

listed as of June 1, 1754 when it published its catalog of holdings. According to that catalog, the library clerk was to make the books available every seventh evening for two hours, but also "let any Member of this Library have free Recourse to the Library Room, and to the Books and Effects of the Company, by delivering him the Key or Keys."

The Union Library Company was based for a time on Chestnut Street, "next door to Thomas Stretch's," but later moved to a new location on Third Street. By 1767, space was getting tight enough that members were asked to consider "raising or enlarging" the building.

By April 1766, the Amicable Library announced that it was considering whether to "unite with another Library Company," which may have been the Union Library Company based on the books in LCP's collection that contain bookplates from both. That same month, the Union Library Company announced that it was considering whether to reduce the cost of subscribing. Eighteen months later, the Library Company's directors unanimously decided to reduce the price of its shares.

In December 1768, the Association Library announced that a "Union between them and the Union Library Company may be of public Utility." Almost immediately, the Union Library Company approached the Library Company to propose its own merger. In February 1769, directors of the Union Library Company attended a meeting of the Library Company's directors to discuss the terms under which they would transfer their library's assets to the Library Company.

The eventual merger of the newly consolidated Union Library Company added 276 more shareholders to the Library Company on April 6, 1769, including LCP's first two women shareholders. Susanna Carmalt received Library Company share #154, and Sarah Emlen received share #212. (Since the Union Library shareholders were added to the Library Company's rolls in alphabetical order, Carmalt is listed earlier than Emlen, but both acquired their shares on the same day.)

The Union Library Company's money, books, and library building on Third Street also transferred to the Library Company. Librarian Ludovic Sprogle was put in charge of the Library Company's existing collection, then housed on the second floor of the State House (now Independence Hall), while librarian John De Mauregnault was responsible for the items at "the House on Third Street" according to the Library Company directors minutes from May 2, 1769. Duplicate titles were sold.

The Library Company soon moved all of the consolidated books into its rooms at the State House, published a new catalog of its unified holdings in 1770, and rented out the former Union Library Company building for extra income.

The Union Library Company record group includes its 1754 catalog of holdings and list of members (volume 7) and a small number of share certificates. Three share transfer documents show that Association Library shareholders transferred shares into the Union Library Company when those two institutions merged. The Library Company record group includes several share certificates showing similar transfers from Union Library to Library Company shares (see box 14, folders 29-36).

In addition, the Library Company's bookplate collection includes loose bookplates from the Union Library Company in box 24, folder 31.

Title/Description	Instances
<p>Articles of agreement (12482.F.697), 1747-05-16</p> <p>General</p> <p>Stored in Graphic Arts Department.</p>	<p>box 39 (MSS00270)</p>
<p>A catalogue of books belonging to the Union Library Company of Philadelphia. To which is prefixed, the articles of the company, with the names of the present members,</p>	<p>volume 7 (3159.D.2 (Thackara))</p>