evans, Lewis. *A General Map of the Middle British Colonies in America* (Philadelphia, 1755)
- Faden, William. *The British Colonies in North America* (London, 1777)
- Frazer, William. *A Correct Ground Plan of the Dreadful Fire at Ratcliff* (London, 1794)
- Gridley, Richard. *A Plan of the City and Fortress of Louisburg* (Boston, 1746)
- Howell, Reading. *Map of the State of Pennsylvania* (Philadelphia, 1792) London?
- Jefferys, Thomas. *The American Atlas: or a Geographical Description of the Whole Continent of America* (London, 1776)
- Jefferys, Thomas. *Jamaica from the Latest Surveys* (London, 1794)
- LeRouge, Georges. *Atlas Americain Septentrionale* (Paris, 1778)
- Johnston, Thomas. *Plan of Kennebeck & Sagadahock Rivers & Country Adjacent* (Boston, 1754)
- Lawrence, F.A. *Grundris der Kayser Freien Reichs und Handel Stadt Hamburg* [Hamburg?], 1791
- Mercator, Gerhard. *Mercatoris Atlas sive Cosmographicae Meditationes Studio Hondio* (Amsterdam, 1632)
- Pelham, Henry. *The County of Clare in the Province of Munster and Kingdom of Ireland* (London, 1787)
- Pelham, Henry. *A Plan of Boston in New England with its Environs* (London, 1777)
- Pinkham, Paul. *A Chart of Nantucket Shoals* (Boston, 1791)
- Poppel, Henry. *Map of the British Empire in America* (London, 1733)
- Sayer, Robert. *A New Map of England & Wales With the Roads & Distances* (London, 1794?)

Harvard College, Cambridge

Catalogus Librorum Bibliothecae Collegii Harvardini (Boston, 1723)

- Colom, Jacob. *Fierie Sea Columne* (Amsterdam, 1637)
- Goos, Pieter. *Lightning Colonne or Sea Mirrour* (Amsterdam, 1669)

- Hondius, Jodocus. "l'Atlas de Jodocus Hondius"
- Montanus, Arnold. *Atlas Japonensis* (London, 1670)
- Münster, Sebastian. *Cosmographia Universalis* (Basle, 1612)
- Seller, John. *Atlas Terrestris* (London, 1685)
- Seller, John. *Atlas Maritimus, Or, the Sea Atlas* (London, 1675)
- Speed, John. *Prospect of the Most Famous Parts of the World* (London, 1627)
- Ptolemy, Claudius. *Geographia* (Venice, 1511)
- Ptolemy, Claudius. *Geographia* (Basle, 1542)
- Ptolemy, Claudius. *Geographia* (Leyden, 1618-1619)

Salem Social Library

Bylaws and Regulations of the Incorporated Proprietors of the Social Library in Salem (Salem, 1797)

- "Senex's Maps" **Williams College, Williamstown**
A Catalogue of Books, in the Library of Williams College, Williamstown (Bennington, VT, 1794)
- Cellarius, Christophorus. *Geographia Antiqua: Being a Complete Set of Maps of Antient Geography* (London, n.d.)

NEW JERSEY

Library Company of Burlington

The Charter, Laws and Catalogue of Books of the Library Company of Burlington (Philadelphia, 1758)

- "A Collection of Maps to explain G. Anson's Voyage"

NEW YORK

New York Society Library

The Charter, Bye-Laws, and Names of the Members of the New-York Society Library; With a Catalogue of the Books (New York, 1793)

- Guthrie, William. *Atlas to Guthrie's System of Geography* (London, 1795)
- Moll, Herman. *Atlas Geographicus* (London, 1711-1717)
- Moll's "Maps of the Geography of the Ancients"

PENNSYLVANIA

Juliana Library Company, Lancaster

The Charter of the Juliana-Library-Company... Together With a Catalogue of the Books... (Lancaster, 1765)

- Bowen, Emanuel. *A Complete Atlas; Or, Distinct View of the Known World* (London, 1752)
- "a pair of compleat Globes, of a new construction"
- "a pair of Globes, terrestrial and celestial"

Library Company of Philadelphia

A Catalogue of Books, Belonging to the Library Company of Philadelphia (Philadelphia, 1789)

- Blodget, Samuel. *Perspective Plan of the Battle Fought Near Lake George* (Boston, 1755)
- Bowen, Emanuel. *A Complete Atlas; Or, Distinct View of the Known World* (London, 1752)
- Bowles, Carrington. *A General Atlas of Thirty-six New Maps* (London, 1771)
- Carey, Mathew. *Maps of Carey's American Edition of Guthrie's Geography* (Philadelphia, 1794)
- Cook, James and Michael Lane. *The North American Pilot, for Newfoundland, Labrador and the Gulf and River St. Lawrence* (London, 1784)
- De Brahm, William. *The Atlantic Pilot* (London, 1772)
- Jefferys, Thomas. *Map of the Seat of War on the Coast of Choromandel* (London, 1754)
- Moll, Herman. *Atlas Geographus* (London, 1711-1717)
- Pococke, Richard. *Tabulam Aegypti* (London, 1743)
- Rocque, John. *Plan of the Cities of London and Westminster* (London, 1746)
- Senex, John. *Modern Geography: Or, All the Known Countries in the World* (London, 1708-1725)

Union Library Company of Hatborough

The Charter, Laws, and Catalogue of Books, of the Union Library Company of Hatborough (Philadelphia, 1788)

- Bowen, Emanuel. *A Complete Atlas; Or, Distinct View of the Known World* (London, 1752)

RHODE ISLAND

Redwood Athenaeum, Newport

A Catalogue of the Books Belonging to the Company of the Redwood Library (Newport, 1764)

- Flamsteed, John. *Atlas Coelestis* (London, 1729)
- Senex, John, et al. *Atlas Maritimus & Commercialis: Or, a General View of the World* (London, 1728)
- Wells, Edward. *A New Sett of Maps, Both of Antient and Present Geography* (London, 1706)

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston Library Society

A Catalogue of the Books, Belonging to the Incorporated Charleston Library Society (Charleston, 1770)

- D'Anville, Jean Baptiste B. "D'anville's maps to Rollins antient history, Oxford, 1750" [*Twelve Maps of Antient Geography*, published to accompany Charles Rollin's *Ancient History of the Egyptians...and Grecians*]
- Pople, Henry. *Map of the British Empire in America* (London, n.d.)
- Senex, John et al. *Atlas Maritimus & Commercialis: Or, a General View of the World* (London, 1728)

APPENDIX II

Virginia Congressman James Madison's 1783 list of books and maps "proper for the use of Congress." From: Robert Rutland, *"Well acquainted with books": The Founding Framers of 1787: With James Madison's List of*

Books for Congress (Washington, DC: The Library of Congress, 1987). Titles for which there are more than one edition or state have been given a tentative date closest to 1783. No action was taken on Madison's recommendations.

- Bellin, Jacques-Nicolas. *Le Petite Atlas Maritime* (Paris, 1764)
- Bew, John. *A Map of East and West Florida, Georgia, Louisiana...* (London, 1781)
- Bonne, Rigobert. *Atlas Moderne* 3 volumes (Paris, 1762-1771)
- Cassini de Thury, César François. *Carte de le France, Publiée sous la Direction de l'Académie des Sciences*
- Jefferys, Thomas. *American Atlas or a Geographical Description of the Whole Continent of America* (London, 1778?)
- Kitchin, Thomas. *General Atlas Describing the Whole Universe* (London, 1773)
- Kitchin, Thomas. *The Large English Atlas* (London, 1777?)
- *The English Pilot. Fourth Book* (London, 1780?)
- J.F.W. Des Barres. *The Atlantic Neptune* (London, 1781)
- Manneville, Jean Baptiste. *East India Pilot or Oriental Navigator* (London, 1782?)
- Sayer, Robert and James Bennett. *A New and Accurate Chart of the Bay of Chesapeake* (London, 1776)
- Southack, Cyprian. *The New England Coasting Pilot* (London, 1775?)

NOTES

1. See, for example, David Bosse, "Maps in the Marketplace: Cartographic Vendors and their Customers in Eighteenth-Century America," *Cartographica* 42 (2007): 1-51; David D. Hall and Elizabeth C. Reilly, "Customers and the Market for Books," in Hugh Amory and David D. Hall (eds.), *A History of the Book in America: Volume One, The Colonial Book in the Atlantic World* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000), 387-99; Joseph T. Wheeler, "Books Owned by Marylanders, 1700-1776," *Maryland Historical Magazine* 35 (1940): 337-53.
2. Jesse H. Shera, *Foundations of the Public Library: The Origins of the Public Library Movement in New England, 1629-1855* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1949), 16.
3. George E. Bowman, "Governor William Bradford's Will and Inventory," *Mayflower Descendant* 2 (1900): 230-33; "Elder William Brewster's Inventory and the Settlement of His Estate," *Mayflower Descendant* 3 (1901): 15-20.
4. David Quinn (ed.) *The Roanoke Voyages, 1584-1590* (London, 1955), cited in Richard Beale Davis, *Intellectual Life in the Colonial South, 1585-1763*, Vol. 2 (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1978), 500-1.
5. John Dee, preface to *The English Euclid* (London, 1570). Quoted in R.A. Skelton, *Maps: A Historical Survey of Their Study and Collecting* (Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press, 1972), 27; Daniel Defoe, *The Compleat English Gentleman*, edited by Karl Bulbring (London: David Nutt, 1890), 225-27.
6. John Locke, *Some Thoughts Concerning Reading and Study for a Gentleman*, first published London, 1703;

quotation from *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding, to Which Are Now Added...in Three Volumes*, Vol. 3 (Boston, 1803), 283.

7. John Clark, *An Essay Upon Study* (London, 1731); John Clarke, *Letters to a Student in the University of Cambridge, Massachusetts* (Boston, 1796). Clark recommended purchasing the *Atlas Coelestis* (London, 1729) by John Flamsteed, and the seven-volume *Atlas Historique ou Nouvelle Introduction a l'Histoire* (Amsterdam, 1721) with maps by Henri Châtelain. Clarke's series of published letters addressed to students at Harvard advocated the use of the "artificial globe," and advised them to "procure some approved maps."
8. Lewis B. Wright, *The Cultural Life of the American Colonies* (New York: Harper Press, 1957), 146-47.
9. Haynes McMullen, *American Libraries Before 1876* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2000), Table 2.2.
10. Leonard Labaree (ed.), *Papers of Benjamin Franklin* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1961), Vol. 3, 214.
11. Letter from John to Abigail Adams, Aug. 13, 1776. L. H. Butterfield (ed.), *Adams Family Correspondence*, Vol. 2 (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1963), 90-92.
12. *Catalogus Librorum Bibliothecae Collegij Harvardini* (Boston, 1723). Reprinted in W. H. Bond and Hugh Amory (eds.), *The Printed Catalogues of Harvard College Library, 1723-1790* (Boston: Colonial Society of Massachusetts, 1996). John Harvard's library is detailed by Alfred Potter, "Catalogue of John Harvard's Library," *Colonial Society of Massachusetts Transactions* 21 (1919): 190-230.
13. Letter from Hollis to Benjamin Colman, June 7, 1725. Quoted in Bond and Amory, *The Printed Catalogues of Harvard College Library*, xiv-xv.
14. *Catalogus Bibliothecae Harvardianae* (Boston, 1790).
15. Early Yale Documents, Box 2, folders 94, 96; Box 3, folders 103, 104. Beinecke Library, New Haven. "Moll's Geography" may indicate *A System of Geography* (London, 1701) or *The Complete Geographer* (London, 1709).
16. *A Catalogue of Books in the Library of the College of New-Jersey* (Woodbridge, NJ, 1760).
17. *Catalogue of Books Belonging to the Library of Rhode Island College* (Providence, 1793).
18. *A Catalogue of Books, Belonging to the Library Company of Philadelphia* (Philadelphia, 1789).
19. Shera, *Foundations of the Public Library: The Origins of the Public Library*, 55, table 3.
20. Leonard Labaree, et al. (eds.), *The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1964), 130-31.
21. Marcus McCorison (ed.), *The 1764 Catalogue of the Redwood Library Company at Newport, Rhode Island* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1965).

22. *Catalogue of Books in the Massachusetts Historical Library: An Annotated Edition of the 1796 Library Catalogue of the Massachusetts Historical Society* (Boston: Massachusetts Historical Society, 1996), 452, 440, 363.
23. *A Catalogue of Books Belonging to the Library Company of Philadelphia* (Philadelphia, 1835), 616; 623. Both titles appear in the 1789 *Catalogue of Books, Belonging to the Library Company of Philadelphia*.
24. Entry dated Dec. 13, 1774. Robert Aitken daybook, 1771-1802, Library Company of Philadelphia.
25. For a listing of Jefferson's cartographic holdings, see E. Millicant Sowerby, *Catalogue of the Library of Thomas Jefferson*, volume 4 (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 1983).
26. William Zeil, *A Catalogue of the Personal Library of Stephen Girard (1750-1831)* (Philadelphia: Girard College and the American Philosophical Society, 1990).
27. Edwin Wolf II, *The Library of James Logan of Philadelphia, 1674-1751* (Philadelphia: Library Company of Philadelphia, 1974).
28. Martin Brückner, *The Geographic Revolution in Early America: Maps, Literacy, and National Identity* (Chapel Hill,: University of North Carolina Press, 2006), particularly 98-172.
29. Richard Gough, *British Topography, or an Historical Account of What has been Done for Illustrating the Topographical Antiquities of Great Britain and Ireland* (London: Payne and Son, 1780), I: xlvii. Quoted in R.A. Skelton, *Maps: A Historical Survey*, 48.